ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES
RESEARCH
POLICY DIALOGUES

IPSS REVIEW LETTER 2018
Our vision is to be a premier African institute for knowledge production and dissemination in the field of peace and security and be recognized as a reputable institution for academic and research excellence.

Our mission is to offer quality education and capacity training in the specialized field of peace and security to students and other stakeholders, as well as foster peace and security through research, dialogue and other outreach activities in Ethiopia and across Africa.
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MESSAGES FROM THE DIRECTORS
Our role at IPSS is to build the capacity of African expertise to address dynamic changes and challenges in peace and security.

In 2018, our academic programmes registered over 60 new student intakes from across Africa and beyond. In addition, we deliberately took steps to reignite our alumni network beginning with the Joint Global Studies alumni workshop organized in collaboration with Leipzig University in Dakar, Senegal in 2018.

Africa’s youth and their contribution to peace and security on the continent is at the heart of this institution. We continue to make initiatives towards youth inclusion through our academic programmes, research and policy dialogues. In particular, our Tana Forum youth debates as well as the Tana Forum annual essay competition give African youth the opportunity to present and share their ideas with African leadership as their audience. Nonetheless, we aim to do more in centering the continent’s peace and security discourse to be inclusive of youth and women.

IPSS continues to be a platform for sharing collaborative ideas through a number of events hosted in partnership with various stakeholders under our outreach and policy dialogues activities. These events are a combination of briefing sessions, lecture series and special events that, in 2018, convened over 544 stakeholders from across Africa and beyond.

We also continue to reflect further on how to best develop our collaborations within the peace and security sector at the national, regional and international levels. Addis Ababa University signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Prime Minister’s National Security Advisory Office of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to collaborate on research activities related to issues of national security. We also convened the annual partner’s roundtable where we reflected on the Institutes’ strategy to strengthen its network of technical and financial funders.

On a final note, IPSS was once again ranked among the top 50 think-tanks in Sub Saharan Africa for the fourth consecutive year since 2015. In light of this, I would like to extend the deepest gratitude to our dedicated staff, students, alumni, partners and colleagues in academia with an assurance that the Institution’s growth should be registered as their own, particularly as a reflection of their contributions to African-centred solutions.
As a passionate African dedicated to the peace and stability of the continent, I would like to extend sincere congratulations to the African Union (AU) and member states on the significant strides taken in the facilitation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), the operationalization of FemWise-Africa and the launch of the AU Peace Fund during the AU reform process.

Though the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) faces some challenges in implementation, member states are nevertheless taking quantifiable steps to solving peace and security on the continent. The facilitation of regional institutions and support from international allies is evidence that indeed, sustainable global peace is a possibility. We must continue to harmonize these efforts to ensure collective sustainable growth on the continent.

In 2018, the Africa Peace and Security Programme (APSP), a joint programme of IPSS, the AU, and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), continued to build the capacities of African nationals and partner organizations with the overall intention of increasing the pool of experts trained in the effective implementation of African-led solutions. Our efforts have been accomplished through our various academic programmes such as the Executive Master’s in Managing Peace and Security in Africa (MPSA). We also developed flexible and demand-driven short courses for our stakeholders on peace and security.

In April 2018, the 7th Tana High-Level Forum on Security in Africa took place under the theme “Ownership of Africa’s Peace and Security Provision: Financing and Reforming the African Union” in Bahir Dar, Ethiopia and convened over 200 participants, including seven current and former Heads of State. We welcomed the new Tana Forum Chairperson, H.E. John Dramani Mahama, former President of Ghana, in a handing over ceremony with President Olusegun Obasanjo. We also honoured the late Kofi Annan, former UN Secretary General and Nobel Peace Prize Laureate with a special tribute.

I would like to reiterate Dr. Kidane’s expression of gratitude. These milestones could not have been realized without the sustainable support and partnerships from our pool of experts, as well as development and financial partners.

I hope that as you have journeyed with us in 2018, you will continue to do so in 2019.
IPSS is a Pan-African institution founded on the legacy of Ethiopia’s contribution to the anti-colonial struggle in Africa, as evidenced in the creation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), later the African Union (AU), in 1963. The underlying goal behind the establishment of IPSS was to embody and epitomize Pan-African ideals to address the contemporary peace and security challenges for sustainable development in our continent.

The security challenges in the Horn of Africa and Africa necessitated the establishment of an institute to exclusively focus on peace and security implications on sustainable development in Africa. Moreover, emerging security issues such as transnational organized crimes and terrorist groups call for systematic mechanisms to address the root causes of these issues.

Initially, IPSS had three pillars: peace education, peace research and community outreach. It added the fourth pillar later - policy dialogues - to expand its scope, mission and vision in order to make knowledge and wisdom gained from peace education and research work for the good of the wider community and society. Perhaps the most well-known and innovate agency for sustainable peace and security is the Tana Forum, for which the IPSS acts as a secretariat.

