



University for Peace  
Université pour la Paix



OUR HOPE FOR PEACE



Capacity Building  
Partnerships

Knowledge Sharing



Training



Multimedia



Publications



Teaching Packages



Distance Education



Youth

Peace Education

# AFRICA PROGRAMME 2006 PROGRESS REPORT



As peace returns to Burundi, life returns to normal: Open Market, Bujumbura, Burundi.



“Education, we believe, holds the key for a world in which peace is sustained and is sustainable.”

Julia Marton-Lefèvre, Rector, University for Peace



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## LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

With the beginning of this New Year, I look forward to a consolidation of the collaboration with partners of the Africa Programme of the University for Peace. Indeed, the year 2007 will mark the end of the first five-year programme outlined by UPEACE on the basis of wide consultations conducted in ten countries in Africa and an Advisory Meeting of African partners held in Maputo in October 2002 which defined the action plan that has provided the operating guidelines for the initial programme.

The activities conducted in 2006 followed the key areas of the UPEACE plan of action, namely academic teaching, training programmes for civil society, strengthening research and its dissemination, peace education, information dissemination and media and communications.

The programme organized short courses and workshops in the key themes of its action plan. A short course was organized on Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (CPMR) in Pretoria, South Africa in partnership with the Centre for Human Rights of the University of Pretoria and SaferAfrica, a non-governmental organization specialized in peace and security issues in Africa. This course was the result of the development of a 'Compendium of Key Documents on Peace and Security in Africa' and a subsequent reader. A workshop was organized in Mbondiène, Senegal, in partnership with Femmes Africa Solidarité on Gender and Peacebuilding in July 2006 and a second short course on Human Rights, Peace and Justice was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in September 2006. This course on human rights concretizes one of the goals of the programme which is to establish a number of core courses to be delivered on an annual basis. We envisage having annual courses in human rights, peace and justice; conflict prevention, management and resolution; gender and peacebuilding; and peace and development.

Besides the courses and workshops, UPEACE organized two major consultations in the form of conferences. The first one was co-organized with the African Union and held from 12 to 14 June 2006 at the African Union Headquarters, Addis Ababa on the theme Strategies for Peace with Development in Africa: The Role of Education, Training and Research. This conference brought together academicians, researchers, policy makers and civil society in an effort to link research and policy.

In August 2006, UPEACE co-organized a Conference on the media with The Nation Media Group, the largest media group in East Africa, with the participation of the Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa (AWEPA). The theme was African Newsmedia; the responsibility, the challenge.

UPEACE staff also participated in a number of activities

organized by partner institutions in the spirit of reinforcing our network for peace and security in Africa.

These included conferences organized by The Center for Conflict Resolution (CCR) of the University of Cape Town in South Africa and LEAD Africa, a training organized by the Nile Basin Organization and a curriculum development workshop organized by a network of universities supported by the German Academic Development Program (DAAD) on conflict, peace and development.

As indicated earlier, the year 2007 is going to somehow be a year of transition when UPEACE works with her partners to define the strategy for the next five years with the view to reinforcing the achievements of the last plan of action, revisiting areas which have not been realized according to original expectations and exploring new avenues in an endeavour to build capacity for a peaceful, stable and prosperous Africa.

In the last four years of active undertakings, the Africa Programme has organized some twenty-four events with the participation of about nine hundred and seventeen peace practitioners, academicians, researchers, policy makers, civil society members, security systems and others. This has been supplemented with numerous related resource publications which have been made available to partner institutions and in electronic versions to all interested parties.

We believe that the coming years will be even more fruitful and will entrench the seed for peace in Africa. UPEACE looks forward to joining hand with her partners in this endeavour.

Sincerely yours,



Dr Jean-Bosco Butera  
Director, Africa Programme



## UPEACE MANDATE AND VISION

### The Mandate

The University for Peace (UPEACE) was established as a Treaty Organization with its own Charter set out in an International Agreement specifically approved by the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution 35/55 of 5th December 1980. As expressed in the Charter of the University for Peace:

*The University is established with a clear determination to provide humanity with an international institution of higher education for peace with the aim of promoting among all human beings the spirit of understanding, tolerance and peaceful coexistence, to stimulate cooperation among peoples and to help lessen obstacles and threats to world peace and progress, in keeping with the noble aspirations proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations.*

*To this end, the University shall contribute to the great universal task of educating for peace by engaging in teaching, research, post-graduate training and dissemination of knowledge fundamental to the full development of the human person and societies through the interdisciplinary study of all matters relating to peace.'*

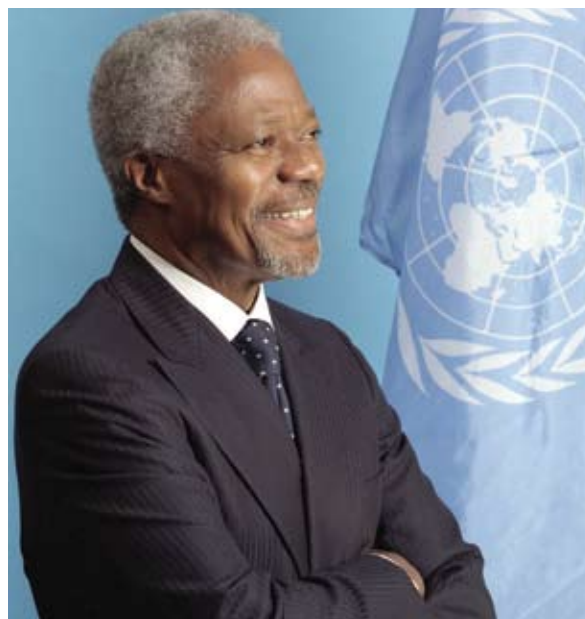
In accordance with this mandate, UPEACE offers academic courses at its headquarters in Costa Rica, including eight graduate programmes in International Peace Studies, Gender and Peacebuilding, International Law and Human Rights, Peace Education, International Law and the Settlement of Disputes, Natural Resources and Sustainable Development, Environmental Security and Peace, and Media, Conflict and Peace Studies. The current 2006–2007 student body includes one hundred and six students from twenty-six countries, of which twelve percent are from Africa.

