Contents

Letter from the Director 1
Message from the AU-PSD Director 3
Overview of 2012 4

Highlights: Education and Training 6
- Resident MA and PhD Programme in Peace and Security Studies
- New MA and PhD Programme in Global Studies
- Executive MA in Managing Peace and Security in Africa
- IPSS Education Programme Testimonials

Highlights: Research 14
- National Conflict Mapping, Ethiopia
- Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution Programme in South Sudan
- Colloquium on Border Governance and Security
- Workshop Series on African-centred Solutions

Highlights: Outreach 24
- Tana High-Level Forum on Security in Africa
- China-Africa Think Tanks Forum
- Model African Union

Highlights: African Union Corner 32

Special Events 35
Dear colleagues and dear friends of IPSS,

2012 has been another year of challenges for all of us who are working in peace and security in Africa. The crisis in Mali and the increasingly intractable situation in Sudan’s Darfur region are giving rise to the most serious concerns and the Sudan and South Sudan have hardly inched towards peaceful collaboration. Developments in the Great Lakes battered all hopes for progress towards stability. On the positive side, Somalia managed the transition to a broadly legitimate government, and government transitions in Ghana, Senegal and my own country, Ethiopia, were orderly and peaceful – demonstrating the stability of political institutions in those countries. Still, the continent is beset by more than a dozen political crises that could easily usher into chaos and human suffering.

Against this backdrop, and on the basis of partnerships that we value very highly, we worked hard to expand the capacity of the Institute as a provider of education, research, outreach and networking services. We introduced two new programmes at the Masters and PhD level in collaboration with the University of Leipzig, Germany, for students who come from Ethiopia as well as from abroad, such as Togo and Ukraine. We launched the “Tana High-Level Forum on Security in Africa”, an independent conference on African security that allows decision-makers – including Heads of State and Government – to informally discuss problems and air new solutions. We held the first “China Africa Think-Tanks Forum” on African soil, a forum between Chinese and African scholars, with a frank discussion on the security dimension of Chinese involvement in Africa. We launched two projects with the governments of Somalia and South Sudan that combine applied research with capacity building towards national security strategies. And we continued with our flagship programme, the “Executive Masters in Managing Peace and Security in Africa”, which by now has trained over 80 successful participants from more than 30 African countries, representing virtually every institution that is part of the African Peace and Security Architecture.

By the end of 2012, IPSS’ capacity rests in the talent and commitment of some 25 professional staff from more than 10 countries. It has proven its ability to execute projects and activities that are important to our national and international partners.

Our plans for 2013 comprise a number of equally significant tasks and projects and we are committed to taking these challenges as opportunities to further develop the quality of our work:
• the second Tana High Level Forum on Security in Africa

• the first annual Civil Society Dialogue Conference on Peace and Security in Africa, in collaboration with the African Union Commission (AUC)

• IPSS Horn of Africa Initiative, comprising outreach, scholarly dialogue and networking towards re-strategising development and peace in the Horn, which is being developed in dialogue with the AUC, IGAD and the EU

• a series of workshops on “African-led solutions in peace and security”, in partnership inter alia with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

• the development of a conflict data base for the Horn of Africa

• the continuation and expansion of our ongoing research projects with the governments of South Sudan and Somalia on security issues and strategies

• a new research project in support of the African Union Border Programme.

We are grateful for the ample support we received from the Addis Ababa University, the African Union Commission and our main sponsor, the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as for support from and collaboration with the Republic of Austria, the People’s Republic of China, the Kingdom of Denmark and the University of Peace, Costa Rica.

Mulugeta Gebrehiwot
Director, IPSS
The collaboration between the African Union and IPSS, which began in January 2010, has now developed into an important partnership between the two organizations. IPSS has proved its capabilities and willingness to contribute to the African Union’s continental peace and security agenda by working closely with the Peace and Security Department (PSD). Through action research, training, education and outreach, IPSS has worked tirelessly to contribute toward strengthening the capacity of the PSD while at the same time contributing significantly to the dialogue around peace and security in Africa.

I commend IPSS for yet another successful year and I hope to continue to work in partnership with the institution.

Regards,

El-Ghassim Wane
Director, Peace and Security Department
African Union
### Overview of 2012

The following table lists IPSS’ principal activities of 2012:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Programme / Project / Activity</th>
<th>Main Outputs</th>
<th>Partners and Financing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PhD in Peace and Security Studies</td>
<td>5 candidates per year</td>
<td>Addis Ababa University (AAU)/Denmark</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MA in Peace and Security Studies, Residential</td>
<td>30 graduates per year; anthology of best theses</td>
<td>Addis Ababa University (AAU)/FES</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MA in Global Studies - in collaboration with Leipzig University</td>
<td>10 per year</td>
<td>German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)/self</td>
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<td></td>
<td>PhD in New Regionalism with Leipzig University and 4 other universities from Africa and Europe</td>
<td>5 graduates per year; published theses</td>
<td>European Union (EU)-German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) / self</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Executive MA in “Managing Peace and Conflict in Africa”</td>
<td>40 graduates per year; anthology of best papers</td>
<td>Germany, AUC, Austria</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Research</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>National Conflict Database, Ethiopia</td>
<td>Comprehensive national conflict mapping and analysis</td>
<td>House of Federation/Addis Ababa University (AAU)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Somalia case study, support to transitional government / Prime Minister’s Office</td>
<td>Increased capacity of transition team, policy recommendations</td>
<td>Somalia Transitional Federal Government (TFG), Germany</td>
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<td></td>
<td>South Sudan case study, on National Conflict Mapping and CPMR Strategy</td>
<td>Increased capacity of GoSS PRC, conflict analyses, policy recommendations</td>
<td>Government of South Sudan (GoSS) Peace and Reconciliation Commission, Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colloquium on “African Borders and Security”</td>
<td>Issue analyses, policy recommendations for AU Border Programme</td>
<td>Prof. Asiwaju, AU Border Programme, Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Outreach</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>The maiden Tana High-Level Forum on Security in Africa - high level dialogue on governance and security topics, 90 participants, 5 Heads of State and Government</td>
<td>Improved policy making between top decision makers; analysis on governance – security nexus</td>
<td>Government of Ethiopia, Germany, private sector sponsors</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The 2nd Meeting of the China Africa Think Tanks Forum</td>
<td>High level academic dialogue; Publication of selected papers</td>
<td>Zhejiang Normal University, China</td>
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Beyond the partnerships listed above, we acknowledge our close relationships with the African Leadership Development Programme of King’s College, London; with the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Ethiopia, on publications and joint seminars; with the Africa Programme of the University of Peace; and with the World Peace Foundation, based at Tufts University, Boston. The collaboration between IPSS and the African Union is endorsed by the AU’s Executive Council and expressed through a Memorandum of Understanding with the AU Commission. Furthermore, IPSS is a member of the African Peace Support Operations Trainings Association (APSTA).