The Alumni Association of the MA and PhD in Global Studies, run jointly with the University of Leipzig, Germany, was established in 2018 at a meeting that took place in Dakar, Senegal. An alumni engagement strategy is still in progress, with the objective of strengthening the institutional link with our alumni to ensure a culture of engagement and peace across the continent and beyond.

Finally, we hope to enhance our digital footprint through our interactive e-learning platforms as well as continue to invest in digital infrastructure to reach more professionals and enable a full and diverse experience for our students.

While IPSS continues to thrive in academic excellence, we also celebrate a multiculturally diverse staff spanning across Africa and beyond, making IPSS a truly Pan-African institution.
ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES

MPSA Graduates

Global Studies Graduates
The MA in Peace and Security Studies aims to produce competent and confident graduates who can teach, research, and promote peace and security among Ethiopian and African societies through education, research, professional development, and policy dialogues at higher level and grassroots levels in the Horn of Africa and in Africa.

**MA in Peace and Security Studies**

**COORDINATOR**
Dr. Yonas Adaye Adeto

**EMAIL**
yonas.a@ipss-addis.org

**APPLICATION PERIOD**
June - July

The PhD in Peace and Security Studies aims to provide research-based training for policy analysts and practitioners of governmental and non-governmental organizations, and contribute to the staff development efforts of Addis Ababa University and newly established universities in the country. The PhD programme also serves the needs of African governments, regional economic communities, and the African Union in its research endeavors.

**PHD in Peace and Security Studies**

**COORDINATOR**
Dr. Fana Gebresenbet

**EMAIL**
fana.g@ipss-addis.org

**APPLICATION PERIOD**
June - July

The Executive Master’s in Peace and Security in Africa (MPSA) is a flagship IPSS programme that was established in conjunction with the African Union. It aims to identify and meet the training needs of senior-level staff of the African Union (AU), regional institutions, national governments, multilateral agencies and civil society organizations on peace and security issues. In 2018, MPSA for the first time opened its application pool to participants from outside the African continent, a conscious decision to bring together experts from diverse backgrounds as experience-sharing and knowledge-transfer among peers is an integral component of the programme.

**EXECUTIVE MASTER’S IN MANAGING PEACE AND SECURITY IN AFRICA (MPSA)**

**COORDINATOR**
Frank Djan Owusu

**EMAIL**
f.owusu@ipss-addis.org

**APPLICATION PERIOD**
March - June

The PhD and MA in Global Studies programmes are joint programmes between Addis Ababa University and the University of Leipzig. Globalization processes have implications for security in Africa, and linking Peace and Security to Global Studies creates an opportunity to analyze both the spacial and global dimensions of peace and security in Africa. Global Studies is a multidisciplinary approach which aims to contribute to globalization research by critically challenging existing narratives and orthodoxies about globalization.

**JOINT PHD AND MA IN GLOBAL STUDIES**

**COORDINATOR**
Dr. Solomon Hassen
(Until April 2019)
Dr. Daniel Gebreegziabher
daniel.g@ipss-addis.org

**APPLICATION PERIOD**
March - April
“The PhD programme at IPSS equips students with an indispensable technical and strategic knowledge on how to impede or mitigate the predicaments and perils of conflict in their societies, and thus to enhance wholesome harmony and progress”.

Alemayehu Gurmu (PhD), 2017/18 PhD Graduate

“When I embarked on the process of applying for the course, I had no idea that the course would be so enriching. I am now part of a progressive group of scholars who are keen on managing peace and security in Africa”.

Jestina Mukoko, National Director, Zimbabwe Peace Project (ZPP), MPSA 13th cohort

“The MA in Global Studies broadened my knowledge on conflict, peace and security issues, public speaking and academic writing, which I am now putting into practice as a peace advocate and a staffer at UNESCO”.

Laura Ngum Petra, 2016/17 MA Graduate

“I appreciated that the courses and classes were interactive and not purely theoretical, with opportunities for written essay assignments, educational trips and conferences”.

Seid Negash, System Administrator at the Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS) 2016/17 MA Graduate
Short Courses  Course Schedule: 2019/20

Conflict Analysis, Assessment and Early Warning

Conflict Intervention, Diplomacy, Soft Power, Negotiation and Mediation

Peace Support Operations and Post Conflict Reconstruction
ALUMNI SPOTLIGHT

As a MPSA alumnum, what aspects of the programme did you find most rewarding?

The MPSA Programme provides an opportunity for participants to analyze conflicts by studying their root and structural causes, therefore allowing for the development of possible mitigation strategies. As a MPSA participant, learning how to map the actors in a conflict was not only interesting but also essential and fundamental. Studying the actors that intervene at different stages of conflict allows one to view the dynamic of interactions on the ground, whether the actors are regional, international or external. This is critical in developing various solutions to resolving those conflicts.