In addition to its campus-based teaching, UPEACE is actively implementing global initiatives aimed at building the capacity of international institutions to educate, train and undertake research on critical matters of peace and security around the world.



'World events increasingly demonstrate that threats to peace, security and progress can only be restrained if there are men and women across the world who are motivated and qualified to prevent conflict, build peace, strive for justice and good governance and guide the processes of sustainable and equitable development. The mission of the University for Peace thus assumes increasing importance in the twenty-first century.'

UN-Secretary General Kofi Annan in his report on the University for Peace presented at the Special Political and Decolonization Committee of the General Assembly, 30 October 2006



### The Long Term Vision

UPEACE's activities are organized in three inter-related parts: teaching and research; 'sharing knowledge for peace' utilizing information technologies to disseminate UPEACE curriculum to those unable to participate in a face-to-face programme; and expanding the impact and reach of UPEACE beyond the Costa Rica campus through joint activities with other institutions in all parts of the world. The UPEACE system therefore is a network of collaborating centres and activities, based on cooperative arrangements with partner universities, NGO's and others, focusing on academic and training programmes that address the fundamental causes of conflict and methods of conflict transformation through a multidisciplinary and multicultural approach.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN OF ACTION

### The Need for Peace in Africa

Though the 2005 Human and Security Report states that the number of conflicts has decreased in the world, it also points out to the fact that most of the world's armed conflicts remain in Africa. The cases of Côte d'Ivoire, Darfur, Central African Republic and others corroborate this analysis. These conflicts and security threats undermine seriously the goals of alleviating poverty and the building of peace.

Recognizing that peace is a vital pre-condition for development, one of the most serious challenges facing Africa in

Netherlands. Extensive consultations in ten countries were held across Africa to define the needs, aspirations, and obstacles to developing an Africa Programme for Education for Peace. In the process, a truly African programme emerged, as endorsed by African scholars, experts and officials who have strongly supported the programme through this initial phase.

Whilst the building of capacity of partner universities in Africa remains the core target of the Africa Programme of UPEACE, results obtained from its extensive consultative phase in Africa, coupled with the experience and lessons

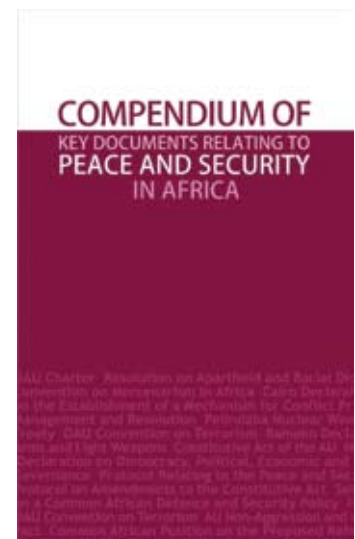


Secretary-General Kofi Annan (second from left) meets with community leaders at the Zam Zam Internally Displaced Persons Camp, in the Darfur region of Sudan. Photo: UN Photos

this century is the lack of human capacity in the public and private sectors capable of bringing about sustainable economic development on the continent. This lack of capacity in key leadership has been aggravated by economic crisis, devastating armed conflicts and civil wars, shrinking resources, public sector inefficiency, poor operational institutional facilities, and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. This human capacity deficiency reduces the possibility of achieving peace and reversing economic and social regression. Priority is therefore assigned to strengthening capabilities in Africa to provide high-quality education in African institutions on issues critical to conflict prevention, mediation, resolution, reconciliation and the building of peace.

UPEACE officially launched its Africa Programme in January 2002 with financial support from the Peace Fund of The

learned thus far, have demonstrated that there is a strong need within Africa to reach out to those groups and individuals who do not have access to formal higher education, in an attempt to raise awareness of the indivisibility of peace, development, and human rights at all levels of society, by promoting a shift towards normative values and behaviours which are essential in building the stable foundations for peace. For universities to contribute to this exercise, it is imperative that they work with civil society organizations, in particular non-governmental organizations, which very often reach closer to the grassroots communities than government structures. By stimulating linkages between the academic community and civil society actors, the Africa Programme hopes to achieve a greater multiplier effect of education for peace across the different regions of Africa.



This Compendium is an example of UPEACE Africa Programme reference publications on peace and security in Africa.

## ACADEMIC TEACHING – PREPARING SUCCESSOR GENERATIONS

### Strengthening Education for Peace in Africa

For the last five years, the Africa programme has conducted its activities based on the consultative missions conducted in 2002 and endorsed by a subsequent Advisory Meeting of African partners in Mozambique in October 2002, which identified the following main programmatic areas that continue to propel the Africa Programme towards its goal:

- Academic Teaching: Preparing successor generations
- Training programmes for civil society
- Strengthening African research, dissemination and use, and its linkage to policy
- Peace Education: Mobilizing society for peace
- Information dissemination
- Media and communications

Priority has been assigned to strengthening capabilities in Africa to provide high-quality teaching in African institutions on issues critical to conflict prevention, mediation, conflict resolution, reconciliation and the building of peace. Furthermore, as an interim response to the 'book famine' and deficit of basic teaching materials, the programme is focusing resources on the development of Africa-specific teaching materials on key issues in the field of peace and conflict studies which can be duplicated for the most underprivileged universities and teaching and training institutions.

Since the Africa Programme launch, around sixty-nine universities and ninety-two NGO/CSO networks and practitioners, research organizations and policy-makers in Africa have benefited from faculty and staff capacity-building training on the following topics: a) human rights, peace and justice; b) gender and peacebuilding; c) conflict prevention management and resolution and d) media responsibility; e) peace research methodologies. As a result of training workshops and seminars, three teaching packages of Africa-specific training materials have been refined in the following areas: Human Rights, Peace and Justice; Introduction to Non-Violent Transformation of Conflict; Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution and a fourth teaching package in Peace and Development is scheduled for piloting in 2007.