As of December 2012, the IPSS management team comprises:

**Mr. Mulugeta Gebrehiwot**, Director of IPSS

**Mr. Yonas Adeto**, Senior Lecturer and Deputy Director, IPSS

**Dr. Mesfin Gebremichael**, PhD Programme Coordinator

**Mr. Markus Koerner**, Director of the Africa Peace and Security Programme (APSP) ad interim, seconded by GIZ

**Ms. Michelle Ndiaye Ntab**, Senior Regional Advisor and Outreach Lead

**Dr. Simon Akindes**, Education and Training Leader

**Ms. Billene Seyoum**, Education and Training Coordinator

**Ms. Helen Yosef**, Outreach Coordinator

**Mr. Alula Iyasu**, Research Coordinator
The MA programme is especially designed for young and mid-level career professionals with a passion of contributing to peace and security in Africa but who possess limited field experience. The Master’s programme provides students with both theoretical and practical knowledge in the field of peace and security. It is geared towards preparing students for careers in African Member States. In 2012, IPSS admitted the 30 highest scoring students from the 120 applicants who took the entrance exam. Twice a year, IPSS compiles the most engaging theses and publishes an anthology of research and policy documents in peace and security, which is then made available to the broader public.

The MA programme is facilitated by national and international faculty members, including Professor Bjorn Moeller, a visiting professor from Denmark, who delivered a ten-day module on ‘International Peace and Security’; Professor P.D. Williams, a well-respected authority on peace and security, who taught a course titled, ‘An Introduction to International Peace and Security’.

Since launching in 2010, the IPSS PhD programme admitted three cohorts of students. The third cohort of 16 students commenced in August 2012. The first and second batches of students are currently in the research process for their dissertations.

The programme’s professors are internationally recognized experts from universities such as Leiden University, Netherlands; University of Pretoria, South Africa; Bradford University, United Kingdom; George Washington University, United States of America; and the University for Peace, Costa Rica.

After completing their course work, the PhD students spend a month at the Danish Institute of International Studies (DISS), which enables them to establish networks with other PhD candidates and university professors and to access new library resources at the African Studies Centre of Copenhagen University and the Danish Royal Library. 10 students have fulfilled the programme at DISS and returned to Ethiopia having gained valuable experiences and possibilities for exposure.

The resident MA Programme is coordinated by Mr. Yonas Adaye Adeto and the resident PhD Programme is coordinated by Dr. Mesfin Gebremichael.
The joint MA and PhD Programmes in Global Studies are extensions of the Global Studies discipline - an emerging but rapidly growing field dedicated to the study of globalization processes. The joint programmes, which have a special emphasis on peace and security, pay particular attention to Africa’s contemporary security challenges.

The study programmes are born out of the collaboration between IPSS and the Global and European Studies Institute (GESI) of the University of Leipzig, Germany. The programmes integrate the subject of peace and security in Africa within the broader context of comparative analyses of global entanglements both historically and contemporarily. They therefore offer a unique approach to the field by expanding the theoretical and methodological foundations of peace and security and embedding them into the debate about global actors and strategies, new regionalisms and the changing position of nation-states in a new and emerging world order.

As a joint programme between the two universities, both MA and the PhD programmes entail joint teaching and training in Addis Ababa and Leipzig, utilizing the faculty of both universities.

In the case of the MA programme, the first, third and fourth semesters are scheduled to take place at Addis Ababa University, while the second semester takes place at Leipzig University. Likewise, the PhD training will take place at both universities based on multiple supervision, learning agreements, and regular course work covering a wide range of disciplines.

In 2012, the two partner institutes, IPSS and GESI, accepted their first cohort of students in the MA and PhD programmes with diverse national backgrounds from Ethiopia, Djibouti, Togo, Tanzania, and Ukraine.

Key contributors to the programmes include Professor Ulf Engel, Professor of African Studies, Global Studies and Political Science at the universities of Leipzig and Stellenbosch as well as Professor Mathias Middell, Professor of History and Global Studies at the University of Leipzig.

Dawit Yohannes is the IPSS Coordinator of the Joint MA and PhD Programmes in Global Studies with a special emphasis on peace and security in Africa.
In 2012, two new groups of students of the Managing Peace and Security in Africa Executive MA program (MPSA) graduated, bringing the number of graduated cohorts to four since the inception of the program in 2010.

The third cohort, comprising 22 professionals from fourteen different organizations and led by Dr. Sarjoh Alhaji Bah (AUC Liaison Officer to Southern African Development Community (SADC), completed the six modules of the Executive MA program in August 2012. Similarly, the fourth cohort of 24 participants representing 16 African countries and led by Dr. Charles Ukeje (Associate Professor, Ill-Ife University, Nigeria,) completed their learning journey in October 2012.

Building on this success, the IPSS launched the fifth and sixth MPSA cohorts in June and November 2012 respectively, and is now well underway towards achieving its objective to train 120 professionals by 2013.

With 82 participants having completed all their course work and another 44 due to finish in 2013, we are quite pleased to have not only met but even exceeded our objective. The interest and enthusiasm that applicants have shown in joining this program is a clear indication to us that the training is of high relevance to professionals in the field of Peace and Security in Africa.

To ensure the quality of MPSA content and delivery, the program invites international experts in the field to participate in annual training evaluation workshops. The second evaluation workshop was successfully carried out on September 5-7, 2012, with the aim of evaluating the structure, content and teaching methods against international best practices, and recommended ways of improvement.

In an effort to retain the wealth of experience, which participants have gained through their roles as practitioners in the field and through further knowledge acquired as graduates of the MPSA Executive MA, the program has also launched what will be an annual publication of participants’ written work. The 2012 anthology entitled Approaches to Interventions in African Conflicts: Selected Cases in Africa is composed of five cases of interventions in African conflicts by third parties, either in a mediation role or in a peace enforcement role by a variety of actors, ranging from states to regional and continental institutions with varying degrees of success.

Last but not least, the MPSA program is also pleased to welcome Dr. Simon Akindes, who has assumed the role of Education and Training Lead as of November 2012.
Testimonials from MPSA Alumni

“The main reason for joining this course is to enhance my academic and leadership capabilities and contribute the importance of peace security to our region and our continent. During my participation in MPSA, I have learned more than what I was expecting. These include, the interaction of the participants from different countries of Africa and the high attitudes for the discussion of what is going in the continent regarding security and the dramatic political changes. Also I have learned the importance of information sharing and different views which the participants presented.” Bashiir Jama, Director General, Transitional Federal Government of Somalia. Bashiir Jama has since been promoted to Deputy Minister - Ministry of Development and Social Services in the Somali government.