Another important aspect of the MPSA Programme that I utilize today is the approach behind conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction. Understanding the mechanisms of post-conflict reconstruction enables one to configure conflict mitigation strategies that can prevent the resurgence of conflict.

How has MPSA impacted your career?

During my participation in the MPSA programme, I worked with the ECOWAS Commission in the Peacekeeping and Regional Security Department. In 2011, I returned to serve my country [Niger] as Aide de Camp of the President and then as his Special Chief of Staff. As Director of the National Centre for Strategic and Security Studies, we have tried to implement research and educational programmes focusing on the fight against radicalization and violent extremism as well as developing a National Defense and Security Policy. The three-year strategic plan was a fundamental aspect in which Nigeriens could feel concerned with national issues of peace and security. The experience I had at MPSA enabled me to seek a national and global approach by assessing and addressing problems as well as finding urgent solutions from a national security perspective.

Furthermore, through MPSA I learned about the requirements needed to set up an early warning system, which I implemented in the establishment of the Nigerien National Observatory for Security Risks. The Observatory is a prevention tool which will be dedicated to obtaining informative data based on a set of predefined indicators that can assess national security risks.

In your own assessment, how do you view the contributions of the G5 to the economic development and security of the Sahel region?

This is an important question. In the last four years, the G5 countries have gathered in a collaborative effort to take action regarding the evolution of the security situation in Mali. At the level of the G5 Sahel, there are two important pillars that Heads of State and Government are trying to activate through the Permanent Secretariat of the G5 headquartered in Nouakchott, Mauritania. The first pillar is the security pillar which enables us to urgently address the existing threats on the ground and thus combat the expanding terrorism in Northern Mali and other neighbouring regions. The Nigerien Armed Forces, as well as other G5 states, have put in place the G5 Sahel Joint Force to regroup the different forces from the five member countries into one brigade force (one Battalion per country) with the aim of eventually reaching 10,000 soldiers.

The second pillar is the development pillar. A military solution in Mali is only short-term. In the long run, we...
need to find sustainable solutions to the crisis. The Priority Investment Plan (PIP) at the level of the Permanent Secretariat of the G5 countries was established after taking into consideration the socio-economic, infrastructure and development aspects at the level of the different regional and local communities. This plan, if implemented across all G5 member states, can enable the creation of the necessary conditions for economic development.

In Niger, we have implemented the first Social and Economic Development Plan (2012-2015), and are currently running the second plan, which is pegged to the UN’s 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. There is an understanding of a long-term vision and to implement it we developed a five-year economic and social development plan. And thus, I believe that it is on these two pillars that the G5 Sahel states are trying to act on security in the short-term and development in the long-term.
ALUMNI HIGHLIGHTS

IPSS alumni accredited to the FemWise-Africa

FemWise-Africa, established in 2017, is the African Union Network of African Women in Conflict Prevention and Mediation. The five women joined the inaugural cohort of the network, which aims to provide a platform for strategic advocacy, capacity building and networking to enhance women’s inclusion in peacemaking in Africa.

Global Studies alumni meeting

On 6-10 September 2018, IPSS and the Global and European Studies Institute (GESI) of the University of Leipzig hosted the first alumni conference for the jointly offered Master and PhD programmes in “Global Studies with a Special Emphasis on Peace and Security in Africa”.

The conference, which took place in Dakar, Senegal was attended by over 40 participants from 15 countries, and aimed to inform graduates on the latest progress in peace and security, as well as provide networking opportunities for the next generation of peace and security experts. The conference also launched the establishment of the Alumni Association.
Migration
A collaborative research project with Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) resulted in a report titled “African Voices from the Ground: Motives, Benefits and Managing Risk of Migration Towards Europe”. Prof. Amr Abdalla, Professor Emeritus at the University for Peace (UPEACE), was the principal investigator.

Border Issues
IPSS is undertaking a collaborative research project in partnership with the African Union Border Programme (AUBP) on mapping border conflicts in the greater Horn of Africa. A methodology workshop was held at the AU in October 2018. The principal investigator is Dr. Mercy Fekadu, Assistant Professor at IPSS.

The Nexus between Governance, Peace, Security and Development
A forthcoming edited book titled “Post-Conflict Peacebuilding in Ethiopia, Rwanda and Uganda: A Comparative Perspective” will comprise of a collection of articles from different scholars.

Countering Violent Extremism
The UNDP/IPSS collaborative research project entitled “Beyond Push and Pull Factors: Violent Doctrine and Doctrine Revision in Islam” was launched in January 2018 at a methodology workshop at IPSS. The research project investigates underlying doctrines and what youth in Africa perceive as a viable response to their grievances. It critically examines the appeal of such doctrines and how they can be deconstructed and transformed into a positive, non-violent and peaceful doctrine for change.
This collection of policy briefs, which features eight policy papers, provides compelling analyses on some of the milestones achieved in the ongoing implementation of the AU reforms agenda as well as the conditions needed to guarantee their full implementation. The scope ranges from the elements of the institutional reform process to financing peace and security and compliance to the reforms.