The screenshot shows the UPEACE Africa Programme website. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links: 'About the Programme', 'Events and Activities', 'Network Members', 'Contact the Programme', and 'Resource Center'. Below the menu is a 'Home' button. The main content area features a 'WHAT'S NEW' section with three items: 'Curriculum Development Workshop on Education for Peace in Sudan, May 03 - 04, 2006', 'Short Course on Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (CPMR), Apr 03 - 07, 2006', and 'International Conference on Strategies for Peace with Development in Africa: The Role of Education, Training and Research, Jun 12 - 14, 2006'. Below this is a 'Selected Links' section with links to 'Directory of Peace Studies in Africa', 'Final Report: Faculty and Staff Certification Seminar on Gender and Peace Building, January 2004', 'Panorama des priorités du programme à des fins d'allocation d'un Plan d'action quinquennal', 'Africa Programme brochure English | French | Portuguese', and 'UPEACE-UNINTU African Alumni Association Newsletter'. The 'New Final Reports Section' is highlighted, stating that a new section has been added to the website listing all final reports from various activities over the past few years. Below this, there is an announcement for the 'Conference on "Africa's News Media: The Vision, The Need and The Responsibility"' held in Nairobi, Kenya, on 7-9 August 2006. The announcement describes the conference as highly successful, organized jointly by UPEACE and the Nation Media Group in Kenya, in association with AINEPA (European Parliamentarians for Africa). It mentions that over 100 delegates from 20 different African countries gathered to discuss new initiatives for media development in Africa, the training of African journalists, the reporting of conflict and post-conflict situations, and the relationship between the media and parliaments. The conference included senior editors and broadcast journalists, representatives from media-focused and international NGOs, senior figures from university schools of journalism and politicians from East Africa and the Great Lakes region. Senior journalists from the UK's Financial Times and the BBC were also present.



UPEACE Africa Programme web site is a key instrument in information sharing and dissemination.

## ACADEMIC TEACHING – PREPARING SUCCESSOR GENERATIONS



UPEACE short course on Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (CPMR) in April 2006 at the Centre for Human Rights in Pretoria, South Africa.

'The course though short had accorded participants (from different parts of Africa and indeed the world), the opportunity to interact, mediate and reconcile our thoughts as effort to better understanding of African conflicts and resolutions. It was indeed a great experience and enriching to building networks of peace and peace education.'

Dr. Rukayyatu Abdulkareem Gurin, participant CPMR National Universities Commission, Nigeria



Curriculum Development Workshop on Peace Education in May 2006 in Khartoum

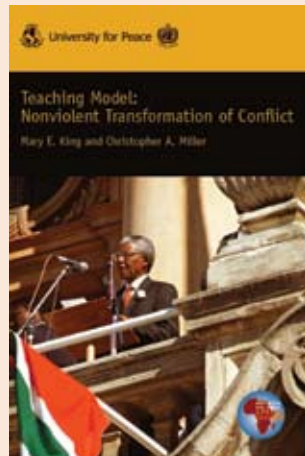
## Snapshot of Key UPEACE Africa Programme Activities in 2006

- A UPEACE short course on Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (CPMR), was held in April 2006 at the Centre for Human Rights in Pretoria, South Africa. The course saw the participation of twenty-six participants from sixteen African countries.
- UPEACE and the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research of the Government of Sudan organized a Curriculum Development Workshop on Peace Education in May 2006 in Khartoum. Participants from over thirty Sudanese universities and institutes attended the workshop.
- The Africa Union Commission and UPEACE organized from 12 to 14 June 2006, 'Strategies for Peace with Development in Africa: The Role of Education, Training and Research' that gathered ninety-two participants from twenty-six African countries and abroad.
- In partnership with Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS) a pan-African women NGO, UPEACE organized a short course on Gender and Peacebuilding in July 2006 in Mbondiéné, Senegal. The course was attended by thirty practitioners from twenty-one countries.
- The conference Africa's news media: the vision, the need and the responsibility was jointly organized in August 2006 by UPEACE, The Nation Media Group in Kenya in association with European Parliamentarians for Africa (AWEPA). It brought together about one hundred participants from twenty different countries.
- The second UPEACE short course on Human Rights, Peace and Justice was held in September 2006 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The course drew the participation of twenty-nine participants from seventeen African countries.
- The Africa Programme continued its ongoing support and collaboration with the Joint UNDP/UNESCO Project on Foundations for Africa's Future Leadership. The project lays the foundation for sustainable leadership development in Africa by exposing future African leaders to current development challenges and offers practical internship placements opportunities for African students within African institutions.
- The development and dissemination of Africa-specific teaching and resource materials, has been accorded a high priority in 2006. Throughout the report, new publications will be highlighted in text boxes, with copies of all publications available electronically at: <http://www.africa.upeace.org>

## PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS

### Teaching Model: Nonviolent Transformation of Conflict

Nonviolent action can be effective even in acute conflicts. 'Teaching Model: Nonviolent Transformation of Conflict' presents a framework for use by instructors in teaching students the basic theoretical and historical background of nonviolent action and successful practice of it. The model assumes a twelve-week term for teaching one topic, or module, per week for final-year undergraduates, but it can also be adapted for graduate work. Each module contains a note to lecturers discussing crucial background needed to lead a class on the topic, expected outcomes in student learning, concepts relevant to that particular module, suggested class activities and exercises, and recommended readings on each topic. The framework allows instructors to add resources from their own country and to encourage students to write case studies about local nonviolent campaigns and document breakthroughs by area non-governmental organizations.



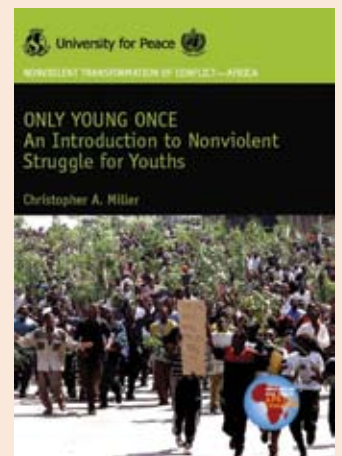
### 'Bite Not One Another': Selected Accounts of Nonviolent Struggle in Africa

'Bi Nka Bi' (bite not one another), the adinkra symbol for harmony and an emblem of peace, is signified by an image of two fish biting each other's tails. "Bite Not One Another: Selected Accounts of Nonviolent Struggle in Africa" chronicles events and activities from sub-Saharan Africa, highlighting colonial era nonviolent struggles that resulted in independence and contemporary collective action to secure human rights and social justice. Written by a young lecturer from Sierra Leone, it also features examples of African women's ongoing nonviolent activism.