“I learnt much more than I expected. I gained a very balanced and incisive historical and current/contemporary insight into many of the old and ongoing conflicts in Africa. I also shared my experience and perspectives and learnt immensely from the experiences of my fellow students; and the rich faculty of resource persons. Perhaps most importantly, the programme made me a well rounded Peace and Security expert and boosted my confidence as not just been certificated but a knowledgeable and now respected specialist in managing Peace and Security in Africa. Hajiya Raheemat Momodu, Head of ECOWAS Liaison Office to the African Union.
IPSS Education Programme Testimonials

EASTERN AFRICA STANDBY FORCE COORDINATION MECHANISM (EASFCOM)

REF: TRG/03/01 VOL. X
DATE: 25th July 2012

Mr. Mulugeta Gebrehiwot
Director
Institute for Peace and Security Studies
Addis Ababa University
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

Re: Feedback on Col Mohammed Jama and Mr Getahun Sefu, participants of Executive Masters in Managing Peace and Security in Africa programme

Dear Mr. Mulugeta,

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 4 June 2012 apprising us on the outline of the course content for the abovementioned participants from the Eastern Africa Standby Force Coordination Mechanism (EASFCOM) to the Executive Master’s degree programme in Managing Peace and Security in Africa programme (2011-2012), their attendance rate and requesting us for feedback on improvements of their input at work since they started studying under this programme.

I would like to assure you that, reading from the course outline, I understand that it is a very timely programme intended to assist the African Union and its regional organisations to effectively implement Africa’s programmes as manifested in the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) framework. That the programme affords students participate in the programme in cohorts, in our view, is splendid and assists very much in building extra-capacity for organisations engaged in promoting and maintaining peace, security and stability in our continent without sacrificing staff work for fulltime study.

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that since the said participants started the programme in May 2011, their inputs and perspectives in understanding and analysing conflict situations in the continent and beyond have significantly improved and we observe that they have enhanced their comprehension of African Union mechanisms for promotion and maintenance of peace, security and stability. It is my belief that this is due to the contribution made by your institute.

While sincerely appreciating the IPSS for its assistance to EASFCOM thus far, I remain hopeful that it would continue offering us more opportunities in the future to support our endeavour to achieve EASF’s full operational capability by 2015.

Allow me to extend the assurances of my highest consideration.

Best regards,

Maj Gen (Rtd) Cyrielle Ndayirukiye
Director, EASFCOM

Website: www.easfcom.org
7 August 2012

Mr. Mulugeta GEBREHIWOT
The Director, Institute for Peace and Security Studies
Addis Ababa University,
Ethiopia

Esteemed Director,

**Update on Mrs. Harriet M. MULONGA, Participant in the Managing Peace and Security Programme (MPSA)**

I refer to your letter dated 29 June 2012 on the above-stated subject and to inform you that since Mrs. Harriet M. MULONGA commenced the said programme, her output has improved, particularly in the areas of Information Analysis on current and potential security threats in Africa. She has continued to use the newly acquired knowledge and skills to add value to her day-to-day activities at the Secretariat. It is, therefore, my hope that at the end of the programme, Mrs. MULONGA would be highly capacitated in the area of Peace and Security Management.

2. I am also glad to note that Mrs. MULONGA’s cumulative attendance stands at 69.4%. To this end, I would like to assure you of my continued assistance to ensure that Mrs. MULONGA attends all the remaining class sessions, as well as to work on her distance learning assignments as per the requirements of the programme.

3. In the meantime, please accept, Mr. Director, the assurance of my highest consideration and my best wishes.

Chinwe E M OKEGBE
Ag. Executive Secretary of CISSA
The Director,
Institute for Peace and Security Studies,
Addis Ababa University,
Ethiopia

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Update on Lt. Col. Abdourahmane DIENG – Participant of the MPSA

I write to acknowledge receipt of your letter on the above subject dated 23 March 2012. Let me firstly thank you for affording our professionals from ECOWAS, specifically those working in the Department of Political Affairs, Peace and Security the opportunity to participate and benefit from this course under the African Peace and Security Programme – APSP.

With respect to Lt. Col. DIENG, who is the Head of Division, Regional Security, I wish to note with satisfaction your confirmation, of his attaining a cumulative attendance of 76% since he commenced the Programme. This is commendable, despite his engagement in numerous Departmental activities for the ECOWAS Commission, some of which are running simultaneously with the programme.

I wish to preliminary inform that he accomplished all the set work objectives for his Division in the year 2011. In his annual assessment sheet, he was marked as having “Fully Met” by his immediate Supervisor, who is the Director of Peace Keeping and Regional Security. I have no doubt that Managing Peace and Security Programme (MPSP) is greatly impacting and contributing to his work output.

While expressing the assurances of my highest regards, we shall continue to count on your support to enable more of our professionals gain admission and benefit from the MPSP in the subsequent school years.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Salamatu Hassaini SULEIMAN (Mrs.)
Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security
ECW/REL/5/C.PAPS/18/vmo/12

The Director
Institutes for Peace and Security Studies
Addis Ababa University
Ethiopia

Dear Sir/Madam,

SUBJECT: Re Update on DCP. Veronica Modupe OMOFONMA – Participant of the MPSA

I write to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 23 March 2012 on the above subject and wish to thank you for the opportunity extended to our professionals from ECOWAS, especially the Department of Political Affairs, Peace and Security, to participate and benefit from this course.

With respect to DCP. Veronica M. OMOFONMA, I wish to note with satisfaction your confirmation of her attaining a cumulative attendance of 90% since the commencement of the program. This is commendable in view of the fact that she has a very busy schedule.

It is gladdening to let you know that from all observation, she has benefited immensely from the course, and this newly acquired knowledge in Managing Peace and Security has impacted positively in the output of her work. Hence, I want to commend your efforts, commitment and good work in this regard.

While expressing the assurances of my highest regards, we shall continue to count on your support to enable even more of our professionals gain admission and benefit from the MPSA in the subsequent academic years.

Yours Faithfully,

Salamatu Hussaini Suleiman (Mrs.)
Commissioner Political Affairs,
Peace and Security
Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution Programme in South Sudan

IPSS, in collaboration with the African Union (AU) and the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC), is engaged in conducting applied research in the area of peace and security, with the view to strengthening the capacity of the Government of South Sudan in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.

The Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (CPMR) programme of South Sudan is working to identify major conflicts in the country, provide an inventory of interventions on the ground, and assess intervention outcomes and challenges. The aim is to ultimately prepare a practical and comprehensive CPMR strategy document for the SSPRC to help it coordinate CPMR efforts in the country, both by government and non-governmental agencies and establish guidelines based on best practices and lessons learned. The CPMR programme is also expected to capacitate the staff at the SSPRC by providing them practical tools in analysing, coordinating and addressing conflicts and interventions in the country with a comprehensive understanding of conflicts and an intervention strategy which does not take the form of a “fire brigade” approach.

The programme is designed in three iterations where the five programme components will be repeated three times during the 18-month programme cycle.