The State of Peace and Security in Africa (SPSA) is a background paper prepared annually for the Tana Forum. Written with reference to the 2018 Forum theme, ‘Ownership of Africa’s Peace and Security Provision: Financing and Reforming the African Union’, this edition provides a succinct overview and analysis of the most salient conflict trends and offers a nuanced understanding of the efforts and responses mobilized to manage complex peace and security challenges on the continent.

The 2018 SPSA report also documents and presents the broad and thematic overview of peace and security in Africa in 2017 and 2018, covering the number and scale of armed conflict and violence, their spatial distribution (by country and region), the scale of threats to civilians and the overall fatalities recorded.
In 2018, IPSS launched a new research product named Conflict Insights. The purpose of the reports is to provide analysis and recommendations to assist the African Union (AU), Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Member States and development partners in decision making and in the implementation of peace and security-related instruments.

Six reports were published in 2018, featuring country analyses on Burundi, Libya, Nigeria. The second round of reports, South Sudan, the Central African Republic and Zimbabwe.

IPSS published two Policy Analyses and four Policy Briefs in 2018, providing comprehensive policy options in the area of peace, security and governance. These policy periodicals are aimed to support policymakers and practitioners in making well-versed decisions.

**Policy Analyses**

1. The Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration: What Africa Should Demand from the World and from Itself  
   *Dr. Mehari Taddele Maru*

2. The African State after Internationalism: What will the Demise of Liberal Internationalism Mean for African States?  
   *Scott Malcomson*

**Policy Briefs**

1. The AU Reform Agenda: What Areas of Reform are Most Transformational and of the Highest Return for the Continent?  
   *Dr. Mehari Taddele Maru*

2. Security and Development in the Horn of Africa: Emerging Powers, and Competing Regionalisms  
   *Abigail Kabandula and Dr. Timothy M. Shaw*

3. What Can Resource-Rich African Countries Learn from the Botswana Success Story?  
   *Dr. Pamela Mbabazi.*

4. Outsourcing Peace and Security: A Dilemma for Africa  
   *Prof. Tim Murithi*
On behalf of the Board Members, the Technical Committee and wider community of partners and friends in peace and security, the Tana Forum Secretariat expresses its deepest condolences to the family of the late Kofi Annan, former UN Secretary General and Nobel Peace Prize Laureate.

Mr. Annan was globally renowned for his measured composure and determined leadership as the Secretary General of the UN during a difficult period of violent conflicts (1997-2006). In the years after leaving the UN, he earned a global reputation as a peacemaker who pursued home-grown solutions and inclusionary politics as a way to resolving conflict in Africa. In his keynote address at the 5th Tana Forum in April 2016, Annan said: “We cannot always pass a hat around and insist we want to be sovereign, we want to be independent. We should lead and get others to support us - that support will be much more forthcoming when they see how serious and committed we are”.

At the 7th Tana Forum, held in April 2019, His Excellency John Dramani Mahama, former President of Ghana and Chairperson of the Tana Forum Board, described Annan “as a proud son of Ghana and Africa” who “lived and worked for global peace, security and sustainable development in very challenging times.”

Rest in peace,

Tana Forum Secretariat

Institute for Peace and Security Studies, Addis Ababa University
1. For the fourth year in a row, IPSS was ranked among the top 50 think tanks in Sub-Saharan Africa in the 2017 Global Go To Think Tank Index report. The report is produced annually by the University of Pennsylvania’s Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP).

2. On 4 June 2018, Addis Ababa University signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Prime Minister’s National Security Advisory Office of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to collaborate on research activities related to issues of national security.

3. IPSS initiated and awarded the Employee of the Year Award to Ms. Elshaddai Mesfin Haileyesus, Policy Dialogues Assistant. The Award is provided to a deserving believed to have contributed the most during the course of the year.

4. From 11-13 November in Paris, IPSS joined more than 100 “peace projects” and over 65 Heads of State and Government at the Paris Peace Forum, a new initiative launched by French President Emmanuel Macron on the centenary of World War 1.

5. Foru IPSS graduate students won PhD scholarships in the framework of the DAAD In-Country/In-Region Scholarship Ethiopia. The scholarships were awarded to students pursuing the PhD Programme in Peace and Security Studies and the Joint PhD Programme in Global and Area Studies.

6. H.E. Moussa Faki Mahamat, Chairperson of the African Union Commission, delivered the keynote address at the 2018 Tana Forum. H.E. Mahamat said there can only be peace in Africa if the multilateral system functions effectively on a consensual and equitable basis.
Gender mainstreaming is not just adding a “women’s component” or even a “gender equality component” into an existing activity, project or programme, but includes bringing the experience, knowledge and interests of women and men to bear on the development agenda with decision-making roles and capabilities.