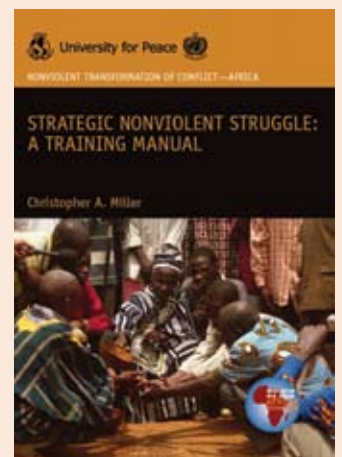
### Only Young Once: An Introduction to Nonviolent Struggle for Youths

Youths have played crucial roles in numerous nonviolent struggles, which require, among other things, well-formed strategies. 'Only Young Once: An Introduction to Nonviolent Struggle for Youths' is a practical guide geared alike towards university or secondary school students, young soldiers, young professionals, civil society leaders, and youthful parliamentarians. It challenges the blind faith in violence so often found where there is conflict, while also explaining the basic ideas and principles of nonviolent action. In the classroom, it can be used to supplement 'Teaching Model: Nonviolent Transformation of Conflict'. It also complements 'Bite Not One Another: Selected Accounts of Nonviolent Struggle in Africa'.



### Strategic Nonviolent Struggle: A Training Manual

Reaching the stage of negotiations or other steps in conflict resolution sometimes first requires cooperative action. 'Strategic Nonviolent Struggle: A Training Manual' is a tool for civil society leaders—in youth movements and programmes, churches, athletics, and other areas—who are interested in creating workshops or training programmes on realistic alternatives to armed struggle. It presents an overview of the effectiveness of nonviolent struggle and can complement the more theoretical 'Teaching Model: Nonviolent Transformation of Conflict'.

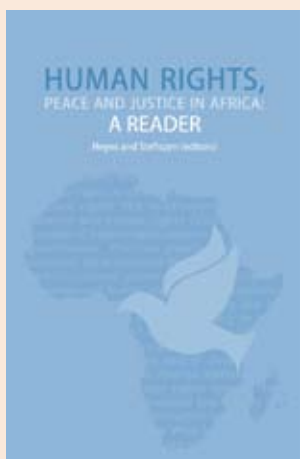


## PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS

### Compendium of Key Human Rights Documents of the African Union Second Edition

This Compendium contains key documents relating to human rights adopted by the African Union (including NEPAD) and its predecessor, the Organization of African Unity. It also includes a selection of decisions and resolutions of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

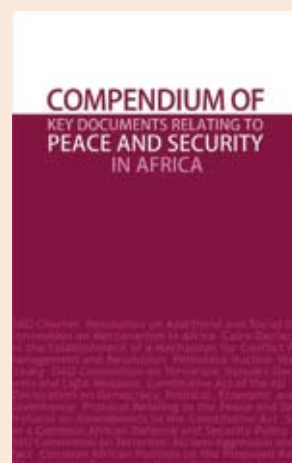
This joint publication of the Africa Programme of UPEACE and the Centre for Human Rights of the University of Pretoria, South Africa, aims at making the human rights documents of the African Union more accessible. English and French («Sélection de Documents-Clé de l'Union Africaine relatifs aux Droits de l'Homme») versions are presently available, with a forthcoming Arabic edition to be made available in 2007.



tions and human right cases. Where possible, material from Africa has been selected.

The Reader is part of the Series on Peace and Conflict in Africa published by UPEACE. In this particular Reader, material of relevance to the relationship between human rights and peace and security is included.

This Reader is a joint publication of the Africa Programme of UPEACE and the Centre for Human Rights of the University of Pretoria. It can be used in conjunction with other publications in the Series, particularly the Compendium of Key Human Rights Documents of the African Union and the Compendium of Key Documents relating to Peace and Security in Africa.



### Compendium of Key Documents relating to Peace and Security in Africa

This Compendium contains key official documents on peace and security in Africa covering the period between 1963 and the end of 2005. The Compendium is part of an evolving Series on Peace and Conflict in Africa published by UPEACE. The main objective of the Series is to make material which can be used by African universities in courses dealing with issues of peace readily accessible to lecturers, students and researchers. This Compendium is a joint publication of the Africa Programme of UPEACE, The Centre for Human Rights of the University of Pretoria, South Africa and SaferAfrica, Pretoria, South Africa.



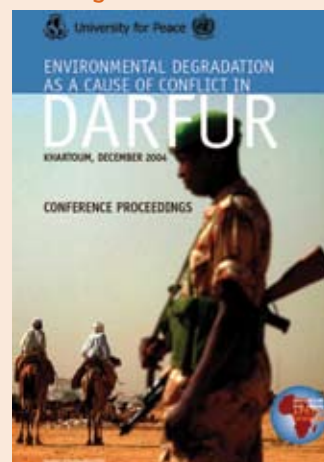
### Human Rights, Peace and Justice in Africa: A Reader

This Reader contains materials on human rights, peace and justice relevant to Africa, extracted from academic writings, reports from the United Nations and non-governmental organizations, speeches, official documents, national constitu-

### Environmental Degradation as a Cause of Conflict in Darfur: Conference Proceedings

The University for Peace and the Peace Research Institute of the University of Khartoum jointly held a conference in Khartoum, Sudan in December 2004, with the explicit aim to provide a platform for debating major issues related to environmental degradation as a cause of conflict in Darfur.

'Environmental Degradation as a Cause of Conflict in Darfur: Conference Proceedings' edited by Professor R. Sean O'Fahey, contains what were originally oral presentations made to the conference by distinguished scholars in this field and is hoped to serve as a reference tool which will encourage discussion and further comprehensive research in this area.



## TRAINING PROGRAMMES AND RESEARCH

The Africa Programme of the University for Peace has concentrated efforts on the development and perfecting of three initial teaching packages in Human Rights, Peace and Justice; Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution; and the Nonviolent Transformation of Conflict with a fourth in Peace and Development scheduled for 2007. Training workshops and short courses will be held on an annual basis and UPEACE is also currently assisting, through its partnership with the Pan African Centre for Gender, Peace and Development in Dakar, Senegal, towards the realization of a dual MA in Gender and Peacebuilding.

