

Youth and Peacebuilding in Africa

Report on the 2019 Southern Voices
Network for Peacebuilding Annual
Conference



SVNP photo outside of Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour la Paix (CERAP)

Co-Hosted by the Wilson Center Africa Program, the
Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour la Paix, and
the Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire
July 15-18, 2019



“Youth and Peacebuilding in Africa”

Report on the 2019 Annual Conference of the
Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding

The Centre de Recherche et d’Action pour la Paix
with a tour of the Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales
Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire

15-18 July 2019

Co-hosted by:
The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Africa Program
and
The Centre de Recherche et d’Action pour la Paix
and
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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., African, and international policy on peacebuilding in Africa. Established in 2011 and supported by the generous financial support of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the project provides avenues for African researchers and practitioners to engage with and exchange analyses and perspectives with U.S., African, and international policymakers in order to develop the most appropriate, cohesive, and inclusive policy frameworks and approaches to achieving sustainable peace in Africa. 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., African, and international policymakers and practitioners
- Producing best-in-class policy analysis through research papers, policy briefs, reports, and posts on the Africa Program blog, *Africa Up Close*

Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding Conferences

The Africa Program hosts annual conferences to promote dialogue and collaboration within the network and share important recommendations and ideas with a wider audience. The conferences occur on a rotating basis between Washington, D.C. and on the continent with the goal of enhancing peacebuilding-related policy dialogue among and between the Global North and the Global South.

2019 Annual Conference Objectives

The theme of the 2019 conference was "Youth and Peacebuilding in Africa." The main objectives of the conference were to assess the current landscape relating to youth and peacebuilding in Africa in order to identify the key challenges, gaps, and opportunities, and to interrogate the existing African and international peacebuilding architectures for their attention to youth. The conference also sought to address the continent's efforts at building cultures of peace and to explore how best to engage with a looming youth unemployment crisis, particularly as it relates to dignity, development, and peacebuilding. Through these discussions, the conference aimed to facilitate the sharing of lessons learned, best practices, and policy options for transforming and advancing the agenda for youth and peacebuilding in Africa, including through creating spaces for the innovations that youth could bring to peacebuilding.

Through a four-day series of presentations and dialogue, the annual conference provided participants the opportunity to network with each other and meet with U.S., African, and international policymakers and practitioners working on peacebuilding in Africa; enhance individual and organizational capacities; strengthen SVNP collaboration; and share knowledge and

facilitate strategic thinking on issues critical to peacebuilding in Africa. This conference marked a major landmark for the SVNPN, as it was the first time since the SVNPN's establishment in 2011 that the annual conference was held in a francophone country. Past conferences have occurred in Ethiopia (2018), Washington, D.C. (2017 & 2015), South Africa (2016), and Kenya (2013).

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From the Director

Dear Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding Members and Friends:

This year marked an important milestone for the Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding (SVNP) as it marked the first time that our annual conference was held in a francophone country. We were delighted to meet in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire from July 15-18, 2019 for the SVNP Annual Conference co-hosted by the Wilson Center Africa Program, the Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour la Paix (CERAP), and the Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (CIRES). Given the network's focus on peacebuilding, Côte d'Ivoire was a particularly poignant place to host the meeting. It provided an opportunity to witness first-hand the steps that the country continues to take toward peacebuilding since the end of the conflict that had ravaged the country. Thus, our presence in Abidjan spoke directly to the mission of the SVNP.

This year's theme was one of great importance to the continent: "Youth and Peacebuilding in Africa." The conference brought together 21 representatives from SVNP member organizations, as well as external speakers, policymakers, and practitioners. Over four days we shared perspectives, knowledge, and lessons on issues related to the conference theme. The presence of youth at the conference both as speakers and as participants was special as it allowed SVNP to speak and work with youth and not speak for youth. Their voices resonated loudly and clearly in Abidjan and added value to our proceedings. Their participation left me with a deep sense of what the continent could achieve on the development and peace fronts by affording more room and respect to the agency of youth.

Since 2011, the Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding has worked to increase dialogue between members, African, U.S., and international policymakers, improve collaboration between and among SVNP members, and generate and amplify African knowledge on issues of peace, security, and state-building in Africa. The annual conference is a key component of the 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. We did all of this and more in Abidjan.

The conference afforded the SVNP the opportunity to dialogue with African, U.S., and international experts from the U.S. Government, the African Development Bank, Ivorian civil society, international NGOs, and academic sector. Participants discussed some of the most relevant issues to youth and peacebuilding in Africa, including: assessing how youth fit into national, regional, and global peacebuilding architectures; identifying the gaps, challenges, and opportunities for youth and peacebuilding in Africa; addressing how best to build cultures of peace and educate youth for peace; understanding and offering options for addressing youth unemployment; interrogating the nexus among youth, gender, and peacebuilding; looking at the role of international partners in peacebuilding in Africa; and reflecting on youth as innovators for peacebuilding. Participants shared experiences and perspectives from their work and research, as well as country case studies, and engaged with the audience on key issues. We were delighted to have many students, members of the public, NGOs, and international organizations join the public events and contribute to robust and enlightening dialogues.

The visit to the African Development Bank (AfDB) was especially valuable as we engaged with Africa's key institution for spearheading development. In our meeting with the Civil Society,

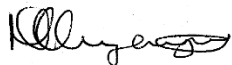
Community Engagement, and Social Innovation Division, we heard more about the AfDB's work on inclusive development and discussed potential avenues for engagement and collaboration with AfDB to amplify the efforts of SVNPs organizations.

A key part of this conference was reflecting on how far the network has come over the past 10 years and looking forward to the future of the network. SVNPs has truly taken ownership of the platform as evidenced by the many examples of intra-network collaboration, joint research, and plans for future work. This ownership is made even more evident by the willingness of network members to co-host annual conferences and workshops and contribute their time, expertise, and resources to the continued growth and success of the SVNPs. As we look toward the future, an important step will be our joint efforts to assess the impact of the network to account for the contributions that the network has made while also looking ahead on how we can continue to consolidate and expand upon our progress. I am looking forward to working with SVNPs to develop this assessment to capture our successes and the enduring value of SVNPs.

The success of this conference came not only from the rich discussions of key peacebuilding issues and practical recommendations and ideas emanating from these sessions, but also from the opportunities for network members to re-connect and energize each other's efforts. It is by tapping into each other's expertise, perspectives, and knowledge that the SVNPs's work and impact is enhanced.

I am looking forward to what is next for SVNPs and am grateful to each member organization for the commitment to critical work on peacebuilding in Africa. I would also like to thank the Carnegie Corporation of New York for their continued support and efforts to amplify and strengthen the network.

We are especially thankful to our co-hosts, Reverend Eugène Goussikindey and his team at the Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour la Paix (CERAP) and Dr. Ibrahim Diarra and his team at the Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales. Your leadership and dedication to SVNPs and to this conference, as well as your hospitality during our stay in Abidjan informed the quality and fueled the success of the conference. We could not have done this without you. We are deeply grateful to you.



Dr. Monde Muyangwa

Director, Wilson Center Africa Program

Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding 2019 Annual Conference Agenda

Novotel Abidjan and the Centre de Recherche et d'Action
pour la Paix
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire
15-18 July 2019

Day 1: Monday, 15th July (at Novotel Abidjan)

8:30	Conference Opens
9:00 - 10:30	Session 1: Welcome, Conference Objectives, & Member Organization Updates (<i>One representative from each member organization asked to present for 3 minutes</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Welcome from Rev. Eugène Goussikinkey (CERAP), Dr. Ibrahim Diarra (CIRES), and Dr. Monde Muyangwa (WWICS)• Administrative remarks from Ms. Hannah Akuiyibo (WWICS)
10:30 - 11:00	Coffee/Tea Break
11:00 - 12:00	Session 2: SVN Member Organization Updates, continued (<i>One representative from each member organization asked to present for 3 minutes</i>)
12:00 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 15:00	Session 3: Overview of Current SVN Grant: Key issues, deliverables, and the way forward <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitator: Dr. Monde Muyangwa (WWICS)
15:00 - 15:30	Coffee/Tea Break
15:30 - 17:00	Session 4: Setting the Stage—What are the Key Issues and Where Do Youth Fit in the Current African Peacebuilding Landscape? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitator: Dr. Monde Muyangwa (WWICS)
17:00	Day 1 Administrative Remarks, Conclusion

Day 2: Tuesday, 16th July (at CERAP)

8:00	Depart hotel for CERAP
9:00 - 10:00	Session 5 - Public Keynote: Youth and Peacebuilding in Africa: Challenges, Gaps, and Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moderator: Dr. Monde Muyangwa (WWICS)• Speakers: Mr. Andy Rabens (U.S. Department of State); Dr. Siphamandla Zondi (University of Pretoria)
10:00 - 10:30	Coffee/Tea Break
10:30 - 12:00	Session 6 - Public Event: Assessing the African and International Peacebuilding Architecture: Where and How Do Youth Fit In? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moderator: Dr. Monde Muyangwa (WWICS)• Speakers: Ms. Muneinazvo Kujeke (ISS); Lieutenant Colonel Yao Koffi Hervé Kouassi (École des Forces Armées de Zambakro); Mr. Paul Nana Kwabena Aborampah Mensah (CDD-Ghana); Dr. Emmanuel Owusu-Sekyere (HSRC)
12:00 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 15:00	Session 7 - Public Event: Building a Culture of Peace: Educating Youth for Peace <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moderator: Rev. Eugène Goussikindey (CERAP)• Speakers: Dr. Chukwuemeka B. Eze (WANEP); Dr. Aggeé Shyaka Mugabe (CCM)
15:00 - 15:30	Coffee/Tea Break
15:30 - 17:00	Session 8 - Public Event: Youth Unemployment and Peacebuilding in Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moderator: Dr. Ibrahim Diarra (CIRES)• Speakers: Mr. George Boateng (ACET); Ms. Eugenia Kayitesi (IPAR-Rwanda); Dr. Seydina Ousmane Sene, Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (IPAR-Senegal)
17:00 - 17:05	Day 2 Administrative Remarks, Conclusion
17:15	Bus to hotel

Day 3: Wednesday, 17th July (at CERAP)

8:00	Depart hotel for CERAP
9:00 - 10:00	Session 9 - Public Event: Youth, Gender, and Peacebuilding in Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moderator: Ms. Juliet Were (WIPC)• Speakers: Ms. Georgette Zamble, (Leadafricaines); Dr. Jok Madut Jok (Sudd)
10:00 - 10:30	Coffee/Tea Break
10:30 - 12:00	Session 10 - Public Event: Policy Perspectives on Youth and Peacebuilding in Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moderator: Dr. Monde Muyangwa (WWICS)• Speakers: Mr. Thilo Schöne (FES); Ms. Grace Vuhya Obeda (AfDB); Prof. N'Golo Aboudou Soro (UNESCO)
12:00 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 15:00	Session 11 - Public Event: Youth as Innovators in Peacebuilding: Dialogue with the Next Generation of African Peacebuilders <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moderator: Rev. Eugène Goussikindey (CERAP)• Speakers: Ms. Eba Boussou Noémie Marie Christine Ahekpa (Notre Dame du Plateau High School); Mr. François Kouakan (Fédération estudiantine et scolaire de Côte d'Ivoire); Dr. Oswald Padonou (Konrad Adenauer Foundation); Mr. Anas El Gomati (Sadeq Institute)
15:00 - 15:30	Coffee/Tea Break
15:30 - 17:00	Session 12 - Public Event: Looking Ahead: The Future of Youth and Peacebuilding in Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moderator: Dr. Monde Muyangwa (WWICS)• Speakers: <i>(One representative from each member organization asked to present)</i>
17:00 - 17:05	Day 3 Administrative Notes, Conclusion
17:15	Bus to CIRES Offices
17:30	Tour of CIRES compound
18:30	Travel to dinner
19:00	Session 13: Group Dinner at Le Débarcadère Restaurant

Day 4: Thursday, 18th July (at Novotel Abidjan)

9:00 - 10:00	Session 14: Review, Discussion: Wilson Center Project Proposal on Governance and Leadership in Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitator: Mr. Michael Morrow (WWICS)
10:00 - 10:30	Coffee/Tea Break
10:30 - 12:00	Session 15: Next Steps for Strengthening the SVNP: Enhancing Collaboration, Assuring Grant Deliverables, and Plans for SVNPs 10th Anniversary <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitator: Dr. Monde Muyangwa (WWICS)• Speaker: Mr. Aaron Stanley, Carnegie Corporation of New York
12:00 - 14:15	Lunch
14:15	Session 16: Depart for African Development Bank Visit
15:00 - 16:30	Peacebuilding-related Visit/Tour to African Development Bank
16:30 - 16:45	Coffee/Tea Break
15:00 - 16:30	Session 17: SVNP Conference Recap, the Way Forward, Completion of Surveys, and Closing Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitator: Dr. Monde Muyangwa (WWICS)
16:30 - 16:45	Coffee/Tea Break
17:45 - 17:50	Final Administrative Remarks and Closing

Conference Proceedings

DAY 1: Monday, 15th July

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

Welcomeremarks:

- **Dr. Monde Muyangwa**, Africa Program Director, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (WWICS)
- **Rev. Eugène Goussikindéy**, Director General, Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour la Paix (CERAP)
- **Dr. Ibrahim Diarra**, Director, Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (CIRES)

Rev. Goussikindéy opened the proceedings by welcoming SVNPN members to Abidjan on behalf of the Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour la Paix and the Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales, the co-hosts of the 2019 SVNPN Annual Conference. He located the importance of the annual conference occurring in Côte d'Ivoire in the context of the SVNPN's pan-African nature, and how bridging intra-continental divides to strengthen African knowledge on peacebuilding is core to SVNPN's mission. He also noted that issues that SVNPN discuss are of great practical importance in a country like Côte d'Ivoire, as it continues its peacebuilding journey in light of upcoming national elections.