Sensitizing men about the differences in the way men and women socialize and do things differently in the workplace will make them more aware of the actions that inadvertently end up abusing and alienating women. This will go a long way towards altering [male] perceptions and contributing towards addressing some of the problems inherent in workplace gender bias.

Women do not necessarily have to behave like men to be accepted or deemed competent. They most certainly should not be demeaned nor abused (verbal, sexual or otherwise) to attain certain competitive positions or promotions. Just like their male counterparts, they merit those positions with their skills and qualifications.

Suggestions:

- Ensure equal access to training opportunities and promote gender-awareness training opportunities for both women and men;
- Support technical and management programmes that train women professionals and create internship programmes with educational institutions;
- Re-examine HR policies to ensure they encourage the active involvement of women in the workplace;
- There is a need for governments and other actors to continue promoting an active, visible and open policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in all strategies and programmes;
- Gender equality in the workplace also means that both women and men need to be involved in the design, budgeting decision and implementation of work plans, projects and activities, and equally take up strategic ownership.
**IN FOCUS:**

**10 YEARS AT IPSS**

**Fekadu Argago** joined IPSS in 2010 as a gardener. He says that IPSS is a great place to work, and working at IPSS has given him a lot of opportunities to improve his livelihood. "IPSS has a good reputation in Ethiopia and even in Africa so I am proud to tell people I work here. IPSS has shown swift growth over the last 10 years, and I hope that the reputation of the institute will grow further in the years to come."

**Meseret Hailu** joined IPSS in 2008, a year after the establishment of the institute as support staff. At the time, IPSS had only four staff members. Ms. Hailu recalls that IPSS' growth has been both fast paced and incredible over the years. "In the coming 10 years, I hope that IPSS continues to grow and gains an independent and larger work space."
Seble Mulugeta joined IPSS in 2008 as an Administrative Assistant and today, she is the Administrative Manager. Her work experience has evolved through different departments, which helped her to acquire a good overview of IPSS activities.

“Over the years, IPSS built and renovated its own office space and has had over 200 employees from different countries all over Africa and Germany. I look forward to IPSS becoming the top think tank in peace, security and development in Africa.”

Seid Negash Gizaw joined IPSS as a Network and System Administrator and is currently a Communications and E-learning Officer. He also completed an MA degree in Peace and Security at IPSS, with a final thesis on the subject of cyber security.

“I have a number of good memories from my time at IPSS. I enjoyed the staff retreat in Bahir Dar, especially when we visited the Abay Falls. My vision for IPSS is to see the institution become one of the best research and academic institutes in the world.”
TANA FORUM 2018

The 7th Tana High-Level Forum Security in Africa took place from 21-22 April 2018 Bahir Dar, Ethiopia. More than 200 participants comprised of seven current and former heads of state and government, ministers, ambassadors, academics, heads of international organizations and regional economic communities, civil society, and media representatives attended the forum.

Key highlights:

• Attendance of Ethiopian Prime Minister Dr. Abiy Ahmed, who pledged renewed support from the Ethiopian government to IPSS and the Tana Forum.

• Presence of Moussa Faki Mahamat, Chairperson of the African Union Commission and custodian of the current reform.

• Presence of Hailemariam Desalegn, former Prime Minister of Ethiopia, who remarked that “you can continue to serve your country and Africa after leaving high office”.

• The annual report on the State of Peace and Security in Africa (SPSA) highlighted a noticeable change in terms of intensities, spread and fragmentation of violent conflicts in Africa.

• The 2018 winners of the annual Tana Forum essay competition: Mr. Philani Hlophe Dhlamini (Zimbabwe), Addis Ababa University (IPSS)/University of Leipzig (GESI); Mr. Jesutimilehin O. Akamo (Nigeria), Obafemi Awolowo University; and Mr. Munashe William Mupoperi (Zimbabwe), Addis Ababa University (IPSS)/University of Leipzig (GESI).

Several side events including a public lecture at Bahir Dar University; a roundtable on human security organized in collaboration with the Munich Security Conference and the AU Commission; and the Annual Book Launch, which featured a book on pastoralism in the Sahel and Horn of Africa.

Theme

Ownership of Africa’s Peace and Security Provision: Financing and Reforming the African Union

«TANA FORUM HAS PROVED ITSELF WORTHY OF BEING TAKEN SERIOUSLY AS A VERITABLE PLATFORM FOR ENERGETIC AND PURPOSEFUL CONVERSATION ON PRESSING, ACTIONABLE AND RELEVANT PEACE AND SECURITY CHALLENGES FACING AFRICA. ONLY THROUGH SUSTAINABLE LONG TERM FUNDING CAN THE AU FOLLOW AN INDEPENDENT AGENDA THAT SPEAKS TO THE COMMON PRACTICES AND NEEDS OF ITS MEMBER STATES.»