### Key Achievements

#### Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (CPMR)

The short course was held in April 2006 at the Centre for Human Rights in Pretoria, South Africa, following the development of a teaching package composed of a compendium and a reader on CPMR. The course saw the participation of twenty-six participants from sixteen African countries. The participants were mostly lecturers based at UPEACE partner institutions in Africa who teach in undergraduate or graduate programmes which either already deal with issues of conflict prevention, management and resolution or have the potential to do so. Some practitioners and policy makers in the field were also admitted. Besides the principal objective of developing capacity in CPMR, the course aimed also at eliciting feedback on the suitability of the teaching material.



#### Gender and Peacebuilding

In partnership with Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS) a pan-African women NGO with which UPEACE signed a memorandum of Agreement in November 2005, UPEACE Africa programme

organized a short course on Gender and Peacebuilding in July 2006 in Mbondjéné, Senegal. The course was attended by practitioners, researchers, lecturers and individuals from institutes, regional and international organizations and civil society organizations in order to broaden their skills in gender and peacebuilding. Participants came from twenty-one countries. This short course is the first in a series of training sessions to be organized in the build-up to a Master's degree Programme in Gender and Peacebuilding, which is being developed by FAS and UPEACE, to be offered by the Pan African Centre for Gender, Peace and Development in Dakar.



#### Human Rights, Peace and Justice

The Africa programme of the University for Peace (UPEACE) organized the second short course on Human Rights, Peace and Justice in September 2006 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This course was convened as part of the Africa programme's endeavour to develop high quality teaching packages to be utilized by African institutions with the purpose to build capacity in Africa for peace and conflict studies. The course drew the participation of twenty-nine participants from seventeen African countries. The participants were essentially university lecturers who either teach already peace and conflict subjects or members of departments which are envisaging the establishment of such studies in their universities. There were also participants from civil society organizations and research institutions.

The course was based on teaching materials developed by the Africa Programme in partnership with the Centre for Human Rights of the University of Pretoria, namely a 'Compendium of Key Human Rights Documents of the African Union', a 'Reader on Human Rights, Peace and Justice in Africa' and a 'Compendium of Key Documents relating to Peace and Security in Africa'.

## TRAINING PROGRAMMES AND RESEARCH

### Research and its Linkage to Policy

The research component encourages research by *Africans in Africa on African issues* to stimulate peer reviewed knowledge, lessons learned, and 'best practices' in areas such as the prevention of violent conflict, African mediation efforts, the chronicling of peacekeeping operations, justice mechanisms in Africa, comparative case studies of countries transiting from war to peace, and post conflict reconstruction and reconciliation. Deriving policy implications from research requires the development of innovative course and training programmes to strengthen analysis and aid policy implementation. A top priority is to develop a critical mass of researchers whose objective is to nourish the formation of policy.

### Key Achievements

Following the Peace Research Capacity Building Workshop organized in Dakar in October 2005, UPEACE and its partners for the workshop are preparing a publication entitled '**Peace Research for Africa: Critical Essays on Methodology**' which will be used for further training in peace research. The publication is expected to be ready for February 2007 in time for the next peace research capacity building workshop that is planned for April 2007.

The Africa programme has embarked on the production of a dedicated journal, *Africa Peace and Conflict Review*, with the aim to provide a vehicle for those working in different disciplines, based in Africa and abroad, in the area of African peace and conflict studies by publishing their research and documenting ongoing inquiry in this area in a systematic and accessible way. As such the objective is to establish a source of endogenous knowledge and reflection on issues related to peace in Africa and to facilitate intellectual engagement with the quest to find peaceful solutions for Africa. A call for papers was issued and received papers were submitted to peer review. It is anticipated that the first issue will be produced in the first semester of 2007.

While African conflicts often make the headlines, little attention is paid to those exceptional individuals who have, over the years, intervened and acted as peacemakers. The UPEACE Africa programme has initiated the **Peace Practitioners Project** with the view to documenting the work of peacemakers in Africa and convey the message that Africa is not only a continent of war, but also of peace, and that of-

ten, Africans themselves play a crucial role in the process for peace. The first project focused on the Sudan Peace process and the role of Kenyan peacemakers and in particular, that of Gen Lazarus Sumbeiywo.

'Environmental Degradation as a Cause of Conflict in Darfur: Conference Proceedings' contains what were originally oral presentations made to the conference held in December 2004 by distinguished scholars in this field and is hoped to serve as a reference tool which will encourage discussion and further comprehensive research in this area.

The Africa Union Commission and the University for Peace organized from 12 to 14 June 2006 at the AU headquarters an international conference **Strategies for Peace with Development in Africa: The Role of Education, Training and Research** that gathered ninety-two participants from twenty-six African countries and abroad. The Conference focused attention on the need to integrate the challenges of achieving peace in Africa with those of securing sustainable development. The Conference aimed also at identifying specific needs and targeted follow up actions where education, training and research and the dissemination of knowledge can be focused to advance peace and development. All members of the African Union Peace and Security Council were invited, along with the regional economic communities, academics from partner universities, research institutions, members of civil society and non-governmental organizations, development agencies, women's groups and youth representatives.



Certificates being distributed at the Short Course on Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, Pretoria, South Africa. Photo: UPEACE

## PEACE EDUCATION

### Peace Education

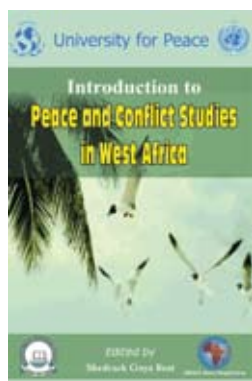
Peace Education creates the capability to introduce peace related concepts and knowledge into curricula at every stage of the education process, from primary school to university and through both formal and informal processes. Raising awareness and changing beliefs and behaviour is essential to building the foundations of peace.

Community-based peace education, including civic education, engages all sectors of a society and encourages normative shifts towards values of respect for universal human rights, mutual understanding, and acceptance of differences, gender equity, and the use of non-violent strategies for social and political change rather than the automatic resort to violence.