Dr. Muyangwa followed by welcoming the participants to the 2019 Annual Conference and expressed her gratitude to the conference co-hosts for welcoming SVNPN to Côte d'Ivoire. Dr. Muyangwa noted that in view of the 2020 Ivorian elections, a key question for Africans is how to diffuse the tensions and insecurity that characterize many African elections and instead transform elections into regular and smooth transitions towards better governance that build on the achievements of previous administrations. A goal and value of the SVNPN is to discuss and formulate solutions and ideas for these kinds of questions that have real life implications. Dr. Muyangwa further emphasized the need to fully appreciate the many different tools available for building peace. Referencing Africans' love for football and the ongoing Africa Cup of Nations football tournament, she noted that football could be a tool for peacebuilding, particularly at the national level.

The theme of this year's conference was drawn from recommendations made by SVNPN members at last year's conference. She said the conference would provide an opportunity to take stock on where Africa stands on youth issues. She noted that protocols relating to youth, such as the African Youth Charter, have been in place for many years now, and this conference offered an opportunity to revisit and reflect on the charter to determine progress made, identify outstanding challenges, and offer suggestions on how Africa could more effectively own the agenda on youth and peacebuilding. The conference also aimed to tap into the knowledge and input of SVNPN on how to transform and advance the youth agenda at national, regional, and international levels.

To ensure that conference deliberations were focused on meeting the participant's needs, Dr. Muyangwa then invited SVNPN members to share their anticipated outcomes and what a successful conference looked like to them. At the end of the four days, the group would review the stated objectives to measure success.

Anticipated Outcomes/Defining Success:

- Gain a clearer grasp of the potential in the youth social development space.
- Effective dialogue between SVNP and external guests.
- Gain strategies for engaging government on youth issues.
- Improved SVNP collaboration.
- Networking and knowledge sharing on how SVNP can influence leaders around youth engagement.
- Gather ideas of ways to instill a culture of peace in youth.
- Share experiences, set a path forward, and learn from others.
- Hear insights on dynamics around conflict and governance.
- Discuss youth agency in perpetuating and reversing violence.
- Deepen understanding of key needs and strategies for engaging youth across issues, particularly female youth.
- Discuss leadership and how to tap into youth leadership.
- Gain consensus around the fact that Africa's future is young and female.
- Move past clichés to find commonalities across the continent to answer these issues from a pan-African approach.
- Greater alignment between the global normative framework relating to UN Security Council Resolution 2250 and the African Youth for Peacebuilding Agenda with the regional economic community and national policy frameworks.
- Determine the tangible linkages with the African Union's Agenda 2063 on harnessing the demographic dividend.
- Become more engaged and prepared to act as an ambassador for youth and peacebuilding.
- Ideas for strengthened programming on youth and elections.
- Insights on different country contexts to help the organization engage more formally with youth as a primary objective.
- Know what knowledge products that speak to youth on peace and security look like.
- A way forward with practical research recommendations.
- Identify new research ideas and projects.
- Formulate recommendations on how to actualize youth policies.
- Use the knowledge gained to revive an organizational project on youth in Africa.
- Gain insight from SVNP on a proposal on governance at the subnational level.

Dr. Muyangwa thanked the participants and highlighted that there are no outside experts at the conference; the expertise resides within the SVNP.

Member Organization Updates: Following the discussion on conference outcomes and success, representatives from each SVNP member organization representative were asked to provide and update on their organization's mission and work, their organization's top three issues of focus, and to highlight how their organizations are engaging on the issues of youth and peacebuilding. This update session was important to set the stage for stage for the week's discussions and to identify areas of opportunity for current and future opportunities for collaboration among SVNP members. While some representatives provided broader updates on their organizations, others chose to focus on updates that related the conference theme of youth and peacebuilding.

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

First, WANEP is currently working with ECOWAS to develop a manual that incorporates countering violent extremism into the peace education curriculum being launched in the Sahel and Nigeria. Second, they have developed 17 indicators to monitor youth violence and violent extremism and are working to incorporate these indicators into their larger early warning system. Thirdly, the organization continues to develop its peace education program by extending the curriculum from secondary schools with universities. Finally, WANEP is supporting the African Union Youth for Peacebuilding initiative and has organized regional conferences with the AU to that end.

Dr. Jok Madut Jok, Executive Director, The Sudd Institute, South Sudan:

Dr. Jok outlined The Sudd Institute's current work on youth and peacebuilding. The Sudd Institute is partnering with the London School of Economics to evaluate the South Sudanese educational institutions and curricula to identify areas in which they can introduce civic education and cultivate civic responsibility. A key goal of this work is to create spaces for young South Sudanese to interact across ethno-tribal lines to dispel prejudice and stereotypes based on ethnicity and develop shared citizenship values.

Mr. George Boateng, Research Analyst, Africa Center for Economic Transformation (ACET), Ghana:

ACET continues to focus on economic transformation through the African Economic Transformation Reports, Africa Transformation Index, and African Transformation Forum. The 2019 Africa Transformation Report focuses on climate change and the green economy, regional integration, and youth innovation. ACET is shifting its focus from not only national public groups to regional public groups as well, and has founded the "Transformation Panel" whose goal is to bring the report's findings and recommendations to leadership at the highest levels. The organization is also considering establishing a pan-African "transformation coalition." In addition, ACET has published several reports on youth and skills, education and learning systems to prepare Africa's workforce, financial inclusion through youth skills development, and youth entrepreneurship. Finally, ACET is working with the African Development Bank on the Future of Work for Youth report.

Ms. Juliet Were, Deputy Director, Women's International Peace Centre (WIPC), Uganda:

Ms. Were announced the June 2019 rebranding of the organization (formerly ISIS-WICCE) to the Women's International Peace Center. She noted that the new title is more reflective of the organization's work and focus. In 2019, WIPC is conducting research—in which youth are key respondents—on election-related conflict and violence in Uganda to determine underlying causes, conditions, and potential solutions. At the study's conclusion, WIPC will convene youth, leaders, politicians, and cultural and religious figures to discuss the findings. WIPC also has a program to engage more women and youth on peacebuilding in their communities, including a "youth advocates for peace" component that equips youth with tools for early warning and peacebuilding.

Earlier in the year, the organization partnered with the African Union for a meeting on refugees in Africa with a focused session on engaging youth. WIPC also continues its annual Feminist Institute conference.

Mrs. Rubiyat Mohammed Seid, Coordinator, Policy Dialogues, Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS), Ethiopia:

Ms. Seid spoke to IPSS' work with the African Union and its joint peace and security program with the AU Education Council. This latter program seeks to produce professionals skilled in conflict resolution, peacebuilding, and management, and to promote values of peace and democracy in society. IPSS also produces youth-related research and policy briefs on a range of cross-cutting issues. The organization also organizes platforms for convening stakeholders in the peace and security community, for addressing youth issues through briefings and various fora, and for continuing education and research on youth-related issues.

Ms. Faith Mabera, Senior Researcher, Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD), South Africa:

IGD is hosting a capacity training workshop for women mediators. The organization is also developing public dialogues to address key issues for Africa, including peace and security. Finally, IGD holds an annual flagship event focused on South Africa's foreign policy and the country's strategic orientation on the global stage.

Ms. Nita Karume, Communications and Outreach Officer, African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS), Kenya:

ATPS has an Africa Youth Forum for Science and Technology (AYFST) which was established in 2005 as a platform for youth to build capacity in science, tech, innovation, research, and policy dialogue. AYFST is a youth-led organization originating from the desire of youth to express challenges and find solutions to the issues impacting them.

Mr. Paul Nana Kwabena Aborampah Mensah, Senior Programs Officer, Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD), Ghana:

Over the last two years, CDD-Ghana has shifted its programming to concentrate on four thematic areas—one of which is security and justice, for which the organization has an ongoing policy review. CDD also has a youth camp for justice and a mentorship program, both which are led by a former chief justice. A second program, targeting conflict in Ghana's mining communities, focuses on training youth in conflict mitigation skills and provides them seed money to start businesses and reduce their dependence on big mining companies. CDD is also producing reports on Ghana's progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—including monitoring youth integration.

Dr. Siphamandla Zondi, Professor and Head of the Department of Political Sciences, University of Pretoria, South Africa:

The Political Sciences Department at the University of Pretoria has a master's program in Security Studies through which many students focus on topics such as Africa's peacebuilding architecture, alternative responses to terrorism, post-conflict state building, and indigenous peacebuilding approaches. A second focus of the Department is practical training on training youth as mediators. This program is conducted in partnership with the Institute for Global Dialogue and other organizations. Through these programs, many youth have an opportunity to contribute to thinking and rethinking peacebuilding through publications and involvement in youth dialogues.

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

With regard to the theme of the conference, Mr. Sotola noted that within its larger mission and broad-based work, IPPA has conducted work on policies related to youth unemployment in Nigeria. The organization is planning to hold a policy stakeholder session that focuses explicitly on youth in Nigeria.

Dr. Emmanuel Owusu-Sekyere, Chief Research Specialist, Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), South Africa:

HSRC has ten research programs, four of which focus on youth. The first is on youth social cohesion and active citizen engagement to mitigate violent protests; the second is on sexual and reproductive health and HIV, gender inclusion, and girls' rights; the third on building the capacities of young African graduates; and the fourth on unemployment in South Africa. Finally, HRSC has a project, "Bridge the Gap," which partners with industry, the private, and the educational sectors in order to reduce the skills gap in educational institutions.

Ms. Muneinazvo Kujeke, Junior Researcher (Peace Operations and Peacebuilding Programme), Institute for Security Studies (ISS), South Africa:

ISS has a broad array of programs and projects. Relating to the conference theme, ISS works to support the African Union's peace and security agenda, including the youth division of the AU. Most recently ISS has been working with the office of the AU Special Envoy for Youth established in 2018 and is supporting the newly created Youth for Peace Program. ISS is also conducting research throughout southern Africa on youth engagement in ensuring peace and security; the research will supplement similar work on West and North Africa and constitute a larger report to the AU Peace and Security Council. In the future, ISS hopes to focus on intergenerational dialogue and capacity building for youth practitioners.

Dr. Aggée Shyaka Mugabe, Director, Centre for Conflict Management, University of Rwanda (CCM), Rwanda:

CCM's research and postgraduate teaching center and three of the organizations master's programs touch on and contribute to many topics relevant to youth and peacebuilding. CCM has conducted significant research on reconciliation, conflict prevention, and electoral processes. Addressing CCM's specific contributions on this issue of youth, Dr. Mugabe highlighted the organization's work in three main areas. First, CCM has worked as part of a team reviewing primary and secondary school curricula to introduce an education for peace component. This work resulted in peace education being incorporated as a unit in social science studies curricula. Second, CCM partners with youth clubs in universities in four districts in Rwanda to organize community-level dialogues on issues of reconciliation and conflict management. Finally, Rwanda's National Unity and Reconciliation Commission asked CCM to research and report on reconciliation among youth and children. One of the major findings of the report is that intergenerational dialogue and discussion of genocide in Rwanda is a major gap.

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

One of the main targets of CEPAS' work is youth. The organizations run 24 youth clubs throughout Kinshasa. CEPAS is now focusing its efforts on working with youth and civil society to develop a culture of that would politicians accountable to the people and to encourage citizen participation in governance. Going forward, CEPAS is adding to its current youth clubs programming specific training focuses on a culture of peace and living in harmony as citizens of the DRC.

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

The work of IPAR-Senegal centers on three axes: evidence-based research, capacity building, and policy dialogue and focuses on three issues: climate change, youth migration, and monitoring and measuring the implementation of the sustainable development goals in Senegal. IPAR-Senegal is also partnering with CIRES on a program focused on developing youth ambassadors in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire. The organization's overarching goal is to bring data and evidence into policymaking on these and other issues.

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

IPAR's recent work targeting youth has included several studies on youth unemployment. In addition, IPAR has projects on sustainable ways to move people out of poverty, and promote skills transfer and development. The organizations recently worked with WIPC in South Sudan at a conference on the role of women in peacebuilding and governance. While IPAR's projects do not directly target youth, the organization does focus on cross-cutting issues relevant to youth and the youth bulge.

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

As an educational institution, CERAP works closely with young people in preparing them for the future. The organization has many clubs and a special program encouraging entrepreneurship. CERAP offers a master's degree in Peace and Reconciliation, as well as a new program on International Security and Strategy, which will be offered in partnership with the Ministry of Defense. CERAP also runs an annual training for 350 youth between ages 16-25. These youth have either not attended school or have dropped out, and are mostly illiterate. The program aims to give them a sense of belonging and participation in the city and its economy. The organization has also carried out research on youth, including projects with the London School of Economics on access to land for rural youth, electoral violence research with the University of California, Berkeley, and collaborated with WANEP.

Due to travel delays and other obligations, the Directors listed below were unable to attend his session. We have provided their organizational profiles in [Appendix 3: Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding Member Organization Profiles](#).

Dr. Fredrick Ogenga, Associate Professor of Communication and Media Studies and the Founding Director of Center for Media, Democracy, Peace and Security (CMDPS), Rongo University, Kenya:

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.

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

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.