The five programme components are:
1. Conflict Mapping
2. Interventions Inventory: Inventory of CPMR activities
3. Programming: Matching the conflicts with the resources for intervention

IPSS Unveils Conflict Map in South Sudan

On 30 November 2012, the Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS) unveiled a conflict map identifying approximately 50 conflicts throughout South Sudan. The conflicts are broadly classified as inter-state conflicts, intra-state conflicts, cross-border conflicts and inter/intra-state conflicts. The conflict map is the first step in the design of a comprehensive conflict database, which will identify the root causes of the conflicts, the various interventions, either by the Government of South Sudan (GoSS) or other non-governmental agencies, match the conflicts with the interventions and analyse their impact and effectiveness. The identification of best-practices will inform the comprehensive Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (CPMR) strategy of the GoSS.

The objective of the workshop was to further ground-truth the identified conflicts from various practitioners and experts on the ground, particularly from ten state coordinators who represent the ten states of South Sudan. These coordinators, as members of the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC), are mandated to support local processes and capacities of the government and to coordinate CPMR efforts across all sectors.

The workshop was attended by members of the SSPRC as well as members from: the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), represented by Ambassador Mohamed A. Abdoul; the African Union, represented by H.E. Ambassador Nahah Stanislus; Director of IPSS, Mr. Mulugeta Gebrehiwot, and representatives from the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and other stakeholders.

H.E. Mr. Wiyay Deng Ajak, Minister of National Security, Office
of the President of the Government of South Sudan, officially inaugurated the workshop. In his opening remarks, Mr. Ajak reiterated the importance of the project, highlighting that development of the new nation depends on the people’s ability to live peacefully and harmoniously. He also stated that, “peace cannot be imposed on people; peace has to come from within.” In this regard, the collaboration between IPSS and SSPRC does not prescribe or impose templates of CPMR from elsewhere, rather, it works to increase the indigenous knowledge, understandings and interventions of the conflicts in South Sudan.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Mulugeta Gebrehiwot, IPSS Director remarked that while there are various intervention strategies throughout South Sudan, particularly by non-governmental organizations, most are based on “episodic understandings of the conflicts” which lends itself to an ill-fitted CPMR strategies based on a limited understanding of the conflicts. IPSS’ approach is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the conflicts leading to a CPMR strategy document that is true to the historical, social, political and economic realities and livelihoods of the communities.
IPSS Supports Government of Somalia’s Peace and Security Framework

In November 2012, IPSS signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the newly elected Government of Somalia (GoS). The MOU, signed between the Director of IPSS, Mr. Mulugeta Gebrehiwot and the Prime Minister of Somalia, Dr. Abdi Farah Shirdon is a continuation of IPSS’ support which began during the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia under the Premiership of H.E. Dr. Abdiweli Ali. With the end of the transition phase and the ushering of a new government, the GoS is embarking on the long journey of state building and establishing peace and security. The framework for the peace and security of the nation is outlined in the National Security and Stabilization Plan (NSSP) of 2011-2014.

The NSSP defines the process by which the Federal Government of Somalia will lead in reorienting the policies, structures and operational capacities of security and justice institutions and groups in Somalia, in order to make them more effective, efficient and responsive to the provision of peace, security and justice of its people. Its main focus is to consolidate military and security gains in the South Central region of Somalia particularly in Mogadishu, Puntland and Galmudug; while concurrently creating the enabling environment for completion of the remaining transitional political tasks, including political outreach and reconciliation and good governance as envisaged in the Kampala Accord. This revised NSSP is a product of a series of integrated strategic planning and consultative processes with various national, international, governmental and non-governmental actors taking active part in the revision, analysis and implementation of the NSSP.

Building on the findings and recommendations of the reports of 2010 and 2011 entitled, “Somalia Security Sector Assessment (SSA)”, this revised Somalia NSSP clearly articulates a national security vision for Somalia by setting out strategic objectives for achieving the vision, shaped by specific guiding and operational principles; identifying priorities; outlining roles and responsibilities of each actors, as well as specific set of benchmarks, resource mobilization, tracking and monitoring processes.

The new MOU signed between the GoS and IPSS outlines clear roles and responsibilities for IPSS staff seconded within the Prime Minister’s Office as well as the Ministries of Justice, Interior and Defence. The 18 months program’s main objective is to support the GoS in its effort to implement and further develop the NSSP through research and policy analysis, organization of consultative workshops and forums for GoS and its partners to not only showcase the NSSP implementation process, which many believe encapsulates a Somali-led peace and security initiative, but also to address gaps and challenges that could inform the revision of the NSSP in 2014.
The revised Somalia National Security and Stabilization Plan (NSSP) 2011-2014, has been developed to ensure priority security tasks and benchmarks identified in the Kampala roadmap are implemented in a holistic, timely and well-coordinated manner across the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) parliament and various ministries, departments, regions, districts and local communities in Somalia.

The plan is designed to serve as the main conduit for alignment of both national and international assistance for the implementation of prioritized, coherent, harmonized and sustained security, access to justice and stabilization interventions in Somalia.

The document defines the process by which the Federal Government of Somalia will lead in re-orienting the policies, structures and operational capacities of security and justice institutions and groups in Somalia; in order to make them more effective, efficient and responsive to the provision of security and justice needs of its people. Its main focus is to consolidate military and security gains in the South Central region of Somalia, particularly in Mogadishu, Puntland and Galmudug, while concurrently creating the enabling environment for completion of the remaining transitional political tasks. These tasks include the constitutional making process, political outreach and reconciliation, and good governance as envisaged in the Kampala Accord. This revised NSSP is a product of a series of integrated strategic planning and consultative processes with a wide range of stakeholders involved.

Building on the findings and recommendations of the 2010 and 2011 Somalia Security Sector Assessment (SSA) reports, this revised Somalia NSSP clearly articulates an envisioned National Security Vision for Somalia, sets out strategic objectives for achieving the vision (shaped by specific guiding and operational principles), identifies priorities, outline roles and responsibilities of each actor, and sets specific benchmarks for resource mobilization, tracking and monitoring processes.

The NSSP, in the main, provides for the strengthening of higher level security, justice policies, strategy development and coordination mechanisms to make security and justice service delivery more equitable, transparent, effective and better co-ordinated; rebuilding affordable, accountable, representative and professional defence, army, security, intelligence, immigration, maritime police/coastal guards, custodian corps, justice agencies and institutions, from the provision of a uniformed response to serious crime, piracy, insurgency and international terrorism; ensuring effective partnerships and coordination between state and non-state security and justice agencies and institutions; creating substantial parliamentary and civil society inclusion and public participation in security and justice sector issues; enhancing and sustaining international support for AMISOM in consolidating stabilization interventions, to include Mine Action, small arms and light weapons control, armed violence reduction, and DDR related interventions in Somalia.  

\[1\] Kampala roadmap for ending the transition was adopted in Mogadishu on 6th of September, 2011.
Colloquium on Border Governance and Security

The Africa Peace and Security Programme (APSP) of IPSS recently kicked off its newly established Annual Colloquium Series with a conference on the theme, “Border Governance for Regional Integration: Progress and Challenges in Africa”.