### Key Achievements

Responding to growing demands in Sudanese higher learning institutions for the provision of learning modules, teaching materials and curriculum guides in peace education, the University for Peace and the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research of the Government of Sudan organized a **Curriculum Development Workshop on Peace Education** in May 2006 in Khartoum. The workshop provided a platform for exchanging knowledge, experiences and curricula activities among university staff, students, policy makers and civil society actors. Participants from over thirty universities and institutes carried out focused analysis and examined a body of information accumulated by peace centres and relevant departments. They attempted to evaluate the current status of peace education in Universities in Sudan and contribute to the envisagement of coherent and consistent plans in the field as well as the provision of a foundation course to be incorporated in the national curriculum.

As a result of the Curriculum Development Workshop for West Africa held in Abuja in March 2004 at the request of the Nigerian Ministry of Education and organized with the National Universities Commission, an **'Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies in West Africa'** has now been published and is currently being used by undergraduate students in participating Nigerian universities and colleges



in an undergraduate foundation course in peace and conflict studies in the general studies programme.

Following on the Youth Leaders Training Workshop on the Nonviolent Transformation of Conflict held in Port Harcourt, Nigeria in November 2005 in partnership with the Nigerian National Universities Commission (NUC), the University of Jos and the Centre for Social and Corporate Responsibility; and the Joint UNDP/UNESCO Project on Foundations for Africa's Future Leadership; three youth training books have been published to assist African youths to explore alternatives to violent action as their sole perceived recourse to achieve their goals: **'Only Young Once: An Introduction to Nonviolent Struggle for Youths'**; **'Nonviolent Strategic Struggle: A Training Manual'**; **'Bite Not One Another': Selected Accounts of Nonviolent Struggle in Africa'**.

An academic resource, **'Teaching Model: Nonviolent Transformation of Conflict'**, has also been published to serve as a teaching tool for professors and lecturers in the field of peace studies.

The UPEACE Africa Programme organized in December 2006 a working group meeting on the status of peace education in Africa as a follow up to the African Union Commission and the University for Peace international conference which was held in June 2006.



Dr Peter Nyot Kok, the Sudanese Minister for Higher Educations, Addressing the participants of the Curriculum Development Workshop on Peace Education in May 2006, Khartoum, Sudan.

## MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS

### Media and Communications – the News, Media and Conflict

The success of the Africa Programme's objectives depends in part on raising popular awareness of issues related to peace, security, and development, thus the commercial news media must be included in programme outreach. The strength of the oral tradition in Africa also means that live media can be highly effective in raising popular awareness and motivation. Conversely, there have been many tragic examples where the media have been implicated in fomenting and causing the spread of violence.

### Key Achievements

The conference **Africa's news media: the vision, the need and the responsibility** was jointly organized in August 2006 by UPEACE Africa programme, The Nation Media Group in Kenya in association with European Parliamentarians for Africa (AWEPA). It brought together about one hundred participants from twenty different countries. The participants examined the challenges facing Africa's news media as watch dog and educator, while promoting transparent governance, preventing conflict and building peace. The Conference participants developed broad policy and practical recommendations geared towards outlining how new initiatives for Africa's news media can be utilized to optimize media development in Africa and the necessity to educate the media on its role in conflict prevention, early warning and the post-conflict pursuit of justice, human security and peace building agendas.

On the margins of the Media conference, a seminar was organized at the University of Nairobi, School of Journalism on 10 August 2006 for graduate students on the topic: **Media, Conflict and Peace**. The seminar was attended by about twenty graduate students.

Started in collaboration with the Nation Media Group, the **'Peace Builders'** series continues to be published in the Daily Nation in Nairobi and is also carried in syndicated papers in Tanzania and Uganda. The series concentrates on grass roots people who contribute to bringing and building peace in their communities. The media covers rarely such initiatives. Selected columns in the series have begun to be published

in Arabic in the Egyptian newspaper Al-Akhbar which has a readership of approximately 5 million people.

Featured in the Daily Nation 'Peace Builders' column on the 22 September 2006, the column on Ms Rebecca Okwaci of Sudan was also published in Arabic later that same month in Egyptian newspaper Al-Akhbar.



'There are new initiatives to strengthen and support Africa's newsmedia, which present us with great opportunities. There are exciting new advances in technology which are changing and challenging established channels of news distribution. But for us, as Africans, perhaps the most important factor of all is that we are here – meeting and communicating from so many different media backgrounds'..... 'This will not only help build capacity and set professional standards, it will lead, in the longer term, to a much greater understanding of our shared problems and objectives – and, indeed, a common sense of purpose.'



Ambassador Mohamed Sahnoun in his opening address Special Advisor to UN Secretary-General, Vice-Chair UPEACE Council, and Africa Programme Advisor. and Africa Programme Advisor

## STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The Africa Programme's Five Year Plan of Action was constructed to ensure that on-going and future activities address the needs identified in the 2002 Consultative Missions across Africa. In order to pursue the linkages with informal and formal institutional partners, a number of Memoranda of Agreement (MoA) have been signed with various institutions which constitute formal partners for programme implementation of specific projects and activities.

The programme shall continue to mobilize and consolidate its network of operating partners to build a strong coalition of academics and practitioners skilled in teaching, training and research related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflict and the building of peace. The following organizations are working concretely as strong members of the Africa Programme network:

### Addis Ababa University

The Addis Ababa University (AAU) is the oldest higher educational institution in Ethiopia. AAU started its operation in 1950 under the name University College of Addis Ababa. It was renamed Haile Selassie I University in 1962 and then Addis Ababa University in 1975.

AAU runs Diploma, Bachelors, MD, DVM, Masters, Speciality Certificate and PhD degree programs. It launched its first MSc programs in 1979 and its first PhD programs in 1987. <http://www.aau.edu.et>

### African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD)

The African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) is an international civil-society organisation working throughout Africa to bring appropriate African solutions to the challenges posed by conflicts in Africa. <http://www.accord.org.za>

### Centre for Social and Corporate Responsibility (CSCR)

CSCR works with four local communities, mobilizing various interest groups and building up their capacity to dialogue and advocate with other major community players such as the oil companies and state and federal governments. Email: [info@cscronline.org](mailto:info@cscronline.org)

### The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA)

CODESRIA is headquartered in Dakar Senegal. It was established in 1973 as an independent Pan-African research

organization with a primary focus on the social sciences, broadly defined. It is recognised not only as the pioneer African social research organization but also as the apex non-governmental centre of social knowledge production on the continent.