H.E. Abiy Ahmed, Prime Minister of Ethiopia

«EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN TOO OFTEN THE FUTILITY OF SOLUTIONS THAT IGNORE THE CONTEXTS IN WHICH THEY ARE SUPPOSED TO BE IMPLEMENTED.»

H.E. Moussa Faki Mahamat, Chairperson of the African Union Commission

«WITH A VERY HIGH SENSE OF GRATITUDE, I WANT TO THANK THE BOARD AND SECRETARIAT OF THE TANA FORUM FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE MY (AFRICA) PEOPLE. THE TANA FORUM HAS GROWN FROM STRENGTH TO STRENGTH AND HAS BECOME THE FOREMOST THINK TANK ON PEACE AND SECURITY IN AFRICA.»

H.E. John Dramani Mahama, Former President of Ghana and Chairperson of the Tana Forum
PRE-TANA FORUM ACTIVITIES:

Expert Workshop, 22 to 23 March, Addis Ababa

The Tana Forum Secretariat organized an annual experts workshop to review documents produced for the Forum. It served the purpose of providing input on documents that will guide the Forum discussion, including the annual State of Peace and Security in Africa (SPSA) report and Tana Policy Papers, both explicitly published for the Forum.

Africa’s Economic-Security Nexus: Strengthening Regional Integration through the AU Reform, 27-28 February 2018, UNECA, Addis Ababa

IPSS hosted a two-day Joint Multi-Stakeholders’ Forum in collaboration with the Graduate School of Development and Policy and Practice (GSDPP) at the University of Cape Town (UCT), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Recommendations:

- There is need to focus on financial responsibility; most member states have expressed interest in the AU reforms, but they should also commit to financial implementation and accountability processes.

- Creating space for institutional participation is central. Member states were urged to involve other non-governmental actors such as academia, business, and citizens.

- As the implementation of AU reforms kicks off, mechanisms, accountability and monitoring are key and should be complementary. The AU Summit should ensure that corresponding and related processes are communicated to all stakeholders at the local level for accountability and transparency purposes.

- The AU reforms should be powered by a clear understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the AU Commission and the REC Secretariats. The AUC needs to be empowered politically to deliver on the decisions and mandates of the AU.

- Participants called on the AU Commission, RECs/RMs and other policymakers to prioritize the implementation of the various recommendations from the meeting. The Tana Forum Secretariat was tasked with ensuring the recommendations are widely shared and disseminated at the April 2018 Tana Forum and other fora to support and ensure effective implementation in a participatory and inclusive manner.

- There is need to establish a periodic AU/RECs Departmental Forum to harmonize implementation efforts. This Forum should hold at least one meeting a year to discuss key issues, and recommend and implement appropriate interventions.
The Post-Tana Forum took place in Gaborone, Botswana, in collaboration with the government of Botswana, the Institute of Security Studies (ISS), and the United States Institute of Peace (USIP).

More than 50 experts drawn from over 30 countries attended the forum, including representatives from the African Union, Regional Economic Commissions, member states, international organizations, civil society organizations and development partners. The main objective of the dialogue was to discuss and further deliberate on the outcomes of the 2018 Tana Forum.

The Post-Tana Forum explored themes related to the African Union reforms, financing of Africa’s peace and security, the free movement of people, and women and youth inclusion in peace and security. From the discussions, the following recommendations were made:

• Concerning the financing of peace and security activities on the continent, African leaders need to practice sovereignty with responsibility.

• There should be transparency on the use of the AU Peace Fund.

• Practical steps to build trust between the government and youth should be taken such as by involving them in policy formulation and implementation.

• An AU technical committee should be established to address legitimate issues raised by member states on the free movement of people.
**BRIEFING SESSIONS**

Briefing sessions and lecture series provide an opportunity for in-depth coverage and discussion of pressing issues from around the continent.

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**Progress in the UN-AU Partnership: Deliberations on Achievements, Challenges and Lessons Learned Since the UN-AU Annual Conference and Future Collaborations**

8 March

A joint briefing session with the United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU) was organized to discuss the global agenda in peace and security, specifically, the AU’s Silencing the Guns initiative and the outcomes of the January AU Summit and its implications for the UN-AU partnership.

The featured panellists were Ms. Raheemat O. Momodu, Head of the ECOWAS Liaison Office to the AU; Ambassador Fredric Ngoga Garetse, Head of Conflict Prevention and Early warning at the AU Commission; Ms. Diana Baker and Mr. Edward Kismasod, Political Affairs Officer and Military Officer respectively at the UNOAU.

The challenges highlighted included the weakening of multilateral relationships due to the reduced AMISOM budget, and the issue of gender parity.