The inaugural colloquium held from 26 November – 1 December 2012, and conducted in cooperation with the Africa Union Border Programme (AUBP), is part of the institute’s effort to fulfil a mandate from the African Union to support the AU Peace and Security Department’s activities.

The aim of the series is to provide experts in the peace and security sector with an annual platform to identify, discuss and share best practices in border governance in Africa as well as put forth recommendations for border management. These outcomes are critical and timely in light of the AUBP’s mandate to facilitate and coordinate border delimitation and demarcation of member states by 2017.

Border management, or, more generically, international boundaries are the most recurrent and topical factor in African peace and security concerns. Aside from the ubiquitous and unceasing incidents in all the regions of the continent since the early years of African independence, the recognition of the border factor in African peace and security is acknowledged at the highest level of policy making in the continent. Member states also recognize that in the age of globalization, sustained development comes with economic integration between nations, which involves breaking down national borders and barriers, making border management and integration a delicate balancing act.

Participants at the colloquium, including high-level policy makers and experts, addressed the political challenges of demarcation and delimitation in Africa while working towards cross-border cooperation. One critical issue raised at the meeting was finding alternative means of funding for AUBP in its work to facilitate and coordinate delimitation and demarcation efforts of member states as well as putting forth recommendations for increased cross-border economic and security cooperation between member states.

Professor Anthony Asiwaju, a well-known expert on border issues in Africa, led the colloquium. The outcomes of the colloquium are now available on the IPSS website. IPSS will also publish an anthology of documents on border management in Africa in 2013.
The man of affairs has not the time or the tempera-
ment to organize the knowledge required to make
sound policy decisions; and the man of science has
not the power of public decision. Human progress
is, therefore, dependent on the close collaboration
between the two. The wisdom in these para-
phrased words of Woodrow Wilson, the famous
28th President of the United States of America,
is at the very heart of the clamor for a systematic
discussion between the policy-making arena and
scientific research community as a requirement
of any good governance agenda. The IPSS ‘has
been [specifically] mandated by the African Union
Executive Council...to partner with the AU Com-
mmission in order to tackle the above-mentioned
intellectual challenge. The African Peace and Secu-
rity Program (APSP) of the IPSS is, in this regard, a
robust child of the marriage between the IPSS and
the AU Commission.

The decision to dedicate the inaugural colloquium
to a discussion of border issues has been aptly
informed by the commonplace fact about borders
or, more generically, international boundaries as
the most recurrent and topical factor in African
peace and security concern. Quite apart from the
ubiquitous and unceasing incidents in all the re-
gions of the continent since early years of African
Independence, the recognition of the border factor
in African peace and security is acknowledged at
the highest level of policy making in the continent,
as evidenced in the insertion of Article 3 of the
Charter of the defunct Organization of African
Unity (OAU) and the special focus on it in the fa-
mous Cairo Declaration of July 1964. The position
has since been maintained, even now, as indicated
in Article 4c of the Constitutive Act of the succeed-
ing African Union, in favour of the retention of
colonially inherited borders, and it has achieved
the end objective of preserving the current territo-
rial configuration of states in Africa, based on the
European colonial heritage.

However, the continental-level consensus for
retaining inter-colonial boundaries as independent
Africa’s international boundaries or borders has
not stopped agitations for change, first indicated
in the objections expressed and policy exceptions
taken in respect of the OAU position by Somalia
in North-East Africa, Morocco in the Maghreb
and, less spectacularly, Togo in West Africa, whose
contrary positions are for a redrawing of the
borders to accommodate diverse irredentist claims
such as the resuscitation of the perceived territo-
rial integrity of the pre-colonial state in the case of
Morocco, or the desire to bring within single states
people of same ethnic and cultural identities such
as the Somali and the Ewe in the respective cases
of Somalia and Togo.

Secession bids from South Sudan (2011) to what is
currently being witnessed in Northern Mali or the
Kivu Province in eastern Democratic Republic of
Congo (DRC), as well as the many cases of aggres-
sive and expensive litigations on border disputes
that have been and are still being referred to the
International Court of Justice (ICJ) at The Hague
for adjudication, and the aptness of the focus of
the maiden edition of the IPSS Colloquium on
border issues would be fully appreciated.

To tackle these continental border issues, is the
African Union Border Program, arguably the
most innovative knowledge-led policy initiative,
and, administratively, the most recent addition to
the AU Commission bureaucracy. The AUBP is
the most imaginative policy framework ever so
adopted at the African continental level to com-
prehensively and creatively address the challenges
posed by African boundaries as lead factors in the
generation of conflicts between and even within
states, given that most of the internal administra-
tive divisions of many African states also follow
alignments of the regional and local territorial
administration of the era of European colonial
rule. The focus of the AUBP, however, is on the
international boundaries and borderlands, and
its strategic objective is to harvest the regional
integration potentials of shared boundaries and
borderlands in a determined bid to pro-actively
convert the borders from a colonially inherited
negative postures as barriers into new positive
roles and functions as bridges, consistent with a
common commitment of the States to the cause
HIGHLIGHTS

Research

of regional integration and the deepening of the process of economic partnership.

Making the AUBP the focal point of the discussions at the Colloquium requires the underscoring of the point earlier made in passing that the Program itself has been a knowledge-led policy product which has drawn its original inspiration from findings of what in the relevant literature has been referred to as “modern” as distinguished from “traditional” border studies.

It is against this backdrop of its history as a knowledge-led policy instrument that one must hail the decision of the IPSS Colloquium organization to bring the AUBP back, first time since its formal adoption and the subsequent initiation of the implementation process, into the realm of an organized reappraisal by academic and technical experts as well as other stakeholders, including those with an intimate knowledge of the historical foundations.
Mapping and Analyzing Conflicts in Ethiopia

The National Conflict Mapping and Conflict Analysis Programme is the first programme of its kind in Ethiopia aspiring to produce practical strategies and policy options in peace building and conflict transformation in Ethiopia. The programme, jointly embarked on with IPSS and the House of Federation, was implemented in two phases; desktop review and primary data collection.

For the desktop review phase, nine regional researchers were trained and deployed to gather documents from government bureaus, academic institutions, and non-governmental organizations both at the federal and the regional levels as well as from other sources. The desktop review phase concluded by compiling various documents on conflict and interventions in Ethiopia and identifying gaps that need further research.

Based on the identified gaps, the primary data collection phase commenced to update and fill in these gaps. Forty-one data collectors were trained and deployed across the country. To date, primary data has been collected from sixty-three conflict cases and merged with the desktop research in order to produce a comprehensive conflict map for each regional state. Preparations are underway to have the entire collection of research documents reviewed and analysed by experts in order to finalize the production of a comprehensive national conflict mapping document.

The Ethiopia programme is undertaken by IPSS’ Africa Peace and Security Programme (APSP). Currently, APSP has programmes in Somalia as well as in South Sudan, where a similar conflict mapping and analysing exercise is underway.