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

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 policymaking. 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.

Session 3 - Overview of Current SVN Grant: Key issues, deliverables, and the way forward

Facilitator:

- **Dr. Monde Muyangwa**, Africa Program Director, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (WWICS)

This session allowed SVN members to discuss the close-out of the last grant, review the agreed on action items and deliverables from the 2018 annual conference in Addis Ababa, and briefly review the progress and work remaining in the current grant (2018-2020) before further discussion of the current grant on the last day of the conference.

2016-2018 Grant Achievements:

Grant Deliverables: All scholar deliverables on research papers, policy briefs, blogs, internal and public events, and interview requirements were met. However, one lesson learned from the last grant was the need to enhance the Scholar Alumni Program to evaluate the impact of the scholars on their organizations, and to better showcase the work of member organizations. To this end, Dr. Muyangwa is redesigning the SVN Ambassador post-scholarship form to better capture scholar contributions to home organizations and will distribute it to SVN once complete. Many SVN organizations contributed blog posts to *Africa Up Close*, exceeding the goal of blog contributions required by the grant. Dr. Muyangwa emphasized that the blog posts have less stringent criteria than research papers and policy briefs and are, therefore, an excellent way to involve younger or more junior staff in SVN and improve their writing and analysis skills while also contributing to the SVN mission.

Under the previous grant, the SVN had also added the Sadeq Institute, the first North African member of SVN. With this addition SVN has made good progress in consolidating the pan-African nature of the network. The focus now is on continuing to strengthen and deepen the network, enhance collaboration among members, and capture and amplify SVN's impact. It was noted that the SVN book on peacebuilding continues to lag behind established deliverable timelines due to the challenges associated with slow delivery of chapters and closure of the Wilson Center Press. Despite the setbacks, progress is being made and it is expected that the book will be completed under the current grant iteration, and in time for 10th anniversary celebration of SVN.

For a full list of 2016-2018 grant deliverables and status see *Appendix 6: 2016-2018 Grant Objectives and Deliverables - Final Update*.

Update on Action Items and Deliverables from 2018 Conference:

At the 2018 annual conference, several action items and deliverables were discussed and agreed upon. For a full list see *Appendix 4: List of 2018 Conference Action Items and Deliverables*.

The selection of the 2019 conference location was discussed during this session. It was agreed there could have been better communication about the location of the conference and agreed that the federal shutdown was a big hindrance in communicating clearly with members, and also keeping to the timeline to host the conference in July. The Africa Program plans to reengage soon with members who volunteered to host the Policy Workshops in West Africa (Dr. Eze) and East Africa (SVN members based in the region), as discussed last year.

A regional policy workshop would take place in Dakar, Senegal on the heels of the Annual Conference in Abidjan and in partnership with IPAR-Senegal. The theme is "Peacebuilding, Security, and Youth in the Sahel," and the issues discussed in Abidjan would feed into this workshop.

For publications, SVNP exceeded the number of required blogs thanks to the many pledges and contributions from the network during the conference in Ethiopia. The quarterly blog post reminder emails are ongoing and will continue. Two SVNP members also contributed pieces to the annual *Africa Year in Review* publication. The Africa Program would be sending the call for submissions out again fall 2019 and encouraged the network to contribute. *AYIR* is one of the program's most widely read publications and we would like to get as much African authorship as possible.

2018-2020 Grant Progress and Work Remaining:

Grant Deliverables and Timeline: Our FY19-20 (October 2018-September 2020) proposal was approved and the supporting grant was awarded by the Carnegie Corporation in September 2019. The Africa Program immediately began implementing grant activities. Foremost was bringing onboard SVNP scholars for the spring (January-April) 2019 term. The shutdown of the U.S. federal government, however, significantly impacted the program's ability to conduct its work along the planned timeline. For example, the Africa Program was not able to process the scholars originally slated to begin in January and delayed their start date to August 2019. The program has therefore adjusted its timelines and deliverables to meet these new dates. While the Wilson Center is still trying to catch up from the effects of the government shutdown, it is committed to ensuring that all deliverables are met:

- Hosting 6 SVNP Scholars
- Convening two Annual Conferences
- Convening two Regional Policy Workshops
- Hosting partnership events with other Carnegie grantees
- Developing and implementing an SVNP Impact Assessment

Participants were asked to think through these deliverables and their role therein, as these deliverables would be discussed in greater detail on the last day of the conference. Participants were also asked to consider the 10th anniversary of SVNP and how to best commemorate that anniversary. It was noted that this event would be an important opportunity to reflect on the impact of the SVNP in order to celebrate tangible achievements, assess lessons learned, and strengthen the network.

Session 4 - Setting the Stage—What are the Key Issues and Where Do Youth Fit in the Current African Peacebuilding Landscape?

Facilitator:

- **Dr. Monde Muyangwa**, Africa Program Director, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (WWICS)

The final session of day one drew on the collective expertise of the SVNP for a roundtable discussion of the key issues relating to the current landscape on youth in Africa. In particular, participants were asked to identify their most pressing issue of concern regarding youth and peacebuilding in Africa. This valuable discussion of key issues set the stage for and flagged key issues to be discussed during the conference. Among the many important issues raised were the following:

- Defining youth and the cultural, societal and policy implications.
- Human capital development and the link with border issues and migration.

- High rates of youth unemployment.
- Governance deficits and the lack of youth inclusion in governance
- Lack of involvement of youth in electoral and political processes.
- Lack of avenues for youth to express their agency and a corresponding lack of platforms and mediums for this expression.
- Youth exclusion from policy development.
- Youth bulge and the threat of terrorism.
- Rigid mindsets on what constitutes employment as limited to blue and white-collar jobs.
- Lack of support of municipal governments to youth
- Lack of investment in youth.
- The need for trauma healing, especially pertaining to youth in displacement and refugee settings.
- A clear disconnect in many countries in Africa between human capital development programs, like training and professional schools, and the natural resources a country needs to develop.
- Social inequalities.
- Empowering youth.
- Building youth capacity.
- Improving education to better account for peace in curricula.
- Engaging with youth in terms of citizen participation and understanding of responsibilities and power as citizens.
- Non-responsive governance.
- Cycles of violence and structural and cultural violence.
- Skills mismatch.
- The role of national youth services in disseminating youth talent.
- How to leverage youth leaders who are smart, passionate, and organized to make a difference in their nation.
- The definition of work and its impact on Africa
- Disconnect between human capital and development needs.
- Social and economic inequalities.
- New form of security is urban criminality, which is compounded by high rural to urban migration.
- Non-responsive governments that develop youth strategies without consulting youth.
- Understanding the typology for youth engagement

DAY 2: Tuesday, 16th July

Session 5 - Public Session/Keynote: Youth and Peacebuilding in Africa: Challenges, Gaps, and Opportunities

Speakers:

- **Mr. Andy Rabens (Keynote speaker)**, Special Advisor for Global Youth Issues, U.S. Department of State
- **Dr. Siphamandla Zondi**, Professor and Head, Department Of Political Sciences, University of Pretoria

Moderator:

- **Dr. Monde Muyangwa**, Africa Program Director, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (WWICS)

The objective of this public session and keynote was to identify the challenges, gaps, and opportunities for peacebuilding and youth in Africa; interrogate how African states are engaging youth in peacebuilding; and assess how international partners can more effectively engage youth, particularly on peacebuilding issues.

Mr. Andy Rabens gave the keynote address and brought a United States Government perspective. He spoke to the key issues, progress made, and challenges remaining for engaging youth globally in peacebuilding. Mr. Rabens noted that demographically, Africa is the youngest continent in the world, and that offers both opportunities and challenges. He pointed to the high rates at which African youth are connected to technology and that as digital natives, African youth—just like youth in other regions—can connect to good and bad content. He also pointed that young people want greater participation in governance in their countries, and they desire a governance approach underpinned by justice and inclusiveness. The failure of governments to deliver on this front leaves many youth disconnected from their leaders and government processes. He also highlighted the catalytic role that Africa's youth could play in the continent's development given the creation of supporting environments. Mr. Rabens' comments emphasized the United States' continuing commitment to African youth through programs such as the Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI), the International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP), and the African Women's Entrepreneurship Program (AWEP). He recommended that the U.S. Government and African partners continue building exchanges and global connectivity through networks like YALI and the SVNP. Referring to the average age of parliamentarians, he advocated for governments to create more avenues for engaging youth in governance and work collectively to invest in youth and support youth in running for public office. He also urged for an increase in intergenerational dialogue to share lessons in peacebuilding.

Dr. Siphamandla Zondi focused his remarks on the infrastructure of African states and how conducive they are to building and sustaining peace in Africa. He noted that over the past 50 years, huge investments have been made in peacebuilding, but these have not yielded sustainable peace. He also noted that global peacebuilding normative and institutional frameworks have been redefined, recalibrated, or even transformed, with one key exception—the African state—which remains largely disconnected from its people. Dr. Zondi noted that modern states in Africa emerged from colonialism and were designed to maintain the colonial mode of power (albeit under different leaders) rather than serve the needs of the people. This legacy has continued in many African countries with the personalization and accumulation of power at the highest levels of government. The frameworks,

strategies, and interventions for peacebuilding are sound, but a fundamental need is to reexamine the structure of the African State, why it exists, and what a decolonial state looks like. Africa will achieve sustainable peace only when these questions are answered, and the state transformed to meet the needs of ordinary Africans.

Session 6 - Public Event: Assessing the African and International Peacebuilding Architecture: Where and How Do Youth Fit In?

Speakers:

- **Ms. Muneinazvo Kujeke**, Junior Researcher, Institute for Security Studies (ISS)
- **Lieutenant Colonel Yao Koffi Hervé Kouassi**, Commandant DPO Adjoint et Référent BEMS 2, École des Forces Armées de Zambakro
- **Mr. Paul Nana Kwabena Aborampah Mensah**, Senior Programs Officer, Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)
- **Dr. Emmanuel Owusu-Sekyere**, Chief Research Specialist, Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)

Moderator:

- **Dr. Monde Muyangwa**, Africa Program Director, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (WWICS)

The objective of this public session was to assess the current African and international peacebuilding structure and how youth are incorporated in these infrastructures. Further, it aimed to assess the impact and efficacy of this youth inclusion and offer recommendations for where and how to improve the inclusion of youth in the national, regional, and international peacebuilding architectures.

Ms. Muneinazvo Kujeke discussed the African Union's peace and security architecture and the AU's efforts toward building a normative framework for youth inclusion in peace and security matters. The AU has identified major conflict zones involving youth, and four macro-trends in youth and security. First, conflicts are prolonged and intractable with more youth involvement. Second, conflicts are often interconnected, and youth lack a voice. Third, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) prioritize stabilization and tend to overlook consultations with youth who have worked on stabilization efforts. Fourth, the AU has limited capacity with donor funding still predominating. The AU has made progress on several fronts. For example, it has a normative framework in place, and it has focused on strengthening youth capacity. In addition, the AU declared the decade of youth in 2008-2018. Ms. Kujeke offered the following recommendations to strengthen youth engagement in the AU's peacebuilding frameworks: 1) enhance national domestication of youth policies and encourage compliance, 2) harmonize youth policy agendas across governments, 3) enhance partnership with RECs to develop youth frameworks, and 4) secure sustainable funding for youth initiatives.

Mr. Paul Mensah presented the case of Ghana to discuss some of the successes and challenges of integrating youth into national policies and architectures. Ghana's parliament established the national peace architecture in 2011. It is built on existing structures which included traditional and religious leaders. However, the structure maintains the inadequate inclusion of youth that existed in traditional peacebuilding mechanisms. While the architecture has proven useful in resolving conflicts and is strengthened by its connection to old structures, there is a need to better account

for youth and other marginalized groups for more collective peacebuilding. A second area of improvement needed is assuring a source of funding for national peace efforts. Mr. Mensah recommended that countries normalize architectures for youth within national peace architectures, create cross-border platforms to share lessons learned, consider creating youth agencies, and move away from donor dependence to finance these initiatives nationally.

Lt. Col. Yao Koffi Hervé Kouassi brought a security sector perspective and highlighted the importance of building mutual understanding and relationships between youth and the security sector. He noted that youth are contributors to a nation's security, including through their participation as members of the military, and that they bring a lot of resilience and energy to the security forces. He emphasized that youth and the military are not inherently at odds, but instead have complementary roles in peacebuilding. Efforts should be made to bridge the disconnect that is sometimes perceived to exist between the two groups.

Dr. Emmanuel Owusu-Sekyere provided an assessment of the peace and security structures at the international, continental, and national levels and drew out common themes for areas of needed improvement. These structures, he stated, have been predominated by security concerns and resource allocations have been weighted toward security. Domestication of policies and protocols, however, is often a missing piece and there is little accountability for results. Across countries, youth are often missing in both the peacebuilding structure and peace implementation, whereas countries with youth policies have weak implementation and accountability. This is further complicated by the lack of definitional consensus of what we mean by "youth" across the continent. Common challenges that countries face are the demographic trajectories of their population; unemployment paired with lack of access to quality education; incohesive youth policies; inadequate platforms for youth to collaborate and have a voice; and the lack of access to credit and weak financial inclusion. A key factor to addressing these challenges is creating an enabling environment for youth participation. This includes proper health services, infrastructure improvement, a strengthened education sector with skills matching, industries that match the demands of the labor market growth, a diversified economy that spurs job creation, and improved governance and leadership. Looking across six countries, the Human Sciences Research Council collected data showing four factors that will support realizing Africa's demographic dividend: 1) quality education, 2) utilizing technology for job creation, 3) improved health sectors, and 4) government platforms for youth to advocate and express their concerns.