<http://www.codesria.org>

### The Dag Hammarskjöld Centre for Peace, Good Governance and Human Rights (Zambia)

The Dag Hammarskjöld Centre for Peace, Good Governance and Human Rights is a component of the Dag Hammarskjöld Living Memorial Initiative and is more commonly referred to as the 'Peace Centre'. The Peace Centre is located on the campus of Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation and is the home of the Mindolo Peacebuilding and Conflict Transformation Programmes, and the Messengers of Peace trainings as well. The initial establishment of the Centre in December 2000 was facilitated by the Swedish Mission in Zambia.

The main objective of the Peace Centre is to disseminate information on issues concerning peace and conflict and on the life and legacy of Dag Hammarskjöld. The Peace Centre functions as both an actual and a virtual Centre. A number of publications, periodicals and reports are available in the Peace Centre itself and a database will soon be created in order to make the research of information simpler and quicker.

<http://www.mindolo.org>

### Department of Peace Studies/ University of Bradford

The Department of Peace Studies at Bradford University in England was established 25 years ago and has grown to be the largest university centre for peace studies in the world. Its origins and development both owe much to public interest in issues of peace and war.

<http://www.bradford.ac.uk/acad/peace/>

### Fahamu

Fahamu uses information and communication technologies to serve the needs of organizations and social movements that aspire to progressive social change and that promote and protect human rights.

Fahamu specialises in making electronic information available to this community by using various means such as producing electronic newsletters disseminating news, information and debate about social justice in Africa; producing distance learning materials for human rights and humanitarian organizations; providing training through face-to-face workshops, and many others. Email: [info@fahamu.org](mailto:info@fahamu.org)

<http://www.fahamu.org.uk>

## STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

### Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS)

FAS is a women's organization founded in 1996 by African women leaders representing different nationalities and professions involved in promoting peace in Africa. FAS works to empower African women to assume a leadership role in building peace.

<http://www.fasngo.org>

### The National Universities Commission

The National Universities Commission mission will ensure the orderly development of University Education in Nigerian and maintain its high standard through the inevitable utilization of Information and Communication Technology, and through proper guidance on resource procurements, utilization and through effective scientific evaluation and monitoring systems. <http://www.nuc.edu.ng/>

### National University of Rwanda

The Centre for Conflict Management (CCM) was created in 1999 by the National University of Rwanda (NUR) as one of sets of initiatives aimed to deal with the consequences of the 1994 genocide. The CCM is a research center inspired by the National University of Rwanda's mission built on three axes, namely, education, research and service to the community.

<http://nur.ac.rw>

### Makerere University

Makerere University is Uganda's premier institution of higher learning. With a student population of over 20,000, it ranks as one of the largest in East and Central Africa.

<http://www.makeere.ac.ug/>

### Peace Research Institute of the University of Khartoum

#### University of Khartoum

P.O. Box 321

Postal Code 11115

Khartoum- Sudan

<http://www.uofk.edu/institutes/peace/index.htm>

### The South-North Centre for Peacebuilding and Development (SNCPD).

The South-North Centre for Peacebuilding and Development undertakes training, research, and publishing into critical thinking and constructive action in the areas of conflict, peace and development.

Email: [jpd@africaonline.co.zw](mailto:jpd@africaonline.co.zw)

### University of Jos

The philosophy of the University of Jos is to provide a comprehensive multi-disciplinary programme for educational and manpower development, taking into consideration the socio-cultural conditions and the unique higher-education needs of the people within its immediate catchment area.

### University of Nairobi, Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies

The Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies (IDIS) is a regional postgraduate training institution based at the University of Nairobi. Its core service areas include post-graduate training, research, publication, conferences, an Information Technology Centre, a modern language laboratory, a library and documentation service and hostel facilities for students and visiting scholars and researchers. IDIS caters for the needs of African countries and international organizations, and maintains close links with similar institutions all over the world. The institute also offers Diploma, Post Graduate Diploma, MA and PhD programmes in International and Strategic Studies. It has also set up Latin America and South East Asia regional study areas.

<http://www.uonbi.ac.ke/faculties/IDIS/index.html>

### University of KwaZulu-Natal

The University of KwaZulu-Natal unites two major educational institutions in KwaZulu-Natal – the University of Natal and the University of Durban-Westville. The University of KwaZulu-Natal strives to serve all sections of its community through excellence in scholarship, teaching, learning, research and development.

<http://www.ukzn.ac.za/>

### University of Sierra Leone, Fourah Bay College

Founded in 1827, Fourah Bay College is the first College in West Africa. It has three broad areas of activities, Education and training for capability, research and development activities for academic, economic, social and cultural development and National/community extra-curricula involvement and service in the content of overall national development.

<http://www.fbcusl.org>

## ORGANIZATION & EVALUATION

### Organization and Structures for African Leadership

The Addis Ababa office was reinforced with the recruitment of a Programme Officer, Dr Tony Karbo as of July 2006 and an Administrative and Finance Assistant, Ms Rahel Getachew as of August 2006.

Dr Karbo's arrival has allowed the programme to start responding to specific requests from organizations which have been seeking tailor-made training programmes. He has recently conducted a training workshop for the Nile Basin Initiative on Conflict Management and Negotiations Skills on Trans-boundary Water Resources in Bujumbura, Burundi and a curriculum development workshop organized by the German DAAD and three partner universities in Africa (Makerere, Western Cape and Ibadan) on Skills in Conflict and Development in Kampala, Uganda.

Prof Christof Heyns, then Director of the Center for Human Rights of the University of Pretoria has supervised the production of teaching packages such as the Compendia on Human rights, Peace and Justice, and Peace and Security in Africa. He is also supervising the launching of the Africa Peace and Conflict review.