IPSS also expects the various conflict maps it produces to be part and parcel of the works of CEWARN (Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism) and CEWS (Conflict Early Warning Systems), both of which monitor and provide early warnings for conflict prevention in the continent. IPSS hopes to eventually establish a regional conflict database that feeds into CEWARN, CEWS and the various CPMR (Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Management) institutions of member states.

Forty-one data collectors have been trained and deployed across the country.
2012 witnessed the launching of an online blog titled AfSol, which stands for African Solutions. The blog is designed to encourage and facilitate discussion among experts and policy makers on peace and security around African solutions for African problems.

African Solutions can be defined as a solution that reflects the local realities of the environment in conflict resolution frameworks. These realities include the different historical, sociocultural, geographical and political contexts that vary from region to region.

The African Solutions Blog covers and encourages discussion on “African Solutions in Peace and Security”, and as a result provides a meeting place for reflective practitioners, policy makers and academics working on African-led solutions in peace and security.

Join the discussion by visiting the AfSol Blog at www.afsolblog.org.

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**Publications**

  April 2012

- **Climate Change and Pastoralism: Traditional Coping Mechanisms and Conflict in the Horn of Africa**
  July 2012

- **The 2nd Meeting of the China-Africa Think Tanks Forum**
  October 2012

- **Managing Peace and Security in Africa: Essays on Approaches to Interventions in African Conflicts**
  (Executive MA Anthology)
  December 2012

- **Anthology of Peace and Security Research: Volume 3** (Resident MA Anthology, in collaboration with Friedrich Ebert Stiftung)
  December 2012
The Tana High-Level Forum on Security in Africa

In April 2012, nearly 100 leading personalities, presidents and policy makers from across Africa met in Bahir Dar, Ethiopia, to discuss peace and security issues through the topical lenses of ‘state fragility’ and ‘managing diversity’. The Tana High-Level Forum on Security in Africa was established under the guidance of former Prime Minister of Ethiopia, Meles Zenawi and the Chairmanship of former Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo. The Forum brought these and several other leaders face to face with civil society, the private sector, scholars and private citizens to frankly discuss the challenges of managing diversity and state fragility.

“The Tana Forum,” stated the late Zenawi, “is not intended to duplicate or replace the work of our already existing institutions, but to supplement and reinforce them...It limits itself to an open and varied discussion on these matters without the inhibitions posed by the need to reach consensus in order to issue a statement or make a decision. There are no winners and losers here, just people gathered for an uninhibited discussion on matters of human security in our continent.”
There is no country in Africa that does not have diversity as an issue or as a challenge. I do not see it as a problem; instead, it is an opportunity we should cherish. Most of our countries would be miniscule if we had no diversity in religion, culture, ethnicity, language or social group. The question is, how do we manage diversity?” H.E. former President Olusegun Obasanjo

“The Forum is an opportunity to interrogate, or even stretch, the limits of legitimate public deliberation on African public policy on matters of peace and security. In the light of Africa’s intractable and swiftly changing problems of peace and security, the reflective search for unexplored options and fresh perspectives is a matter of urgency.” Prof. Andreas Eshete, the Forum’s CEO and Special Advisor to the Prime Minister with the Rank of a Minister
Outreach
Dear Ato Mulugeta,

I acknowledge with appreciation the receipt of your letter dated 29 June 2012 enclosing the Report of Tana High-Level Forum on Security in Africa held on 14 and 15 April 2012 in Bahir Dar. As the Report contains the whole proceedings of the forum, I believe, it would serve as a basic document for similar endeavourer in the future. I would also like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt appreciation to the Institute for the critical role played in organizing the Forum that has paramount importance to our continent.

Sincerely,

Berhane Gebre-Christos State Minister
China today is playing an increasing role in Africa with its various economic investments, and as a result many African governments are building stronger ties with China. This partnership, however, is prompting some within and outside the continent to question the genuineness and benefits of these relations, particularly to Africans.

This debate, whether China’s economic investment in Africa is good for Africans or not, is mainly framed outside of Africa. The two sides have had very few opportunities to discuss their relations. Therefore IPSS was pleased to accept the invitation from the Institute of African Studies of Zhejiang Normal University in China to cohost the second meeting of the China-Africa Think Tanks Forum (CATTF). The meeting, which took place from 12-13 October 2012 in Bishoftu, Ethiopia, met under the theme, ‘Chinese and African Common Interests: Current Issues and Future Perspectives in Governance, Peace and Security’. The event brought together about 80 researchers and policy makers from across Africa and China as well as European and U.S. based scholars.

African and Chinese scholars and policy makers discussed and presented on the importance of China-Africa relations, outlining critical areas for improved cooperation in governance, peace and security. While most participants were of the opinion that Africa benefits from its relations with China, there were several discussions around the negative impact China’s non-interference policy in peace and security in Africa. Calls ranged from the revision of this policy by the Chinese to increased support from the Chinese to the structures and institutions of peace and security in the continent. Finally, CATTF was critical because both sides recognized the need for increased cultural and social ties between China and Africa. To this end, various cultural exchange programmes, educational opportunities and fellowships were discussed as first steps towards bridging the cultural divide between the two regions.

IPSS was pleased to see the attendance from high government officials from Ethiopia and China attended the forum including Mr. Demeke Mekonnen, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education in Ethiopia; Mr. Lu Shaye, Director-General of the Department of African Affairs, China; Mr. Xie Xiyon, Chinese Ambassador to Ethiopia; and Mr. Zheng Jiwei, Vice Governor, Zhejiang Province.
Cultivating Future Diplomats

Earlier this year, 50 Ethiopian university students took over the seats of the African Union Peace and Security Council and started strategically navigating international relations and diplomacy. The students, who had previously received a two-month preparation training at Addis Ababa University, were part of a two-day Model African Union simulation of the AU Peace and Security Council.

Model African Union is based on the popular Model United Nations concept. It is a role-playing exercise where students in the role of diplomats represent one of the countries of the AU Peace and Security Council. Through hands-on learning, they develop their public speaking and negotiation skills as well as negotiation skills. The exercise helped the students develop an appreciation for different viewpoints at the negotiating table, experience the frustration of negotiation and the rewards of cooperation and decision-making.

Model African Union aims to educate and interest young African citizens about contemporary continental issues, African diplomacy and, in particular, promote the idea and values of the African Union amongst the youth.

This Model African Union conference, the first of its kind, was organized by IPSS in collaboration with the Heinrich Böll Foundation, Ethiopia, and took place on 17-18 August 2012 in Addis Ababa.
As part of the outreach component of its Africa Peace and Security Programme, IPSS co-hosted the 2nd Meeting of the China-Africa Think Tanks Forum in Bishoftu, Ethiopia, in partnership with the Institute of African Studies of Zhejiang Normal University in China. The October forum was based on a memorandum of understanding signed by the two institutes in Jinhua, China in June 2012. The forum served as a platform for IPSS to engage with a wide range of partners and stakeholders on issues of African peace and security, as well as to avail policy recommendations for the same.