Session 7 - Building a Culture of Peace: Educating Youth for Peace

Speakers:

- **Dr. Chukwuemeka B. Eze**, Executive Director, West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP)
- **Dr. Aggeé Shyaka Mugabe**, Acting Director, Centre for Conflict Management (CCM)

Moderator:

- **Rev. Eugène Goussikindéy**, Director General, Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour la Paix (CERAP)

This public session explored approaches and mechanisms for building cultures of peace through youth education in Africa, as well as the need for these cultures and efforts and challenges to developing and implementing them.

Rev. Eugène Goussikindey began the session by speaking to the origination of the idea of a culture of peace that values social behavior and practices that reject violence, while working to prevent conflict through dialogue and negotiation. This culture is fundamental to tackling conflict in Africa. Although the question of a culture of peace has been promoted for a longtime, sustainable peace has yet to be achieved. Efforts must focus on youth and how older generations can pass down values of peace. Rev. Goussikindey described this culture as one that creates the attitudes and values needed to thrive in diverse societies. To inculcate this culture, Rev. Goussikindey recommended fostering a sense of belonging through relationship-building. Education should also play an important role in this effort as diverse students share a common teacher, classroom, and curriculum that can enhance mutual knowledge and understanding. Sport and clubs also promote this culture as they strengthen common interests and team values over individual values. Promoting integrity as an attitude of life is also a key component, as is promoting peaceful means to solving problems through dialogue and mediation first, then justice, and by avoiding the use of arms to solve tensions.

Dr. Chukwuemeka B. Eze presented the approaches of the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) in youth and peace education. A challenge in West Africa has been how to save the region from youth who want to take over the State, as seen in Liberia and Sierra Leone. Today, the problem is also one of how to save people who want to run away from the State. A step back from the issue is needed to interrogate the definition of youth, what comprises the socialization process, and what determines the identity as a man. He reflected on the influence youth have had on Africa's history, and that many of Africa's leaders of the past generations took power when they were youth themselves. The challenge is not that they did not have agency, but they have overstayed, creating the issue of transitions and handing over power. Recognizing that youth exist in spaces of vulnerability with poor state capacity to deal with the vulnerabilities, WANEP's work has focused on violence reduction, developing non-violent attitudes, and building the knowledge and skills of youth to help navigate these challenging situations. To this end, WANEP has also worked regionally to incorporate peace education into school curricula and teachers' guides.

Dr. Aggeé Shyaka Mugabe's presentation looked at the experience of post-genocide Rwanda and the reconciliation efforts from a youth perspective. In the transitional justice mechanisms that followed the genocide, youth were initially not actively involved. The fund for genocide survivors was meant to provide rehabilitative assistance for youth, children, and orphans of the genocide to go to school. Later, the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission that was established focused on informal public education on peace, tolerance, and coexistence. The reactivation of *Gacaca* in 2002 was followed by *Ndi Umunyarwanda* in 2013 to help develop a national identity. Research from the University of Rwanda, however, revealed gaps in youth engagement in the reconciliation process. They found that, largely, youth were not aware of the reconciliation process, that ethnic affiliation still predominated over association as Rwandans, and that the attribution for the genocide was generalized across all Hutus. In general, there was a lack of intergenerational dialogue and education for peace in Rwanda. These findings led to several recommendations aimed at enhancing the reconciliation process, including better communication about the genocide to reduce collective blaming of all Hutu. Furthermore, communications with the public should be enhanced through organized campaigns that also target youth and children, coupled with enhanced integration of peace education into school curricula.

Session 8 - Youth Unemployment and Peacebuilding in Africa

Speakers:

- **Mr. George Boateng**, Research Analyst, African Center for Economic Transformation (ACET)
- **Ms. Eugenia Kayitesi**, Executive Director, Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR-Rwanda)
- **Dr. Seydina Ousmane Sene**, Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (IPAR-Senegal)

Moderator:

- **Dr. Ibrahim Diarra**, Director, Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (CIRES)

This public session honed in on one of the major recurring issues arising from Africa's youth bulge—unemployment and job creation on the continent. Speakers analyzed the landscape of unemployment in Africa, as well as policies and practices to more effectively address this challenge.

Mr. George Boateng began the session by highlighting the stark figure that 80 percent of youth in Africa are categorized as unemployed. At the same time, there is a reduction in labor intensive jobs and a weakening in labor unions to negotiate good conditions. There is a need for better preparation of youth to enter the job market including through improving education. Mr. Boateng recommended increasing participation in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) programs that prepare Africans for the future of work, enhancing teacher training to keep pace with transformations in the education sector and job market, and including more entrepreneurship training and skills training in secondary schools. Economic transformation, he emphasized, is an important vehicle for peacebuilding as it helps secure the future. Approaches to economic transformation must look both at the present needs of unemployed youth as well as the opportunities for students that who are currently in secondary school or technical/vocational schools and who will soon be entering the labor market. To accomplish this, the education system needs tailoring and restructuring.

Ms. Eugenia Kayitesi shared innovative approaches undertaken by Rwanda to incorporate youth in development. Various government programs exist to promote entrepreneurship, market access, business development, and skills in manufacturing. The government has also created a Business Development Center for youth to access finance and jobs. Ms. Kayitesi attributed the success of Rwanda's approaches to national coordination and local ownership over job creation as they mainstreamed employment policies. As it relates to peace, Ms. Kayitesi cited studies that 40 percent of youth who joined rebel movements were motivated by a lack of economic opportunity, which has also fueled migration within and outside of Africa. This migration has increased pressure on host countries and heightened issues of scarce resources.

Dr. Seydina Ousmane Sene focused his remarks on ways in which African economies and societies must be transformed to truly spur and sustain growth and development. He urged introspection by Africans to come up with accurate data and measures which reflect how Africans live, consume, and produce. He said that change is necessary to address areas that are unsustainable. Africans should come to the table to discuss and challenge norms of how they are living, producing, and consuming. In West Africa, for example, the French-based systems of taxes

and regulations do not reflect the lifestyles of the people. He cited the importation of rice from abroad, and how a paradigm shift is needed to become producers of the goods that Africans consume. Youth can be a part of this process and define the agenda, but they must first be recognized as a resource and not a threat. Dr. Sene recommended unpacking employment policies more thoroughly to formulate better policy options. He also emphasized the need for discourse that introduces youth governance and creates regulatory frameworks for society. He argued that in order to succeed in these efforts, youth need to realize a change in mindset with increased visibility and data on the challenges faced.

DAY 3: Wednesday, 17th July

Session 9 - Youth, Gender, and Peacebuilding in Africa

Speaker:

- **Ms. Georgette Zamble**, President, Leadafricaines
- **Dr. Jok Madut Jok**, Executive Director, Sudd Institute (Sudd)

Moderator:

- **Ms. Juliet Were**, Deputy Director, Women's International Peace Centre (WIPC)

This public session outlined the importance of African women and youth in peacebuilding and identified areas in which African countries have made progress, as well as the challenges that lie ahead for increased gender and youth inclusion.

Ms. Juliet Were opened the session by providing a summary of the previous day's key points, and linking them to the issue of how society socializes young men compared to women and how this impacts peace outcomes. She emphasized the importance of post-conflict peacebuilding that addresses the needs of both men and women.

Dr. Jok Madut Jok gave initial remarks by framing the discussion of youth and gender as one which often thinks of youth as young boys and gender as an issue of men and power—both of which are incomplete views. He emphasized that approaching gender inclusion is more than just equity and equal access to processes, governance structures, and access to resources, but moving the nation and continent forward to when women can take their rightful place in society. He also noted gender equity allows for family, national, and continental growth, and that you cannot grow or develop if you suppress 50 percent of your capacity. Another shortcoming is that all too often peacebuilding is associated with countries in or emerging from conflict when, in fact, all countries—including those who are in conflict—should be undertaking peacebuilding. Drawing on these remarks, he noted that addressing the root causes of conflict is critical, and as part of that, more attention should be shown to how young men are socialized. They are typically socialized to be protectors and providers, but this can lead to crises of identity in cases where men are not able to perform that role for a variety of reasons including limited economic opportunity or in the context of fragility and severe insecurity or even conflict.

Ms. Georgette Zamble outlined the progress made toward making peacebuilding a more inclusive space for women and youth, as well as outlining the remaining challenges and gaps. She began by situating the issues of gender and youth equality in the Sustainable Development Goals and in UNSC Resolution 2250. Gender inclusion, she noted, is not about excluding men, but improving relationships and eliminating inequalities. Women, she observed, are at the forefront of advocacy for peacebuilding, particularly in the informal peacebuilding areas, which tend to receive less attention from international actors and national negotiations than the more formal and institutionalized aspects of peacebuilding. Youth are also largely ignored in peacebuilding and may be manipulated by politicians who are “entrepreneurs of violence.” She emphasized that youth need role models in peacebuilding, and that UNSC Resolution 2250 offers a promising framework for youth engagement that should allow for progress if countries live up to their commitment.

Session 10 - Policy Perspectives on Youth and Peacebuilding in Africa

Speakers:

- **Mr. Thilo Schöne**, Resident Representative, Côte d'Ivoire, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES)
- **Ms. Grace Vuhya Obeda**, Principal Youth Employment Specialist, African Development Bank (AfDB)
- **Prof. N'Golo Aboudou Soro**, Secretary General, Ivorian National Commission for UNESCO (UNESCO)

Moderator:

- **Dr. Monde Muyangwa**, Africa Program Director, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (WWICS)

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

Mr. Thilo Schöne articulated the partnership of his organization, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) on peacebuilding in Africa. He began his remarks by noting that although youth are a “reservoir of optimism,” they are largely neglected in governance and institutions, indicating that 70 percent of Ivorian youth are not engaged in institutions with 50 percent of African youth unable to go to school. This disengagement has contributed to Ivorian youth's loss of confidence in their government. He emphasized the need for cooperation among partners, and that each generation has to find its own path and solution. FES works to develop a leadership culture for youth to meet some of these needs, including providing negotiation skills, public speaking training, and working with youth to increase their participation in government through running for office.

Ms. Grace Vuhya Obeda identified the challenges and opportunities facing youth in Africa, and how the African Development Bank (AfDB) engages on the question of youth in Africa. She noted the challenges faced by youth in accessing credit, the weak absorptive capacity of labor markets, and the weak alignment of education to market needs. Supporting entrepreneur's business development services paired with financial support to youth are critical to opening up the private sector for more opportunities for youth. She echoed a theme of the conference that Africa's education system and curriculum needs reforms to prepare youth for the job market. AfDB's Jobs for Youth 2015-2025 initiative aims to create 25 million jobs and empower 50 million young Africans to access the job market. The AfDB is focused on ensuring that their investments create jobs—citing the 3.6 million jobs created from 2016-2018—by focusing on high impact, labor absorbing sectors such as agriculture. Ms. Obeda's recommendations emphasized the need to invest in human capital, increase and scale-up multinational projects, invest in enabling environments for growth, and focus on rural development to decrease rural-urban migration. She further emphasized the importance of addressing root causes of conflict and examining how policies are not working or do not exist to address those causes.

Dr. N'golo Aboudou Soro spoke to the contributions of UNESCO to peacebuilding in Africa. He initially outlined peace as a community practice with internal and external impacts. Culture, he stated, is essential to peacebuilding and a driving factor behind UNESCO's mission. He articulated the imperative for Africa to continue embracing its culture as it seeks to build sustainable peace. UNESCO approaches youth and peacebuilding by placing youth at the core of its strategies and incorporating peace into its curriculum.

Session 11 - Youth as Innovators in Peacebuilding: Dialogue with the Next Generation of African Peacebuilders

Speakers:

- **Ms. Eba Boussou Noémie Marie Christine Ahekpa**, Student, Notre Dame du Plateau High School
- **Mr. François Kouakan**, Student, Fédération estudiantine et scolaire de Côte d'Ivoire
- **Dr. Oswald Padonou**, Chargé de Padonou, Konrad Adenauer Foundation
- **Mr. Anas El Gomati**, Director General, Sadeq Institute

Moderator:

- **Rev. Eugène Goussikindey**, Director General, Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour la Paix (CERAP)

This public session was an important opportunity for participants to hear directly from African youth on peacebuilding, including some of the innovative approaches that they were bringing to peacebuilding in Africa.

Ms. Eba Boussou Noémie Marie Christine Ahekpa, an Ivorian high school student, spoke to the group about her experience with a school training program, “Culture de la Paix et développement personnel,” administered by the Carriers of Peace program. Ms. Boussou took the course and continued on to serve as a mediator in her high school. Ms. Boussou spoke to the contributions of youth to peacebuilding and to Africa’s future. She began with the point that peace and peacebuilding are first and foremost a mindset, and that this transformation of mindset has to begin with the individual, and then it can be shared and spread more broadly. Peace, she said, was a necessary element to life, just like drinking water. She emphasized that youth want to engage on peacebuilding issues but need training and negotiation skills. She empathized that youth must be trained in peace just as they are trained in math and physics. Her experience with the training in school had important effects in her family and social group as she was able to share her knowledge. In recognition of Ms. Boussou’s engagement in peacebuilding, she was awarded a scholarship from the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding to participate in their programs to further prepare her to continue peacebuilding work.