The joint briefing envisioned a continued UN-AU partnership with improved communication in coordination and collaboration, the strengthening of the PSC, and an increase in research capacity on peace and security in Africa.

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**Women and Mediation in Africa under the APSA and the AGA**

17 May

IPSS held a briefing session on women and mediation in Africa under the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and the African Governance Architecture (AGA). The panel comprised of policy officers from the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) Philomena Apiko and Sophie Desmidt.

The session discussed the role of women in conflict resolution and prevention as well as the success and challenges in specific mediation and election observation processes in Africa.

The panel discussion highlighted the fragmentation between frameworks and implementation which include; social and cultural barriers that deter women’s participation in political processes. The discussion also focused on how gender issues are integrated into the entire political process including in electoral frameworks, structures, campaign, and financing.

Drawing on case studies conducted by ECDPM on the role of women in mediation efforts, particularly, in Kenya and South Sudan; the panel discussion emphasized full incorporation of gender sensitivity and gender issues are needed in mediation processes, better coordination between the APSA and the AGA is necessary to create efficient synergies for the advocacy of women and peacemaking, and the establishment of the FemWise-Africa initiative is a timely response to the concerns on women’s participation in mediation and conflict prevention.
This briefing session was organized in collaboration with the United States Mission to the African Union (USAU). The opening remarks were delivered by Dr. Yonas Adaye, Academic Director at IPSS and Ambassador Mary Beth Leonard, Head of the US Mission to the AU, and the main presentation was delivered by Samantha Lakin, a Fulbright Scholar in Rwanda (2017-2018), PhD Candidate, and an independent consultant in Peace and Justice in Africa with expertise on holistic transitional justice mechanisms in post-conflict situations in Africa.

In addressing “How can we help heal and build societies after civil war and human rights abuses?”, Ms. Lakin’s research delved into how individuals recover from atrocities and crimes that happened in the past as they move forward into states of peace.

Her focus on Rwanda sought to discover what happens when the fighting ends but the consequences of the fighting do not. She stated that there is no perfect system of justice, and “any kind of justice that we provide will disappoint some people.”

She noted that Rwanda was an experimental site for transitional justice. Some of the goals of transitional justice include: officially acknowledging crimes committed, combating impunity, the non-recurrence of crimes, and recognition and validation of what happened to victims, among others. Post-genocide Rwanda became a laboratory for multiple justice experiments, and transitional justice was offered in two parts: juridical/court-based (focus on punishing perpetrators) and symbolic (how people feel and interpret the justice).

However, Ms. Lakin stated that transitional justice is at a crossroads; challenges have become more complicated and the impact of human rights abuses is long-lasting. Whereas she stressed the importance of learning from the past and being creative about the future, for example while questioning what is meaningful in terms of justice in local cultures, Ms. Lakin cautioned comparisons of victimhood and recommended that communities and governments must tap into local efforts and empower local elites. She closed her presentation by asking the audience to reflect on the question: “When does ‘waging peace’ become more profitable and beneficial than waging war?”
New Approaches to the Peace Process in Libya: What New Role for the African Union?

17 October

The featured panellists included Prof. Emeritus Mohammed Salih, Professor of Politics of Development at the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague and The Department of Political Science, the University of Leiden, the Netherlands; Dr. Thorsten Clausing, Head, Political Section, European Union (EU) Delegation to the African Union; and Dr. Ndubuisi Christian Ani, Researcher under the Peace and Security Research Programme at the Institute for Security Studies (ISS).

The discussion drew to a consensus that a strong AU peace process in Libya is critical for sustainable peace in Libya and Africa. There was unanimous recognition that there is no need to overhaul a peace process that is making satisfactory strides. At the same time, the AU can enhance its efforts by continuing to use the lessons drawn from their interventions in other African countries in tackling the changing dynamics. The AU has to develop its own capacity on mediation and develop a concrete intervention roadmap beyond the ad-hoc consultative meetings. A national reconciliation dialogue should be implemented in partnership with the international community in order to rally all critical actors and commit to sustainable peace in Libya.

German Development Counsellors meet the 14th cohort of Executive Master’s in Managing Peace and Security in Africa (MPSA)

11 December

IPSS hosted a delegation of 40 German Development Counsellors or/and Heads of Cooperation based in different African countries for an exchange with participants of the 14th cohort MPSA programme. The introductory remarks were made by Michelle Ndiaye (GIZ/IPSS, Africa Peace and Security Programme), and Barbara Schaefer, the German Head of Development Cooperation with the African Union. Ms. Ndiaye set the scene with an overview of the MPSA programme which, so far, has trained over 260 mostly African experts on peace and security in Africa.