As a follow up to this successful Forum, a group of 7 IPSS staff made a cultural exchange visit to the partner institute in Zhejiang Province, China in late November 2012. The objective of this visit was in line with, but not limited to the mission of the institute’s Africa Peace and Security Programme, which highlights the importance of building staff capacity through the provision of substantive, first-rate, practical and comprehensive education and training. Furthermore, the cultural exchange visit was aimed at enhancing and consolidating institutional partnership beyond Africa by establishing and maintaining networks with academia working in a similar field.

Professor Liu Hongwu, Director of the Institute for African Studies, as well as senior researchers and students, warmly welcomed the IPSS delegation. The visit was a valuable opportunity to reflect and assess the outcomes of the 2nd China-Africa Think Tanks Forum. The Institute expressed their satisfaction with the organization of the forum and welcomed future opportunities for partnership on similar or related activities with IPSS.
Dr. Zuma takes the helm of the African Union

“I am giving way to a great lady. I am confident the affairs of the continent are in safe hands.” Remarks by the outgoing Chairman of the African Union, Dr. Jean Ping in officially handing over the helm of the AU to Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma.

AU Chairperson Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma outlines her key priorities:

- Peace and security a pre requisite for peace and development
- Food security and mineral resources
- Health and education
- Women’s empowerment
- Youth development and education
- Infrastructure development, integration and intra African trade
- Institutional capacity building
- Consolidating African unity
The collaboration between the African Union and IPSS had been initiated by the Peace and Security Department of the African Union Commission and has been endorsed by decision of the African Union’s Executive Council in January, 2010:

Executive Council
Sixteenth Ordinary Session
25 - 29 January 2010
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

36. As indicated above, making and sustaining peace and security in Africa is also an intellectual challenge and requires efforts to build the capacity of African universities and research institutes. Taking up this challenge, the Commission has, jointly with the Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS) of Addis Ababa University, embarked on a project aimed at bringing together a number of academic institutions on the continent to provide advance training and undertake applied research in the area of peace and security, with the view to strengthening the capacity of the AU, the REC’s and other relevant stakeholders in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.

This is in response to the Tripoli Declaration of African Heads of States and Government in August, 2009:

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF
THE UNION ON THE CONSIDERATION AND
RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS IN AFRICA

TRIPOLI GREAT SOCIALIST
PEOPLE’S LIBYA ARAB JAMAHIRIYA
31ST AUGUST 2009

SP/ASSEMBLY/PS/DECL/(I)

TRIPOLI DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION ON OF CONFLICTS
IN AFRICA AND THE PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE PEACE

19. Making and sustaining peace and security is also an intellectual challenge. We therefore undertake to build the capacity of our universities and research institutes to explore the nature of African conflicts, to investigate what succeeds and what fails in conflict resolution efforts, and to arrive at African-centred solutions, drawing from our own distinctive and unique experience.
Dear Mr. Mulugeta,

I would like to acknowledge receipt, with thanks, of your letter, dated 25 December 2012, regarding the launching of an anthology of essays that have been produced by participants in the MIPS programme and to thank you for the copies of the same that you gave me.

I commend you, and the IPSS as a whole, for the good work that you are doing in contributing towards building the necessary African capacity to handle African peace and security issues through human resources development.

As you correctly observed, I have no doubt that the analysis provided by the contributors to this anthology, will significantly contribute towards the development of a credible African knowledge bank that will be of invaluable use to students, researchers and practitioners alike, in the field of peace and security on the African continent and even beyond.

Thank you.

El-Ghassim Wane
Director, Peace and Security

Mr. Mulugeta Gebrehiwot Berhe
Director
Institute for Peace and Security Studies
Addis Ababa University
Former Somali Prime Minister Delivers Lecture at IPSS

6 December 2012 -- The Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS) received a visit from His Excellency Dr. Abdiweli Mohamed Ali who served as Somalia’s Prime Minister during the Transitional Federal Government from June 2011 to October 2012. The Director of the Institute, Mr. Mulugeta Gebrehiwot, and other dignitaries from the diplomatic, academic and other institutions, welcomed His Excellency.

On the occasion, Dr. Ali delivered a lecture titled, “Ending the Transition in Somalia: An Eye Witness Account” to a group of diplomats, donor agency representatives, students from IPSS and other institutes of Addis Ababa University, as well as other distinguished guests at the Goethe Institute.

The former Prime Minister made remarks on the work his administration did to usher in peace and security by laying the ground work for institution building, good governance and a “gender neutral” constitution based on federalism and paving the way for an elected government to take over. According to Dr. Ali, the four pillars that set the road map to end the transition in Somalia were: 1) the drafting and ratifying of a new constitution; 2) liberation and stabilization; 3) reconciliation and 4) establishing government structure.

His Excellency also addressed the challenges associated with establishing a central government in a country that has suffered chronic war and devastation for the last 21 years. While there has been tremendous improvement since 2011, the challenges of institution building, service delivery and lack of development need to be addressed in order to build upon the foundation laid since 2011.

He also emphasized the dire need for continued and increased humanitarian response by the international community. Currently, the UN has declared famine in six of the 18 regions in the country.

The Prime Minister emphasized the need for strong institutional support from partners and stakeholders. IPSS’ current programme in Somalia under the Africa Peace and Security Programme (APSP) is an example of the kind of institutional support Somalia needs. IPSS’ programme is undertaken with the full partnership of the current Prime Minister of Somalia as well as the Ministries of Justice, Defence and Interior. The programme is designed to support the government’s initiative to implement the National Security and Stability Plan (NSSP) - the peace and security framework of the nation – through these critical agencies. The programme not only provides much needed human capital to support the process of implementation, but also assists the government in research and policy analysis through validation workshops and the identification of best practices and lessons learned.

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Mulugeta thanked the former Prime Minister for taking the time to visit IPSS to deliver a briefing that shone light on the process of ending the transition in Somalia.
Special Events

Former Somali Prime Minister Abdiweli Ali delivers lecture at IPSS (December 2012)

Danish Foreign Minister H.E. Mr. Villy Søeøndal delivers lecture at IPSS (April 2012)

Staff members and guests at the IPSS end of year party (December 2012)

IPSS staff members at the African Union on the International Day for Peace (September 2012)
Members of the diplomatic and the donor community at the IPSS sponsored lecture delivered by H.E. Abdiwali Ali.
IPSS Welcomes Michelle Ndiaye-Ntab, Simon Akindes and Max Middeke

Michelle Ndiaye Ntab joined IPSS as the Senior Regional Advisor. Michelle brings on board a wealth of experience in the field of governance and democracy, sustainable development, environmental issues, security and post conflict reconstruction, transitional and institutional processes, communication and research. She also brings a keen insight and familiarity with the political and economic environments of most countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Michelle has a track record of excellence in management and leadership in various organizations.