Mr. François Kouakan is a university student advocate with the Student Federation of Côte d'Ivoire. Mr. Kouakan’s drew on his experience of insecurity and the negative impact it had on his life. He has transitioned from a position of wanting to meet force with force to understanding and appreciating that peace is foremost a lifestyle and is reflected in how you respect others and yourself. He noted that the experience of youth is that they continue to be marginalized, but their inclusion is necessary if peace is to be realized.

Dr. Oswald Padonou spoke from a practitioner’s viewpoint on the work of Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) on peacebuilding in Africa. His remarks focused on the importance of viewing peacebuilding as is a joint effort that requires drawing on the strengths of all partners. Through KAS work he noted numerous examples of how youth utilized innovative approaches to address long-standing disputes thus contributing to peace.

Mr. Anas El Gomati drew from Sadeq Institute’s peacebuilding work in Libya to discuss innovative approaches than can be applied to conflicts in Africa. Whereas many Western approaches look at

interaction between elites at the national level, the focus for Sadeq is to understand the triggers of conflict, local grievances, and conflict narratives at the local level. This approach has driven and informed Sadeq's efforts to map conflict zones and actors. He also highlighted the important role of the private sector in building peace. The private sector is important because their primary interest is profit and they are able to work beyond conflict lines and bridge divides between groups to realize their goal. This evidenced in Libya where, although massive rifts exist at the local level, the private sector has played an important role in peacebuilding and immunizing communities from elements of conflict. It is in the best interest of the private sector to have peace to maximize profits so they may be willing to mediate between communities.

Session 12 - Looking Ahead: The Future of Youth and Peacebuilding in Africa

Moderator:

- **Dr. Monde Muyangwa**, Africa Program Director, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (WWICS)

The concluding public session gave SVNP participants an opportunity to reflect on the previous sessions and identify two key issues, challenges, or opportunities and offer two recommendations for the future of youth and peacebuilding in Africa. Each of the SVNP participants contributed to the following reflections:

Challenges/Issues:

- The nature of the African state as one not designed to serve its population.
- The skills mismatch and unemployment of African youth and its impact on peacebuilding.
- The lack of platforms for youth advocacy, or the missing voice of the youth.
- The need for meaningful youth participation.
- The need for a greater understanding of the definition of peacebuilding.
- The lack of understanding by youth of the concept of peacebuilding and its importance.
- The lack of state commitment to internalizing, domesticating, and implementing regional and global peace protocols.
- The lack of resources committed to peacebuilding by African states.
- The inadequacy of national, elite-pact peace agreements to address the complexity and layers of grievance in many African conflicts.
- The need for youth inclusion in drafting and creating peace architectures at all levels, from the AU to the RECs and down to national and local levels.
- How to align the various normative frameworks that exist at the continental level to the regional and national levels so that they have meaning at the local level.
- The lack of intergenerational dialogue on peacebuilding.
- The lack of information and inadequate communication on reconciliation issues.
- The lack of spaces for dialogue and intergenerational interaction.
- The need to develop new and alternative ways of thinking about peace.
- The manipulation of youth by political leaders.
- Unemployment and/or underemployment.
- The urgency of development and reforming education systems.
- Bad policies that exist due to a lack of data and evidence.
- Abstract conceptualizations of peace which make it out of reach for youth.
- Local peacebuilding as relates to elections.
- The use of social media as a tool for peacebuilding in Africa.

Opportunities:

- Focusing more on the opportunities social media presents for peacebuilding.
- Taking advantage of integration efforts—such as the African Continental Free Trade Agreement—to engage the AU and RECs on addressing youth challenges in Africa and the need to drive the labor market with youth skills and energy.
- The growing recognition of the role of youth in peace and security at all levels.
- The spaces being created by organization like the AU and UN, such as through the AU Special Envoy for Youth.

Recommendations:

- Demystify and amplify a vision of peace that is transformative.
- Focus on governance as a measure of building peace.
- Engage multi-sectorally across the private sector, universities, and industries on bridging the gap between skills required by the economy and what the education system offers.
- Increase understanding of peace as lifestyle.
- Recognize that youth are at the center of peacebuilding interventions and that youth are an asset.
- Increase investment in youth.
- Empower youth to understand their responsibilities and raise awareness about the important role they play as power holders.
- Create an enabling environment to revisit and assess the impact of policies to include youth.
- RECs should review their monitoring and evaluation indicators and engage civil society more closely on monitoring these protocols.
- Add organizational budget analysis to programming to track spending for supporting the peace architecture and implementation of the peace agenda.
- Promote intergenerational dialogue by creating spaces and putting mechanisms in place to do so.
- Utilize youth clubs at universities to discuss issues related to reconciliation.
- Create spaces for young men and women to interface and have creative, active engagement on peace and security issues.
- Prepare youth to use the tools and mechanisms that exist to get their issues to the forefront of agendas.
- Partner with researchers and policymakers to educate policymakers on the role of youth in peacebuilding and bring stakeholders together to discuss the issues.
- Listen to the stories, testimonies, experiences, aspirations, and challenges of youth to distill, organize, and develop analytical concepts to think about these issues.
- Catalog the experiences of young people emerging from conflict to integrate into training programs for mediators and peacemakers.
- Propose policies that tackle corruption, focus on building trust in institutions, and encourage government to work with local entrepreneurs to boost the private sector.
- Rethink the research approaches and philosophies related to African methodologies for peacebuilding.
- Scrutinize the positive uses of social media to develop useful interventions for youth as enablers of peace.

- Incorporate soft skills in education curriculum reforms.
- Include the informal sector in employment numbers.
- Use African, national data rather than setting policies based on the wrong or incomplete data and improve data and information collection and use for evidence-based decision-making.
- Reference the peace and development nexus to enforce the premium of peace as a key pillar of social cohesion.
- Promote the concept of “leadership without a title” for youth.
- Look at youth just exiting high school to develop a training program for them to enhance peacebuilding work and incorporate it into curriculums.

Session 13 - Group Dinner at Le Débarcadère Restaurant

SVNP participants had a meal of Ivorian cuisine at a well-known Abidjan restaurant selected by CIRES. During the dinner, participants had the opportunity to relax over a meal and strengthen relationships. At the meal’s conclusion, Dr. Jok shared a South Sudanese song with the group.

DAY 4: Thursday, 18th July

Session 14 - Review, Discussion: Wilson Center Project Proposal on Governance and Leadership in Africa

Facilitator:

- **Mr. Michael Morrow**, Senior Diplomatic Fellow, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (WWICS)

This session was intended to present a proposal the Africa Program has developed on strengthening local level governance in Africa through cross-sectoral partnerships to the SVNP and to elicit their feedback on the proposal. Mr. Michael Morrow led the discussion by presenting the proposal to the group and facilitating the question-and-answer session.

Given the growth of decentralization in African states, subnational governments have increasingly important roles to play in development and governance, as well as more resources with which to act. Given this opportunity, how can the Wilson Center and other partners work with subnational governments in Africa to strengthen governance and deliver on some of the opportunities at the local level? The proposal suggests strategic cross-sectoral collaboration between local governments the business sector, academia, and civil society. The discussion centered on four main areas: 1) What is the value-added of a project like this? 2) What should be the scope of the project focus area and issues? 3) Who should the project participants be? 4) Project sustainability.

In the subsequent round-table discussion, several points were raised. Participants largely agreed that this is a valuable proposal given that subnational governance typically receives less attention and funding. Furthermore, real impact and citizen engagement with their governments and democracy occurs at the local and community level.

Several participants emphasized that the nature of decentralization is vastly different across the continent with some countries having a more institutionalized system than others. Along with this, some decentralized authorities have more understanding of their role and responsibilities as well as varying levels of empowerment from the national government. Broadly, participants agreed that an initial mapping of current efforts should be done as well as a careful analysis of the theory of change, desired outcomes, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

Varying views were presented on the scope of issues to focus on, with rural planning, land distribution and titling, service delivery, job creation, improving livelihoods, institutional quality, and corruption and governance raised as key issues at the local level.

In terms of constituents, the participants agreed that there should be more done to enhance collaboration across the three sectors presented but also recommended incorporating traditional leaders and current local associations into the project. SVNP members recommended pilot projects in areas with SVNP organizations to collaborate with and build partnerships.

Furthermore, choosing areas from across Africa's five regions as well as ones with varying levels of success and development in decentralization would provide useful lessons to the project on what does or does not work.

In the final discussion on project sustainability, many suggestions were given about which groups and associations could be helpful partners, as well as possible funding sources. These included continental-wide networks, donor governments, and multilateral organizations.

Session 15 - Next Steps for Strengthening the SVNPs: Enhancing Collaboration, Assuring Grant Deliverables, and Plans for SVNPs 10th Anniversary

Speakers:

- **Mr. Aaron Stanley**, Program Analyst, Carnegie Corporation of New York (CCNY)

Facilitator:

- **Dr. Monde Muyangwa**, Africa Program Director, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (WWICS)

In this session, Mr. Aaron Stanley spoke to the Carnegie Corporation of New York's project to create an alumni database while Dr. Muyangwa led a discussion on enhancing collaboration within the SVNPs as well as reviewing and mapping out next steps in the current grant and discussing plans for the network's 10th anniversary to be celebrated in 2020.

Mr. Stanley also spoke about an ongoing project the Carnegie Corporation is doing to build a grantee alumni database and opportunities for SVNPs with CCNY's "amplification grants."

Carnegie Corporation Alumni Database: Mr. Stanley spoke first about the benefits and impact of the SVNPs scholarship. He noted that two recent Africa Peacebuilding Network grants went to former SVNPs scholars. Next he discussed current efforts by CCNY to create an alumni database and why this was important to CCNY and to grantees, including the SVNPs. He noted that over the last ten years CCNY has supported over 1,000 peacebuilding fellowships in Africa. Most of these have been through the support of five peacebuilding grants, the Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding (Wilson Center), African Peacebuilding Network (SSRC), The Next Generation Social Sciences (SSRC), the McCain Institute Leadership Fellowship (Arizona University), and the African Leadership Center (Kings College, London). Carnegie has also developed two specific amplification grants with The Conversation Africa and AllAfrica. These will serve as outlets for broadening the reach of the peacebuilding research to wider audiences and to amplify individual efforts and work.

Despite this investment across a range of grantees and fellowship, CCNY does not have a central repository to account for the fellows, their current work, and their trajectory post-fellowship, or the connections between and among them and their organization. This lack of a central repository makes it difficult to target or tap into the larger pool of alumni to continue supporting peacebuilding in Africa or to amplify the work and impact of all grantees. To address this challenge, CCNY is in the process of establishing an alumni database to serve as central repository, starting with the fellowship. The database will maintain contact information and track projects and work that has stemmed from fellowships; it will allow grantees to connect with each other and ongoing work to amplify each other's work and find areas of complementarity.

Dr. Muyangwa mentioned that the Wilson Center has started collecting and populating the database with information of all SVNPs scholars and alumni but there is more information needed. She noted that she would reach out to SVNPs Directors for their assistance in gathering the needed information for the CCNY database.

Dr. Muyangwa then led a discussion on collaboration among SVNPs members and on preparations for the 10th anniversary of the SVNPs. On collaboration amongst members, participants identified at

least ten ongoing collaborative projects and another ten potential joint project. For a list of projects, see [Appendix 9: SVNPN Collaborative Projects](#).

FY19-20 Grant Deliverables and Timeline: Turning to the current status of SVNPN and next steps to assure grant deliverables for the current grant with the Carnegie Corporation, Dr. Muyangwa outlined the key parameters and current status of the FY19-20 grant.

1. Hosting 6 SVNPN Scholars
 - a. While the Africa Program was delayed in processing scholars for the spring 2019 term as initially planned due to the federal government shutdown, we will host 3 scholars in fall 2019 with another 3 in spring 2020.
 - b. Two of the scholars are from SVNPN organizations and one from an SVNPN director recommendation.
 - c. We have one scholar selected for spring with two more slots to fill.
 - d. The application deadline for spring is August 30, 2019.
2. Enhancing research, writing, communication, and engagement skills with policymakers for scholars.
 - a. We saw success in working with an editor under the last grant and are in the process of engaging another editor to work with the incoming scholars.
3. Hosting two annual conferences.
 - a. Conference 1 held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.
 - b. Conference 2 to take place in Washington, D.C. in July 2020.
4. Hosting 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 SVNPN members.
 - a. One regional peacebuilding workshop in Dakar, Senegal co-hosted by IPAR-Senegal in July 2019.
 - b. The remaining peacebuilding workshops will take place in West Africa and East Africa with organizations ongoing with potential partners.
5. Conducting two policymaker focus groups.
6. Co-hosting two partnership events with the African Peacebuilding Network or other Carnegie grantees.
 - a. Africa Program co-hosted a day-long symposium with the Women and Peacebuilding in Africa Consortium.
7. Translating two SVNPN papers into French or Portuguese to increase dissemination of SVNPN policy documents in Francophone/Lusophone countries.
8. Conduct a comprehensive, length of project impact assessment for the 10 year anniversary of the SVNPN.
 - a. As discussed at the conference, this impact assessment is in development and will be rolled out in 2020.
9. Continue and strengthen strategic partnerships with SVNPN members and international peacebuilding organizations.

**A full list of grant deliverables and status can be found in Appendix 7: 2018-2020 Grant Objectives and Deliverables - Update as of July 2019*

In the accompanying discussion, Directors were reminded that the heavy demands of the SVNPN scholarship prohibit scholars from simultaneously working for their home institutions. Allowing scholars to focus on their scholarship deliverables is critical to the success of the project but also more

beneficial to sending organizations once the scholars return to their home countries given their enhanced capacities and credentials. Directors discussed different approaches and policies for compensation for scholars as well as training arrangements to manage limited staff capacity in small organizations.