The objective of the meeting was for the MPSA students and the Development Counsellors to reflect on and discuss current and emerging policy issues on peace and security in Africa on the following three topics:

(1) Migration governance presented by Mr. Bruk Yohanes, MPSA student and Christopher Wenzel, the German Head of Cooperation in Nigeria;

(2) African narratives: contested regime transitions (election violence) presented by Ms. Tsion Belay, Senior Researcher at IPSS and MPSA student and Julia Kronberg, a representative of the German cooperation in Uganda; and

(3) Violent extremism in North Africa, the Mediterranean, and the Red Sea presented by Mr. Walter Ochanda, MPSA student and André Budick, Assistant Head of Cooperation in Mali.

The session was concluded by the German Chancellor’s Personal Representative for Africa in the BMZ, Gunter Nooke, who reiterated that urgent issues such as migration and violent extremism cannot be tackled by any individual actor, but rather through a collaborative effort. He further called for responsible leaders that are transparent and accountable to their citizens beyond the election day and reemphasized the partnerships between Germany and African countries.
Geopolitical Dynamics in the Horn of Africa,
Presenter: Dr. Mesfin Gebremichael, Assistant Professor at IPSS

28 June

Dr. Mesfin’s presentation focused on the relationships and interactions of regional and global powers in the Horn of Africa geographical setting. The lecture addressed the Horn of Africa (HoA) states, the nature of power under “the enemy of my enemy is my friend” politics and the “patron-client relationships” of state power with weak governance, all of which have challenged the region’s integration strategy.

The Rise and Fall of Liberal Democracy: Towards a Developmental Social Democracy in Africa

2 October

The lecture was delivered by Dr. Khabele Matlosa, Director of the Department of Political Affairs at the AU Commission. He envisioned practical steps for Africa that can be contextualized to any given country. Dr. Matlosa stressed that social democracy must address developmental challenges in order to be successful and unlock the continent’s full potential. This can be achieved without having to reinvent the wheel of governance but can be built upon the current state of democracy.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Stakeholder Workshop for the Project “Shifting In/equality Dynamics in Ethiopia: Research to Application (SIDERA)”

19 February

This collaborative research project focuses on the relationship between conflict, poverty and environmental degradation in the Lower Omo Zone of Ethiopia, in the face of both natural and human-made changes in the environment.

The workshop provided an opportunity where the conceptual underpinning and methodologies of the three working groups (conflict, poverty/wealth, and environment) were presented to stakeholders. In addition to officially kick-starting the research project, timeline and stakeholder mapping exercises were conducted.

The project is financed through the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and the Department for International Development (DFID) ESRC-DFID Development Frontiers Research Fund, the Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS), and its research partners the University of London, King’s College London and Michigan State University.
Roundtable on Youth and Women in Countering Violent Extremism

1 November

IPSS and the U.S. Mission to the AU (USAU) organized a roundtable on the topic ‘Youth and Women in Countering Violent Extremism (CVE): What Prospects?’. The panel featured Ms. Jessica Davis Ba, Deputy Chief of Mission to the U.S. Mission to the African Union and U.S. Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), representatives from the U.S. Department of State, and IPSS research staff.

The roundtable discussion emphasized that CVE programmes in Africa that encompass the 3D cooperation are best to address violent extremism. They must be inclusive of all actors and of communities’ vulnerabilities to violent extremism. Such a dynamic approach to prioritizing the collaboration and cooperation of all stakeholders along with the engagement of women and youth in CVE is crucial for sustainable peace and security on the continent.
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United Nations Office of African Union (UNOAU)
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THINK TANKS/UNIVERSITIES
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Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
United Nations University for Peace (UPeace) Africa Programme, Ethiopia
Bahir Dar University
European Centre for Development Policy (ECDPM)
German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)
Shanghai Institute for International Studies, China
United States Institute of Peace (USIP)
Center for Media, Democracy, Peace & Security, Rongo University College, Kenya
International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA)
Social Science Research Council (SSRC), United States
Budapest Center for Mass Atrocities Prevention (BCMAP), Hungary
Institute for Security Studies (ISS)
Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)
Munich Security Conference (MSC), Germany
Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI)

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Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation

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Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
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Embassy of Belgium
Embassy of the Peoples Republic of China
Embassy of Switzerland
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Embassy of Sweden
Embassy of Canada
Government of South Sudan
Government of Somalia
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Africa Peace Support Trainers Association (APSTA), Kenya
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Rwanda Peace Academy, Rwanda
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West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP)
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Resources Manager

Seble Mulugeta  
Administrative Manager
In 2018, our programmes and project funding outlook continued to evolve in a positive direction. Below is a breakdown of contributions to IPSS categorized by partnerships.

*The Sustainability Fund constitutes 12% of the contribution from selected donors and is dedicated to administrative costs.

*Others is a categorization that constitutes individual donations or institutional ad-hoc partners for short term projects or events that totalled less than 5,000 USD.

**ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY**

**HOW WE WERE FUNDED IN 2018 (%)**

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Asnake Tariku
Finance Manager