Before joining IPSS, Michelle was the Managing Director of the Mandela Institute for Development Studies (MINDS). She also served as Executive Director of Greenpeace Africa, CEO of the African Institute for Corporate Citizenship (AICC), Founding Manager of Africa Projects for Akena Research and Consulting, and Regional Director of the World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters. She started her career in 1995 as program officer at the African Institute for Democracy (IAD).

Michelle’s key expertise in strategic leadership and organisational development, fundraising, donor’s relationship management, institutional networking, policy development and proven knowledge in management of organizations in transitional development stage, makes her a valuable asset to IPSS which, in short time, is expanding rapidly.

Michelle earned her BA in Political Science and an MA in Public Law from Quebec University in Montreal, Canada. She also holds a DEA (Post Graduate Degree) in Political Science from the University Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar, Senegal.

Dr. Simon Akindes joined IPSS as the Education and Training Lead under the African Peace and Security Program (APSP). In his new role, Dr. Akindes is responsible for the overall quality of IPSS education and training program. Dr. Akindes brings over twenty years of experience in education and training at various levels and in various capacities. Before joining IPSS, Dr. Akindes was an Associate Professor in the Department of Politics, Philosophy and Law at the University of Wisconsin-Parkside in the USA where he taught courses in Comparative Politics, Identity and Politics, Music, Politics and Human Rights, International Studies and Politics of Developing countries. He previously taught at Cleveland State University and Ohio State University.

His multidisciplinary background in political science, international affairs, education and literature is a tremendous asset to IPSS as its education and training program is expanding rapidly, incorporating multidiscipline trainings within the peace and security framework.

Dr. Akindes’ recent research focuses on the African Diaspora, especially in how identities are being lived, recreated and defined across continents through technology and on comparative studies between the Left in Latin America and Africa. He has published educational books, numerous academic articles, book chapters, and essays on education, politics and music, sports and culture.

Dr. Akindes earned his Master’s in International Affairs and PhD in Education (Instructional Technology) from Ohio University, Athens, OH. He earned his second Masters’ Degree in African Literature and Civilization from the National University of Côte d’Ivoire, Abidjan. He also holds a BSc in Political Science from the University of Jhadan, Nigeria.
In November 2012, Tigist Yeshi-was and I attended an expert group meeting to review a paper titled, “Enhancing the role of CSOs in Post Conflict Countries” and an ongoing project named, “Assessing the Design and Architecture of Peace Accords in Africa: Best Practices and Challenges”. The overall objective of reviewing the draft reports was to enhance the quality of the reports and their ability to influence policy makers in the continent.

The meeting brought together 30 researchers, experts and practitioners representing regional economic commissions (RECs), NGOs and key stakeholders in the field of peace and conflict resolution. During the two and half day deliberation, the researchers presented papers that analysed 10 cases of peace negotiations in Africa. The meeting concluded with a formal accord and review of the extent to which regional organizations played a critical role in brokering peace deals. These case studies included an analysis of the contexts from which the agreements emerged. They also examined the extent to which essential provisions such as democratic transition, jump starting economic growth, and ensuring stability for protection and security were included.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa organized the experts’ meeting, in collaboration with the African Union and the African Capacity Building Foundation.

Helen Yosef is the Outreach Coordinator.

Staff Development

Enhancing the role of CSOs in post-conflict countries
Zimbabwe, Harare

In November 2012, Tigist Yeshi-was and I attended an expert group meeting to review a paper titled, “Enhancing the role of CSOs in Post Conflict Countries” and an ongoing project named, “Assessing the Design and Architecture of Peace Accords in Africa: Best Practices and Challenges”. The overall objective of reviewing the draft reports was to enhance the quality of the reports and their ability to influence policy makers in the continent.

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Helen Yosef is the Outreach Coordinator.

Impressions from the IPSI Bologna Symposium
Bologna, Italy

In June 2012, I participated in the 2012 Bologna Symposium on Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Reconciliation. The intensive course, spanning a four-week period and given in collaboration with the Johns Hopkins University Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), brought together young and emerging practitioners in the field, premier political leaders, academic experts and practitioners with the aim of facilitating practical skills transfer in the development and maintenance of peace and security within the global community.

Topics of discussion included but were not limited to:
• Prevention of inter/intra state conflict
• Social entrepreneurship and public policy
• Interstate and intrastate me-
Lessons from a 2-week training on human security and peacebuilding

Accra, Ghana

The two-week training session took place from 9 to 21 September 2012. The training, organized by The West African Peace Building Institute (WAPI) and by the West Africa Network for Peace building (WANEP), was held at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Accra, Ghana.

The first part of the training centred on ‘Human Security and Peacebuilding’. Participants were introduced to the concept and evolution of human security and human development. Based on these theories, we were asked to develop a community project that responds to a particular human security need.

The second part of the training was on ‘Early Warning and Early Response: Building Community Capacity on Preventive Peace Building’. Experts in early warning trained the participants on how to write an effective early warning policy brief. 30 participants from sixteen countries across Africa participated in the training.

Solomon Hassen is a Training Assistant for the Executive MA Programme in Managing Peace and Security in Africa.

Regional Security Conference on Border Management Policies in the Horn of Africa

Djibouti, -- September 2012 and Istanbul, Turkey -- November 2012

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (Ethiopia Office), in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Djibouti, organized the two conferences. Regional and international experts met to discuss current border conflicts in the Horn of Africa and alternative concepts for border management.

The conference in Djibouti presented the concept of “soft borders” and how it can be an alternate border management strategy for the Horn of Africa’s border related conflicts. It also stressed that clear delimitation and demarcation as a conflict prevention tool could benefit the Horn. The meeting discussed the disconnection between international maps adopted by governments and the realities on the ground. Specific cases were looked into such as the borders between Ethiopia and Eritrea, Sudan and South Sudan, and Somaliland and Puntland.

The second conference focused on the Afro-Turkish relationship as well as conflicts in the Horn of Africa. Discussions were based on Turkey’s foreign policy in Africa, specifically in the eastern region with regard to economic investments, political relations and social support.

The two conferences highlighted the relevance of discussing and searching for solutions to border issues in a region where border related conflicts occur more often than in others parts of the continent.

Aichatou Tamba is the AU Liaison Officer.
Training at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC)
Accra, Ghana

KAIPTC is one of the three institutions designated by ECOWAS as a regional centre of excellence for the delivery of research and training support in conflict prevention, management and peacebuilding. I enrolled in a training course on ‘Development Diplomacy for Peace and Security (DDPS)’. The course is a collaborative advanced training between KAIPTC, the German Ministry of Development and Economic Cooperation and GIZ Headquarters.

The training offers human capacity development in preventive diplomacy and peace and security at the national, regional and international levels. It mainly comprises of three components: a skills development phase, a practical application phase, and the final phase, which is participation in the DDPS alumni community and networks. We also had the opportunity to take part in fruitful discussions with the ministries of foreign affairs and defence as well as civil society organizations in Ghana as well as in neighbouring countries.

Demelash Fesehagiorgis is an Outreach and Research Assistant.
This publication has been supported by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH on behalf of the German Government.