To further develop the SVNP Ambassadors program, the Ambassador feedback form is being redesigned by Dr. Muyangwa and will be more strictly enforced to capture the impact and contributions of SVNP scholar alumni to the network and their home organizations. Moreover, as the Africa Program develops and rolls out the impact assessment for the SVNP, each member will play a role and be asked to contribute to the assessment.

SVNP 10th Anniversary: In the session's concluding discussion, SVNP discussed the upcoming 10th anniversary of the Network and preliminary planning to mark the occasion. Participants shared many ideas on ways to celebrate, but all agreed on the need to first establish a theme for the event that would direct the rest of the planning. Several members recommended synthesizing and reporting on the various research products SVNP has produced as well as commemorating the progress made through products such as a book, photo exhibit, or video. WANEP shared potential ideas as well as many useful lessons learned from its 20th anniversary. Dr. Muyangwa thanked the participants and said she would be calling on them follow-up on some of their ideas, and to seek more ideas and support in the planning process.

Session 16 - Peacebuilding-related Visit/Tour to African Development Bank

On the afternoon of Thursday, 18th July, CERAP and CIRES organized a visit for conference participants to the African Development Bank, a primary organization at the forefront of Africa's development efforts. Participants met with representatives from the Civil Society, Community Engagement, and Social Innovation Division and discussed the work of the AfDB in inclusive development and explored avenues for the SVNP member organizations to engage with and contribute to the work of the AfDB.

Session 17 - Conference Recap, the Way Forward, Completion of Surveys, Closing Ceremony

Facilitator:

- **Dr. Monde Muyangwa**, Africa Program Director, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (WWICS)

To conclude, participants shared their reflections and perspectives on how the SVNP has been most beneficial to their organizations. Their comments included the collaboration and knowledge sharing that is facilitated through SVNP, the deepening and broadening of understanding on peacebuilding issues, capacity-building for organizations, the cultivation of peacebuilding as a collective lifestyle, and the ability to connect with each other and external stakeholders.

Dr. Muyangwa asked participants how well the conference met the anticipated outcomes and objectives discussed on the first day of the conference. The majority of participants felt the conference was 90 percent successful in meeting its goals, and all of the participants felt it was at least 80 percent successful in meeting the desired goals that they had articulated on the first day of the conference.

Dr. Muyangwa thanked the co-hosts for their generosity in hosting SVNPN in Abidjan and reflected on the ways which the network has grown and strengthened, with members taking ownership of the network. Dr. Diarra offered concluding remarks on behalf of CIRES and CERAP, thanked the network members for their participation and contributions, and congratulated them on the success of the conference.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Participant Biographies

SOUTHERN VOICES NETWORK MEMBER ORGANIZATION REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. George Boateng is a Research Analyst at the African Center for Economic Transformation. He holds a postgraduate degree in Rural Development and Management from the China Agricultural University (CAU) in Beijing, China. He holds a bachelor's degree in Agriculture from the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology in Kumasi, Ghana. He also holds a certificate in Climate Change from the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), and a certificate in New Structural Economics from Peking University, Beijing, China. He was previously a Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding Scholar at the Wilson Center in Washington D.C.

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.

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.

Mr. Anas El Gomati is the founder and current Director General of the Tripoli-based Sadeq Institute, the first public policy think tank in Libya's history established in August 2011. The Sadeq Institute conducts qualitative and quantitative field research across east, west and south Libya. He has held several positions in the region and Europe, as a visiting fellow at the Carnegie Middle East Centre in Beirut, Lebanon and visiting lecturer at the NATO defense college in Rome, Italy. He is a frequent commentator on Libya & the MENA region on Al Jazeera, BBC, France 24, Sky News. He is

the author of 'Libya's Islamists and Salafi Jihadists - the battle for a theological revolution' of the edited volume 'The Arab Spring Handbook' (Routledge Press 2015). He is author of 'The Libyan revolution undone - the conversation will not be televised' from the edited volume - 'a divided gulf, anatomy of a crisis' (Palgrave 2019).

Rev. Eugène Goussikindé 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.

Dr. Jok Madut Jok is a Professor of Anthropology at Syracuse University, New York, and Executive Director of the Sudd Institute, a public policy research center based in Juba, South Sudan. He was educated in Sudan, Egypt and the United States and holds a Ph.D. in the anthropology of health from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). Jok research focuses on gender-based violence, reproductive health and has worked as a consultant for various humanitarian aid agencies. He is a widely recognized specialist on security, conflict and political violence. Following the independence of South Sudan in 2011, Jok served for two years in the newly formed Government of South Sudan as undersecretary in the Ministry of Culture and Heritage. Jok has held several fellowship positions, including at the United States Institute of Peace, the Rift Valley Institute, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Jok is the author of four books and numerous articles covering gender, sexuality and reproductive health, humanitarian aid, ethnography of political violence, gender-based violence, war and slavery, and the politics of identity in South Sudan and Sudan.

Ms. Nita Karume is the ATPS Communications and Outreach Officer. She has a BA in Communication and over three years of experience in corporate communications and public relations. Her role at ATPS include but are not limited to: social media and website management, disseminating public information to the media, preparing of advocacy materials and the quarterly newsletter and maintaining stakeholder communication. She is also responsible for supporting the implementation of public events and coordination of ATPS conferences, meetings and workshops as well as representing the organization at functions.

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. Muneinazvo Kujeke joined the Institute for Security Studies in 2016 and is currently a Junior Researcher with the Peace Operations and Peacebuilding Programme. Her area of focus is African youth in governance, peace and security processes. Muneinazvo has previously worked for the

Youth Division of the African Union Commission and the Youth Bridge Foundation-Ghana. In 2017, she was recognized by the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation as one of ten African youth doing exceptional work towards gender justice and reconciliation. She currently has over ten publications that add to a knowledge base of the roles and contributions of young people towards Africa's peace and security.

Ms. Faith Mabera is a Senior Researcher at the Institute for Global Dialogue, affiliated with UNISA. Her research interests include the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) doctrine, African diplomacy, foreign policy analysis, African peace and security issues, and global governance. Her latest publication is titled *South Africa's profile as peacekeeper: In keeping with the times?* in the African Security Journal.

Mr. Paul Nana Kwabena Aborampah Mensah works with the Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) as a Senior Programs Officer. Mr. Aborampah Mensah is also the Team Leader for two of the Center's research and advocacy programs: Local and Urban Governance, and Security Sector Governance. He holds a M-Phil degree in political science from the University of Ghana, Accra. He specializes in the areas of local development, inclusive governance, and social accountability. He has special interest in peacebuilding and security sector governance with a focus on border security, vigilantism and electoral violence. Mr. Aborampah Mensah is currently one of the three technical advisors to the Ghana National Peace Council, which facilitates a dialogue between the two leading political parties in Ghana to disband and dissolve their party-affiliated vigilante groups. He has co-published a research report on Ghana's 2012 elections, and two briefing papers on the causes and triggers of conflict in the 2012 Ghana elections.

Dr. Aggée Shyaka Mugabe is currently the Acting Director of CCM. Previously he was the Coordinator of Masters Programmes of the CCM, including joint Masters with Rwanda Defense Force and Rwanda National Police for three years (2013-2015). He is a former faculty dean and now a member of the Rwanda National Gender Reference Group. He serves the country in different capacities, including teaching, researching and advisory services. Dr. Mugabe was born on February 23, 1974. He studied Communication at the University of Rwanda (1996-2001), and Conflict Resolution and Peace Studies (University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa, 2003-2004). He holds a PhD degree in the same field from the Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium (2005-2009). His areas of specialization include Post conflict reconstruction, conflict transformation, transitional justice, policymaking and good governance and gender, among other subjects.

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 Jésumites 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. Fredrick Ogenga is an Associate Professor of Communication and Media Studies and the Founding Director of Center for Media, Democracy, Peace and Security, both at Rongo University,

Kenya. He also serves as the Chief Executive Officer of The Peacemaker Corps Foundation Kenya. Prof. Ogenga is a former Southern Voices for Peacebuilding Scholar, Wilson Center, Africa Peacebuilding Network Grantee, and Boston University's Africa Studies Center Visiting Researcher. His latest contributions include the book, *Peace Journalism in East Africa: A Manual for Media Practitioners*, and two book chapters: "Can African Centered Reporting Solve Terror Threats in the New World Order" (2019), and "Institutional Designs, Democracy and Peacebuilding in Africa" (2020). published by Zed Books 2020.

Dr. Emmanuel Owusu-Sekyere is a Chief Research Specialist at the Human Sciences Research Council, where he leads the Sustainable Development research theme. He holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Pretoria, South Africa, and a master's degree in Economic Management and Policy from the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, United Kingdom. His areas of research interest include: migration and development, poverty and inequality, infrastructure development, remittances to sub-Saharan Africa, inclusive and sustainable growth and development and financial inclusion. Dr. Emmanuel is a member of several professional groups and reviews for a number of peer reviewed journals. Dr. Emmanuel Owusu-Sekyere has several journal article publications in ISI and IBSS accredited journals. His research output can be followed on REPEC, Research Gate and the HSRC website.

Mrs. Rubiyat Mohammed Seid leads the Policy Dialogue Unit at the Institute for Peace and Security Studies at Addis Ababa University. She holds a Master of Laws (LLM) in Human Rights from Central European University, and a Bachelor of Laws (LLB) from Addis Ababa University. She was an Open Society Justice Fellow from 2010-12. She has a combination of more than 10 years' experience working in international and national settings in a wide range of sectors.

Dr. Seydina Ousmane 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.

Ms. Juliet Were is the Deputy Director at Women's International Peace Centre (formerly Isis-Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange) since 2016. She is responsible for strategic program design, implementation and evaluation. She has served as Head of Research and Evaluation at Isis-WICCE for ten years, coordinated cutting edge research in Africa (Uganda, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Burundi) and Asia (Nepal and Kashmir) on governance, peace and security; women's health; and related development issues. She has co-authored a number of publications. She is a trainer and holds a masters degree in Development Studies, and another in Public Health Leadership.

Dr. Siphamandla Zondi is a professor and the head of the Department of Political Sciences at the University of Pretoria, South Africa. He previously worked for the Institute for Global Dialogue and the Africa Institute, both notable think tanks on foreign policy, diplomacy and global affairs in Africa. He writes on decolonizing international relations, Africa's international relations, Global South agency and African political thought. He is a co-editor (with Sabelo Ndlovu-Gatsheni) of *Decolonizing the University: its Knowledge and Disciplines* (Carolina Press, 2016).

EXTERNAL SPEAKERS

Ms. Eba Boussou Noémie Marie Christine Ahekpa is a first-year student at Notre Dame du Plateau High School (NDP). She is 16 years old. She has participated in the training program "Culture de la Paix et développement personnel" given by the association "Carriers of Peace" (PdP) since the 4th class. She then served as a mediator for the college for two years.

Lt. Col. Yao Koffi Hervé Kouassi is the Commandant DPO Adjoint et Référent BEMS 2 (Ecole de Guerre) at the École des Forces Armées in Zambakro, Côte d'Ivoire. He has had a long military career, with some of his previous posts including as Planning Officer for the CEDEAO Mission in Guinea-Bissau and as the Chief of Staff for the Head of Operations at the *Forces Republicaines de Côte d'Ivoire* General Military Staff in Abidjan. He has extensive military training in Côte d'Ivoire, other African countries, and in Europe. He holds a DEUG (Diplôme d'études universitaires générales) in law from the Université de Bouaké, and a Master's in International Relations from the École spéciale militaire de Saint-Cyr.

Mr. Kouakan Sie François is a M.A. student in History at Felix Houphouët Boigny University in Abidjan. He is 28 years old. For the past 7 years, he has been a member of the student federation known as FESCI (Fédération Estudiantine et Scolaire de Côte d'Ivoire), a prominent union organization. In August 2018, he attended a workshop on "Culture of Peace and Personal Development" offered by the Association Porteur de Paix. This workshop has been a turning point in his life.

Ms. Grace Vuhya Obeda is a Principal Youth Employment Specialist at the African Development Bank. Her focus is to dialogue with African countries on prioritizing Youth Employment, whilst providing Technical Assistance for them to implement enabling policy reforms that unlock private sector opportunities. She also contributes to evidence-based action toward positive youth development in post conflict states, Migration hotspots and countries of origin increasing access for poor and vulnerable youth in workforce development with (focus on informality, gender and fragility). Grace holds an MBA and a Bachelor of Commerce both from Kenyan Universities.

Dr. Oswald Padonou is in charge of implementing the program on security in Sub-Saharan Africa at the Konrad Adenauer Foundation. He holds a doctorate in political science and international relations (University of Rennes 1 - France) and is senior Beninois official who has served as Director of International Cooperation at the Office of the Ombudsman of the Republic of Benin. He is the author of numerous studies and publications related to political governance in Africa and security issues. He is also a lecturer at the Center for Studies, Research and Action for Peace (CERAP) / Jesuit University Institute in Abidjan and acts as an instructor for several military academies in French-speaking West Africa. He is Knight of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.

Mr. Andy Rabens is the Special Advisor for Global Youth Issues at the U.S. Department of State. He serves as the Principal Representative on youth issues for the Department and leads efforts to coordinate youth policy and initiatives around the globe. Andy previously served in the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, the Bureau of African Affairs, and the Office of Policy, Planning, and Resources for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs. Prior to joining the Department of State in 2008 as a Presidential Management Fellow, Andy worked for U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein in Washington, DC and for the Rt. Honorable Ed Miliband in the UK Parliament. He graduated from Harvard University and holds a master's degree from the London School of Economics.