Meskel (Finding of the True Cross) Festival, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.  
Photo: UPEACE

### Evaluation/Indicators of Results

Evaluation of activities conducted by the Africa Programme continues to be pursued, now under the leadership of an external evaluator Dr. Phoebe Nyawalo (Kenya). She is supported by a small team of African evaluators who are drawn upon for the purpose of evaluation of specific activities. The next Programme Planning and Evaluation Workshop will be held in Addis Ababa in 2007

### Management Team



Dr Jean-Bosco Butera (Rwanda)  
Director  
Africa Programme  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



Ms Ameena Payne (United Kingdom)  
Former Programme Coordinator  
Executive Director  
UPEACE Geneva office



Prof Christof Heyns (South Africa)  
Academic Coordinator  
Africa Programme  
Director of the Center for Human Rights  
University of Pretoria



Dr Tony Karbo (Sierra Leone)  
Programme Officer  
Africa Programme  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

### Africa Advisory Board

In an effort to maintain a continued guidance and actualized response to needs for peace and development in Africa, the Africa Programme is establishing an Africa Advisory Board. The Board will meet annually to help ensure, among other duties, the coherence, relevance and effectiveness of the Africa Programme, its proper linkage to African institutions and programmes, and to assist in connecting the programme to the African intellectual and policy communities. The committee would also be called upon to assist in a fundraising capacity. The first Board meeting will be held in Addis Ababa in 2007.

## SNAPSHOT OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2007

The following UPEACE activities have been planned to take place for the year 2007.

### Training workshop on Nonviolent Transformation of Conflict for Youth Leaders of the Mano River Region

Originally envisaged for 2006, the workshop is now set for 5-9 February 2007 in Freetown, Sierra Leone. The workshop will build on the experience of a similar workshop conducted in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria in November 2005. It will gather youth leaders from Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea Conakry and Cote d'Ivoire. The workshop will be organized in partnership with Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone.

### Building a Network of Peace Educators

As the Africa Programme prepares for its second five year plan of action, a meeting of partner universities is planned for March 2007 to evaluate past activities and analyse the proposed course of action for the coming years in line with the programme tradition of wide consultations with the view to undertaking a programme endorsed by partners.

### Interface Meeting with NGOs

Back to back with the meeting of partner universities, UPEACE will organize an interface meeting between universities and NGOs in an effort to create closer working links between the actors of peace and security issues in Africa. The purpose is to stimulate a cross fertilization between the academia and the civil society with view to achieving a wider mobilization of the society for peacebuilding in Africa. This meeting will be convened immediately after the University partner meeting in March 2007.

### Africa Programme Advisory Board

The programme has established an Advisory Board of eminent people to guide the Africa Programme in policy development and ensure that the programme responds to African needs. The advisory Board will meet in Addis Ababa in early April 2007.

### Peace Research Capacity Building Workshop

The second workshop on peace research capacity building will be convened in Addis Ababa in April 2007. This workshop builds on the first one that was organized in October 2005 in Dakar in partnership with CODESRIA, and the Journal for Peacebuilding and Development. This year's workshop will be co-organized with the Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA).

### Second Course on Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Management (CPMR)

The Africa Programme is developing a set of core courses that will be delivered on a yearly basis. The short course on CPMR is one of the core courses. The second short course will be organized in May 2007.

### Short Course on Conflict, Peace and Development

The Africa Programme is developing a teaching package on conflict, peace and development comprised of a compendium and a reader. The package will be tested in a short course to be organized in June 2007.

### Third Africa Programme Planning and Evaluation Workshop

A planning and evaluation meeting will be convened in August 2007 in Addis Ababa to review and assess the activities conducted during the fiscal year 2006-2007 and define in a team spirit approach the activities to be undertaken in the following two years.

### Third Course on Human Rights, Peace and Justice

This short course is the first of the core courses to be delivered on an annual basis. The first one was taught in August 2005, the second one in September 2006 and the third one will be organized in September 2007 in Addis Ababa.



Memorandum of Agreement being signed between the University of Nairobi and the University for Peace

## BECOMING A PARTNER

### Africa Programme Funding

The Africa Programme depends upon generous financial support from independent partners to cover its operating expenses and to finance its programme activities. The success of the Africa Programme critically depends upon a continual, stable source of funding.

Thus far the Africa Programme has benefited from the generous support of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Government of Finland, the Government of the Netherlands, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), and the UK Department for International Development (DFID).

Generous support has also been received from the Government of Denmark. Other governments have indicated their interest in contributing to the Africa Programme and discussions are ongoing to confirm the level of support. Continued efforts are needed to mobilize additional funding due to the Africa Programme's significant expansion, and subsequently the number and diversity of future activities.

The Africa Programme will continue to generate funds through co-financing from many sources. Activity-specific or country-specific funding can be solicited as required, to strengthen the capacity of a specific institution, university or organization.

### Support the Africa Programme

By supporting the United Nations-affiliated University for Peace, through its Africa Programme, donors become active partners in strengthening African capacities for peace in a programme that is led by Africans and addresses African-identified needs.

Interested potential partners should contact:

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### Generous Supporters of the Africa Programme

Canadian International Development Agency  
 Government of Denmark  
 Government of Finland  
 Government of the Netherlands  
 Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation  
 Swedish International Cooperation Agency  
 Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation  
 UK Department for International Development



'Through recent conflicts in Africa we have seen the important role regional and subregional organizations can play in assessing the situation and working out a process of conflict resolution. There is an enormous potential within these regional organizations for the future, but we must recognize that they also suffer sometimes from insufficient means both in well-trained human resources for the specific task of peace-making and peace-building and in the field of logistics. The University for Peace can help these regional and subregional organizations in providing the necessary training for such vital tasks. Through its Africa Programme and thanks to its special relations with the United Nations and UNESCO, the University is able to provide curricula for all areas of peace and security on the basis of relevant academic courses enhanced by expertise acquired by UN agencies over the years'.

Ambassador Mohamed Sahnoun, Special Advisor to UN Secretary-General, Vice-Chair UPEACE Council, and Africa Programme Advisor

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Field trip for participants in the Gender and Peacebuilding course held in July 2006 in Mbodiène, Senegal organized by the UPEACE Gender and Peace Education Department and the UPEACE Africa Programme with the collaboration of the PanAfrican Centre for Gender, Peace and Development of the Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS) to the Tactical Training Centre7 (CET-7) in Thies, to view first hand how peacekeepers are trained with regards to the protection of women and girls and the implementation of UNSCR 1325 on women, peace and security. Photo: FAS

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