Mr. Thilo Schöne has been the Resident Representative of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) in Côte d'Ivoire since March 2017. He studied Political Science and Conflict Management and began his career at the FES Peace and Security Regional Office in Abuja, Nigeria where he worked mainly with ECOWAS. Afterwards, Mr. Schöne took on the role of program officer on migration and refugees at the foundation's office. He has expertise in the areas of security, reconciliation, political analysis and migration.

Mr. Aaron Stanley is a program analyst with the Corporation's International Peace & Security program, where he focuses on Peacebuilding in Africa, Asian Security, Track II Negotiations, and Bridging the Gap between the United States' academic and policy communities. Prior to joining the Corporation, Aaron worked at the Finnish development agency, Finn Church Aid, where he managed conflict resolution and governance programming in Somalia. He has also worked at Conflict Dynamics International on their Somali program. Previously, Aaron has volunteered with Concordis International in the United Kingdom, and the New York Peace Institute in the U.S. Aaron is currently a Ph.D. student in the political science department at The City University of New York's Graduate Center. He holds a Master of Science in violence, conflict, and development from the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London; and a Bachelor of Arts from Boston University in international relations.

Prof. N'golo Aboudou Soro is the Secretary General of the Ivorian National Commission for UNESCO, a position he has held since July 2017. He is also an Associate Professor in the Department of Modern Letters at the Alassane Ouattara University of Bouaké. His research focuses on social implications of tragic effects within dramatic texts. He is also interested in migration issues and human rights in theatrical texts. He chaired the Dimbokro Regional Electoral Commission from 2005 to 2013. He was in charge of Studies then Technical Advisor to the Minister of National Education from 2013 to 2017.

Ms. Georgette Zamble is the President of Leadafricaines, she is also a lead psychologist and expert in gender and development, in communication, and in leadership. She is a member of Toastmasters International, and she prepares certificates in Gender Perspectives for United Nations peacekeeping operations. An expert in organizational knowledge sharing, she is an alumnus of the Turin Gender Academy and the Queensland University of Technology. After over 10 years in public administration, she now works as a consultant and is very active in civil society efforts around gender equality. She has also drafted a manual for the development of territories and practical guides for women in politics.

WILSON CENTER STAFF

Dr. Monde Muyangwa is Director of the Africa Program at the Woodrow Wilson Center where she leads programs that analyze and offer practical, actionable policy options addressing some of Africa's most critical issues. Previously, Monde served as Academic Dean and Professor of Civil–Military Relations at the Africa Center for Strategic Studies. She served as Director of Research and Vice President for Research and Policy at the National Summit on Africa, and Director of International Education Programs at New Mexico Highlands University. She serves on the Board of Trustees at Freedom House, and previously was an Advisory Council member of the Ibrahim Index of African Governance. Monde holds a Ph.D. in International Relations and B.A. in Politics, Philosophy and Economics from the University of Oxford, and 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.

Mr. Michael K. Morrow is the Senior Diplomatic Fellow at the Woodrow Wilson Center Africa Program. Mike is a detailee from the U.S. Department of State, where he is a Senior Foreign Service Officer, rank of Minister-Counselor. Mike led the U.S. Embassy in Juba, South Sudan as Charge d'Affaires from August 2017 to June 2018. Prior to that, he served at the State Department headquarters in Washington for six years as: Chief of Staff to the Special Presidential Envoy for the Global Coalition to Counter ISIS; Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Bureau of Legislative Affairs; Director for East African Affairs; and Director for Central European Affairs. Mike worked at U.S. Embassy Baghdad as Deputy Director and then Director of the Office of Provincial Affairs from 2010-11. He served as Principal Officer at the U.S. Consulate General in Chiang Mai, Thailand from 2007-10. His earlier Foreign Service postings were at the U.S. embassies in Gaborone, Warsaw, Moscow, and Lagos. Other Washington assignments included Director of Crisis Management Support in the Operations Center, and Deputy Director of the Office of Russian Affairs. Mike holds a Master's Degree in International Affairs from Columbia University. He earned a B.A. in Political Science at Miami University. Mike is from Saline, Michigan. His wife, Shannon, is from Vancouver, British Columbia. They have two sons, Sean and Brett. Sean attends the University of Arizona; Brett attends secondary school.

Ms. Hannah Akuiyibo is the Program Associate with the Wilson Center Africa Program. Hannah manages the day-to-day operations of the Africa Program's activities and projects. She also served as a Program Assistant with the Africa Program, and as an Executive Assistant with International Justice Mission. Originally from Alaska, Hannah received her B.A. in Political Science from Bob Jones University in Greenville, South Carolina and studied German at the Goethe Institute in Göttingen, Germany. Hannah worked previously in East Africa in Kenya and Uganda and speaks conversational Swahili. She is pursuing her M.A. in Democracy and Governance at Georgetown University. Her current focus is on elections, subnational politics, and democracy in Africa.

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 the intersection of technology and policy, and in how the growing digital age can contribute to sustainable development in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Appendix 2: Participant List and Contact Information

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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. The Sadeq Institute – Libya
19. The Sudd Institute – South Sudan
20. University of Pretoria Department of Political Science – South Africa
21. West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) – Ghana HQ
22. Wilson Center Africa Program (WWCIS) – Washington, DC, United States
23. Women's International Peace Centre (WIPC) – Uganda

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>

African 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: H. Kwasi Prempeh

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: Elwood Dunn

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: Aggeé Shyaka Mugabe

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 Ivoirien 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: 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: Yonas Adaye Adeto

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 with 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
- (2) Governance
- (3) Economic growth and transformation
- (4) 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>

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: <https://www.sadeqinstitute.org/>

The Sudd Institute

Country: South Sudan

Executive 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: same

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/>

Women's International Peace Centre (WIPC)

Country: Uganda

Executive Director: Helen Kezie-Nwoha

Point of Contact: same

Overview: Women's International Peace Centre 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: Women's International Peace Centre 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 Women's International Peace Centre has historically done groundbreaking research on women in conflict countries. Women's International Peace Centre 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: Women's International Peace Centre is named after the ancient Egyptian goddess Isis who symbolizes wisdom, creativity, and knowledge. Women's International Peace Centre 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 has immensely contributed to and strengthened the women's movement in Uganda and on the African continent.

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

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: List of 2018 Conference Action Items and Deliverables

Action Items	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMELINE
1. Determine location of the 2019 Annual Conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Potential co-hosts should contact Dr. Muyangwa November 1, 2018 ➤ Côte d'Ivoire location selected
2. Determine location of the regional conferences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Potential co-hosts should contact Dr. Muyangwa November 1, 2018 ➤ Planning is underway for the first of two regional conferences, including cost and location decisions
3. Determine theme of the 2019 Annual Conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Wilson Center Africa Program will share 2019 topic suggestions with SNVP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ August 30, 2018 ➤ Shared
4. Contributions to Africa Up Close Blog	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Submissions should be sent to Shahrazad Hired ➤ At least 5 submissions should be received NLT September 14, 2018 for this grant cycle ➤ <i>Blogs received exceeded amount needed. Good work!</i>
5. Contributions to Africa Year in Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Members are encouraged to respond to the Call for Submissions for Africa Year in Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Send contributions to Shahrazad Hired by November 1, 2018

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Wilson Center Africa Program will send quarterly reminders to submit blog posts ➤ Wilson Center Africa Program will post the announcement for the next SVNPN scholarship cycle, pending the grant renewal request ➤ Directors and member organizations should send recommendations for potential non-SVNP-affiliated scholars to Monde Muyangwa ➤ Wilson Center Africa Program will look into potential opportunities for cross-posting and other dissemination strategies for SVNPN member organization publications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2 members contributed ➤ Starting August 30, 2018 <i>Ongoing</i> ➤ September 14, 2018 <i>Done. Open for spring 2020</i> ➤ September 14, 2018 <i>Some received</i> ➤ September 14, 2018 <i>Will work on this as part of impact assessment</i>
<p>6. Initiate quarterly reminders for blog posts</p> <p>7. Announcement for next SVNPN scholarship cycle</p> <p>8. Roster of potential non-SVNP-affiliated scholars</p> <p>9. Research potential dissemination strategies for SVNPN member organization publications</p>			

Deliverables

DELIVERABLE		RESPONSIBILITY	TIMELINE
1. Photo packet, presentations, and contact sheet from the 2018 conference		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ August 30, 2018 <i>delivered</i>
2. 2018 Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding Annual Conference Report		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Wilson Center Africa Program will draft, finalize, and distribute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ August 30, 2018 <i>delivered</i>
3. Role as SVNPN Ambassador one-pager		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Wilson Center Africa Program requests each Director to send a one-page document with the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Any engagement with other SVNPN organizations ○ If/how many scholars you have sent through the SVNPN program and what has been their impact on their organization upon return ○ One paragraph detailing their organization's policy-level engagement on peacebuilding ○ Description of organization's strategy of disseminating publications to policymakers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ November 1, 2018 <i>Delivered by most members</i>

<p>4. Key peacebuilding achievements for final grant report</p>	<p>➤ Wilson Center Africa Program requests each Director to send a brief update to Monde Muyangwa including the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The mission of their organization (in one sentence) ○ Two key achievements of your organization to highlight in the peacebuilding space from the last two years 	<p>➤ November 1, 2018</p> <p>➤ <i>Delivered by Directors</i></p>
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Appendix 5: List of 2019 Conference Action Items and Deliverables

Action Items	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMELINE
ACTION ITEM		
10. Finalize the impact assessment framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. Muyangwa will reach out to the SVNPN member organizations for additional inputs in shaping the impact assessment framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early 2020
11. Confirm topic and logistics details for the 2020 Annual Conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wilson Center Africa Program will share the suggested topics for the conference with the SVNPN members SVNPN member organizations will provide feedback on the suggested topics Wilson Center Africa Program will confirm dates for next year's conference (current planning is around same dates, 13-16 July 2020) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wilson Center Africa Program will send out suggested topics and 2020 conference dates with the Conference Report in August 2019
12. SVNPN Ambassadors one-pager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. Muyangwa will reach out to the SVNPN directors regarding the SVNPN Ambassadors one-pager 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> November 2019
13. Share 2019 Annual Conference debriefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Conference participants who are <i>not</i> SVNPN directors will share the debriefs they plan to give their directors with Dr. Muyangwa (at least bullet points) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 2029
14. Follow-up regarding the West Africa Regional Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. Muyangwa will follow up with WANEP regarding the sub-regional workshop for West Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 2019
15. Discuss plans for East Africa Regional Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. Muyangwa will reach out to the SVNPN member organizations regarding plans for the proposed regional workshop in East Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> January 2020
16. Disseminate 2019 Annual Conference presentations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wilson Center Africa Program will disseminate all Annual Conference presentations received to the conference participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> August 2019

<p>17. Follow-up regarding CCNY Alumni Database</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Muyangwa will send form to Directors to gather information needed for CCNY Alumni Database • Directors to return the needful 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 2020
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Deliverables

DELIVERABLE	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMELINE
<p>5. 2019 Annual Conference photo packet</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wilson Center Africa Program will compile the conference photo packet • Wilson Center Africa Program will disseminate the conference photo packet to all participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • August 2019
<p>6. 2019 Annual Conference report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wilson Center Africa Program will draft the 2019 Annual Conference report • Wilson Center Africa Program will finalize the report and disseminate to all conference participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • August 2019
<p>7. Africa Year in Review 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send Call for Submission for AYIR 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 2019

Appendix 6: 2016-2018 Grant Objectives and Deliverables – Final update July 2019

Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding Funded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York

The Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding is a network of 21 African policy and research organizations that works with the Wilson Center Africa Program to bring African analyses and perspectives to key issues in U.S.-Africa relations. Funded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York since 2011, the project provides avenues for African researchers to engage with, inform, and exchange perspectives with U.S. and international policymakers in order to develop the most appropriate, cohesive, and inclusive policy frameworks for the issues of peacebuilding and state-building in Africa.

Project Objectives	Performance Measures	Project Outputs	Status
1) Build capacity of network members and their emerging scholars to more effectively engage with U.S. and international policymakers on peacebuilding and state-building in Africa	<p>Evidence from U.S. and international policymakers (collected through surveys, qualitative methods, online analytics)</p> <p>Anecdotal feedback that SVN is providing useful and in-depth analysis of and policy options for major issues in peacebuilding and state-building in Africa.</p>	<p>Host 7 SVN Scholars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 internal events 7 public events 7 research papers 7 policy briefs 21 blog posts 7 internal interviews media training 4-7 media interviews total policy maker and practitioner outreach SVNP Ambassadors Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of July 2017: 1 scholar completed, 1 scholar in residence, and 2 in process As of July 2018: 7 scholars complete and all deliverables met SVNP Ambassadors contributed to the final report on their activities and achievements post-scholarship.
2) Provide a regular and widely-recognized forum for increased North-South and South-South collaboration and dialogue on peacebuilding in Africa	<p>Evidence from SVN members (collected through surveys, qualitative methods, and anecdotal feedback) that SVN is providing a useful forum through which members can</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23 Network Member Organizations 1 joint research project and other joint activities 30 blogs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lost one member due to non-participation (CODESRIA) in 2016 Added final (23rd) and first North African Organization – Sadeq Institute – in 2018

	<p>share experiences and sound practices that build their capacities to engage with policymakers.</p> <p>This would also include evidence of joint projects and activities between and among members.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 blog posts required by grant: • As of end of grant: All blogs contributed • Collected list of joint member activities and will continue to monitor and share this information
<p>3) Rebrand and position SVNPN topical focus and position SVNPN as a key network of African voices by enhancing product dissemination and online presence</p>	<p>Evidence from SVNPN scholars and senior scholars (collected through surveys, qualitative methods, and anecdotal feedback) dissemination and use of research and policy products is reaching increasing numbers of policymakers, and that traffic to and use of SVNPN webpage by policymakers in the United States and Africa is also increasing.</p>	<p>2 Annual Conferences: conference reports and dissemination of scholar publications</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016 Annual SVN conference, including re-branding of from SVN to SVNPN – completed • 2017 Annual SVNPN conference and report – completed • 2018 Annual SVNPN conference and report – completed • Enhanced and more targeted dissemination of research products (Carnegie consultant). Used targeted social media advertisements to increase the reach of publications and scholar events/activities. • Analytics on policymaker use – collected regularly by Wilson Center; anecdotal evidence also collected from policymakers but needs strengthening especially on African side in next grant • More evidence required from SVNPN members about their engagement with policymakers

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SVNP book on Peacebuilding in Africa – All authors contracted, including 5 SVNP authors; Good progress underway to finalize early 2020
<p>4) Give SVNP pan-African character and reach by expanding SVNP membership by another 1-2 organizations, to include North Africa and conflict-affected countries such as the Central Africa Republic or Burundi</p>	<p>Evidence of substantive ownership of the network by SVNP member organizations, including in-kind contributions to project activities and at least one joint research project among members</p>	<p>Expand network membership Encourage SVNP members to take more ownership of the project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand network – added North African member, Sadeq Institute Substantive ownership of the network by SVNP members – conference topics, contributions & partnerships for annual SVNP conferences, increased sharing of individual org. work/publications, continued sharing of reports and work.
<p>5) Continue substantive collaboration with APN and develop new avenues for collaboration with additional external partners</p>	<p>Evidence of substantive collaboration with APN and other external partners in the peacebuilding and state-building arena. Key measures could include joint activities and events, joint research, and collaboration on other policy-related activities.</p>	<p>Partnership with APN: joint events and activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong SVNP and APN partnership: 2 collaborative events one in Washington DC and the other in NY. Events involved APN and SVNP scholars for ASA conference; and APN/SVNP/UN collaboration. Regular communication and coordination between Muyangwa and Dr. Cyril Obi, and highlighting each other’s work in various for a – Inclusion of APN in 2018 conference

Appendix 7: 2018-2020 Grant Objectives and Deliverables – Update as of July 12, 2019

The Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding Funded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York

The Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding is a network of 23 African policy and research organizations that works with the Wilson Center Africa Program to bring African analyses and perspectives to key issues in U.S.-Africa relations. Funded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York since 2011, the project provides avenues for African researchers to engage with, inform, and exchange perspectives with U.S., African, and international policymakers in order to develop the most appropriate, cohesive, and inclusive policy frameworks for the issues of peacebuilding and state-building in Africa.

Project Objectives	Performance Measures	Project Outputs	Status
<p>1) Generate peacebuilding-related knowledge by African scholars and practitioners.</p>	<p>Published SVNPN research papers, policy briefs, and blogs that generate at least 8 meeting requests.</p>	<p>Continuation of the SVNPN scholarship by hosting 6 scholars (3 SVNPN & 3 non-SVNPN) and publishing research papers, policy briefs, and blogs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 internal events • 6 public events • 6 research papers • 6 policy briefs • 12 blog posts • 6 internal interviews • media training • External media interviews, as appropriate • Policymaker and practitioner outreach • 6 SVNPN Ambassadors • Reports on the benefit and impact of the scholarship and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 scholars confirmed for August-November term • Original January-March term was delayed due the U.S. Federal Government shutdown, which inhibited the visa process for scholars. • We are accepting applications for the final spring term January-March 2020. • Applications are due August 30.

		activities to carry the network forward	
<p>2) Strengthen individual researcher capacities for research, policy writing, communication, and outreach to policymakers.</p>	<p>Surveys of scholars that they believe that their scholarship experiences are enhancing their research, building their capacities, and increasing their exposure to U.S., African, and international policymakers.</p>	<p>Working with African researchers on their research skills, policy writing, and communications skills, and strategies for engaging with policymakers through the scholarship and conference series.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaging an editor to work with the scholars for increased mentoring for brief and paper deliverables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will continue to work with an editor due to the value they brought to the scholar's work. We are working to engage an editor for the new scholars presently.
<p>3) Build the credentials and strengthen the collective capacities of the Southern Voices Network for Peacebuilding.</p>	<p>Surveys and anecdotal evidence or interviews from SVN members that they believe SVN is providing a useful forum through which members can share experiences and sound practices that build their capacities to engage with policymakers.</p>	<p>Hosting a SVN conferences each year for directors, scholars, and policymakers, as well as regional conferences and APN collaborative events, to deepen and strengthen collaboration among SVN members and policymakers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 annual conferences: 1 Director-level conference; 1 will scholar alumni to focus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are co-hosting the 2019 annual conference with CERAP and CIREs in Côte d'Ivoire, utilizing SVN's connections with policymakers and international organizations in the region. Following the conference, we will produce a conference report.

		<p>on substantive engagement with policymakers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 conference reports • 2 policymaker focus groups which will focus on engaging U.S. & African policymakers to strengthen relationships around key issues as well as the enhance the impact and value-added of the SVN • 2 Regional Workshops co-hosted by SVN members (during the first grant cycle we propose 1 in East Africa and 1 in West Africa); Regional workshops will include targeted inclusion of policymakers and capacity building sessions • 2 partnership events with the African Peacebuilding Network with the Social Science Research Counsel in New York <p>And, Undertaking a length-of-project evaluation to assess the impact of SVN and identify areas for possible</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for the 2020 SVN annual conference will begin after closing-out the 2019 conference. • We will begin planning regional policy workshops (1 to be held in East Africa, 1 in West Africa) following the 2019 conference closeout. • We are hosting a workshop in Senegal with IPAR to engage with policymakers in the region • Discussions have been made with Dr. Cyril Obi at APN for a partnership event, dates are forthcoming. However, SVN members supported APN's Kujenga Podcast and about peacebuilding in Africa. • We collaborated with a CCNY grantee—Dr. Aili Tripp from the Women and Peacebuilding in Africa Consortium—for an event on the role of women in peacebuilding in Africa. • Drafting of a scope of work for contracting a project evaluator to assess the impact of SVN is underway.
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<p>4) Increase dissemination and uptake of knowledge generated among U.S., African, and international policymakers in the peacebuilding realm.</p>	<p>Surveys, focus groups, and anecdotal evidence that show that research products are reaching an increased number of U.S., African, and international policymakers and that SVNPN is providing useful and in depth analysis of and policy options for major issues in peacebuilding and state-building in Africa.</p>	<p>enhancement, and offer options for the way forward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a length-of-project evaluation of the impact of the SVNPN to be presented as an assessment for the Network and CCNY 	
		<p>Broadening and strengthening communication and dissemination activities in order to amplify reach and increase policymaker uptake of SVNPN products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French and Portuguese translations of select scholar publication • Produce quarterly communications and analytics reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are currently evaluating dissemination and readership using web and social media analytics. • Translation services are still forthcoming; a translation publisher has not been identified. • We have created a template for communications reporting, more data will be available following the fall 2019 SVNPN scholar terms. • We have published 8 blogs in FY19. The grant requires 30 blog posts from Network members, so we have 22 remaining blogs needed.

Appendix 8: Suggested Topics for the 2020 SVNPA Annual Conference

Africa's Political Economy, Democracy, and Peacebuilding (13):

- African elections: Between mania and phobia, is there a need to hold them?
- Beyond 2020: what is the role of civil society in silencing the guns in Africa?
- Beyond 2020: what is on the table for marginalized groups?
- Corruption, governance, and peacebuilding in Africa
- Degree of fragility of African states and their level of development
- Elections in Africa and their effect on the peacebuilding process
- Election-related violence in Africa (2 requests)
- Governance and leadership
- Popular uprisings, people power, and peacebuilding
- Poverty reduction as a measure/tool to eradicate conflicts in Africa
- Security, development, and human rights
- Strengthening interface between economic and social policy dimensions in building social cohesion as a key aspect of peacebuilding
- The concept of sustainable development and state fragility

African Population Trends and Implications for Peacebuilding (5):

- Africa's youth and migration
- Africa's youth and shifting identities
- Child protection
- Fostering a culture of peacebuilding among youth
- Youth unemployment in Africa: skills development and the future of work

Agriculture, Water, Climate Change, and Peacebuilding in Africa (4):

- Agricultural development and food security
- Climate change, peace and security
- Food security and peacebuilding in African countries
- Water security

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

- Healing trauma in post-conflict societies in Africa: opportunities and challenges
- Post-conflict reconstruction: how to address the issue of trauma
- Terrorism and violent extremism in the face of increasing calls for free movement across Africa
- Understanding the root causes of conflict in Africa and proposing solutions

Migration, Refugees, and Peacebuilding in Africa (4):

- Migration, displacement, and implications for peace and security
- Migration and security
- Returnees (former refugees) building peace in Africa
- Peace, security, development and migration

Gender Dynamics and Women's Role in Peacebuilding in Africa (3):

- Peacebuilding: has the need for increased women's role been sufficiently made?
- Women expertise in local conflict mediation and transformation in Africa: understanding the disconnect between the local, national, and regional structures
- Women, peace and security: 2020: 15 years of UNSCR1325, and 25 years after the Beijing Conference

Peacebuilding Methodology and Practice (4):

- African peacebuilding frameworks from the perspective of national country priorities: scope and limits
- African theoretical and methodological approaches to peacebuilding
- Rethinking the pedagogy, methodology and practice of peacebuilding—moving beyond the liberal peace model and highlighting the primacy of pragmatism and resilience approaches
- The differences between peace protocols and regulations vs. implementation and impact

Regional, Continental, and International Actors and Peacebuilding in Africa (3):

- From public goods to regional public goods
- In-depth engagement of intergovernmental organizations and African Union Member States
- Multilateralism and peace and security in Africa

SVNP at 10 Years (3):

- Impact assessment of SVNP members in influencing local/national/continental policies (some success stories, and challenges to share)
- Project lessons learned
- SVNP@10: challenges, opportunities, and the way forward in peacebuilding in Africa

Technology and Peacebuilding in Africa (2):

- New media technologies and peacebuilding
- The role of science and technology in the creation of awareness of peacebuilding as a lifestyle

Appendix 9: SVNP Collaborative Projects

Current Collaborative Projects:

1. CEPAS/CMDPS:
 - CMDPS contributes articles to CEPAS' publication, Congo Afrique.
 - CMDPS Director was formalized as a member of the editorial board of *Congo Afrique*.
2. WANEP/CDD:
 - The organizations work together supporting Ghana's National Peace Council mediate between two of Ghana's political parties.
 - They are working with ECOWAS on a review of term limits.
 - Project to support security ministries in Ghana seeking to engage more with work closely with civil society organizations working on security.
3. WANEP/IPSS:
 - Have solidified a partnership under the WANEP Peace Education Program.
4. IPAR-Senegal/IPAR-Rwanda:
 - Projects on the sustainability of think tanks in Africa.
 - Project on resource mobilization.
5. IPAR-Rwanda/CCM:
 - Working to gain funding for a project capacity building for PhD candidates in developing briefs for policymakers.
6. IPAR-Senegal/CIRES:
 - Water sanitation research project.
 - Building capacity with local municipalities.
7. ISS/IPSS:
 - Co-host a forum on the role of women and youth in peace and security.
 - Held a seminar on African Union Regional Economic Communities.
 - ISS researchers are included in some IPSS events.
8. WIPC/WANEP:
 - Developing a project on peace architecture for women's inclusion.
 - Focusing on a developing early warning systems vis-à-vis election violence in Uganda.
9. CERAP/WANEP:
 - Doing research on electoral violence, funded by CCNY and University College London.
 - CERAP has trained WANEP staff through the Master's Degree program.
 - WANEP has received internship applications from CERAP.

10. CIRES/WANEP:

- Working on a concept note for state fragility.

Potential/Proposed Collaborative Projects:

1. CDD/WANEP:

- Developing an election observation protocol.

2. HSRC/ACET:

- Working on a skills for the future of work and youth advocacy for peace and development report.

3. Sudd/WIPC:

- Developing a peacebuilding for youth project in light of the 1 million South Sudanese refugees in Uganda.

4. IPAR/CCM:

- Developing a dialogue on reconciliation and bringing the next generation and parents together
- Joint dissemination of research.

5. IPSS/CMDPS:

- CMDPS to participate in an organized dialogue in Nairobi on youth.

6. CEPAS:

- CEPAS issued an open invitation to publish in *Congo Afrique*.

7. CCM/IPSS:

- The organizations are looking to partner on a publication, joint research, and conference.

8. ACET/IPAR Rwanda:

- Will co-develop a youth skills report chapter.

9. WIPC/CERAP:

- Will conduct research on election violence and to share lessons learned.
- Will also conduct research on women's leadership in South Sudan.

10. HSRC:

- Proposed that the SVNP develop a book on "Healing the Wounds of Political Trauma: The African Narrative."