



INSTITUTE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY STUDIES
ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY



A YEAR IN REVIEW

2014

Established in 2007 at Addis Ababa University the mission of the Institute for Peace and Security Studies is to promote peace and security through education, action-oriented and relevant research and policy dialogues in Ethiopia, the Horn of Africa and the continent at large. Pan Africanism and African-led solutions underlies all that we do. In this yearly review you will find how we contributed to peace and security in Africa.







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Message from the IPSS Director

Africa suffers from some long-standing conflicts alongside emerging security threats, including organized crimes, maritime security threats, terrorism, politicized faith, and cyber-crime. The relevance of peace and security to the national and regional development agenda is a matter of a primary importance. The role of institutions of higher education is crucial in tackling the intellectual challenge of making and sustaining peace and security in Africa. In 2014, we strived to meet that challenge.

The objectives set for the programmes at IPSS are concomitant with the University's vision which "...aspires to be a pre-eminent African research university dedicated to excellence in teaching, critical inquiry, creativity and public action in an academic community that cultivates and celebrates diversity." Along this line our clients and partners have continued to appreciate and recognize the strengths of our programs and appreciate the achievements of students, alumni, and staff and faculty members of IPSS. With our high caliber programmes and staff we believe we contribute to the University's aspiration.

IPSS, in collaboration with stakeholders, is involved in conducting applied research at two

levels: within Ethiopia and across Africa. At each of these levels it contributes to the further development of peace and conflict studies through collaborative applied research and dissemination, in response to needs articulated by key institutions. The conduct of the first series of African-led solutions workshops; validation workshop for conflict mapping of Ethiopia; publication of a report on conflict mapping of South Sudan; publication of a book on Land Use, Minority Rights and Social Stability in the Horn of Africa; publication of a book on Border Studies of Africa, and publication of M.A Theses anthology were some of the major activities done in this respect. IPSS has recently recruited a senior international expert/professor to consolidate the research activities at the Institute.

Our reach is also continental through the Tana High-Level Forum on Security in Africa in which we serves as the Forum's Secretariat. IPSS successfully organized the third Tana Forum in April 2014 under the theme of "the Impact of Illicit Financial Flows on Peace and Security in Africa".

We are thankful to Addis Ababa University, the Government of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Sheraton Addis, the African Union Commission, BMZ German Foreign Ministry, GIZ, Austrian Development Cooperation, Embassy of Switzerland, the Royal Norwegian Embassy, the Royal Danish Embassy, Embassy of Sweden, Friedrich-Ebert - Stiftung, UPEACE, Breathurst Foundation (South Africa), Ethiopian Airlines, and Blue Nile Resort Hotels. We are looking forward to the opportunities that the new year will present.



Kidane Kiros

Message from the APSP/IPSS Director

It has been another productive year for the African Peace and Security Programme (APSP). As one of the think-tanks mandated by the African Union to address the intellectual gap in peace and security in Africa, the IPSS undertook a number of key initiatives that supported and complemented other organs.

In the area of policy dialogue, the Tana High Level Forum on Security in Africa took centre stage along the shores of Lake Tana in Bahir Dar, Ethiopia in April. This year's theme, the impact of illicit financial flows on peace and security in Africa, attracted a list of highly-respected and attendees with a keynote address by Dr. Carlos Lopes, UN Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). The Forum continued its reputation as the key event on peace and security in Africa by coming up with strong recommendations to transform Africa's pervasive rent-seeking political economy through the creation of democratic developmental states where inclusiveness, value addition and stability are the core. Tana also called for the establishment of financial intelligence units and harmonization of tax policies across African countries and the development of common standards by the African Union and Regional Economic Communities in combating IFFs.

In Education and Professional Development, our flagship executive masters' programme, Managing Peace and Security in Africa (MPSA), went from strength to strength this year with the addition of a module on the causes, dynamics, and consequences of violent conflict that combined lectures with country case studies.

In research, we demonstrated our support to the Somalia Federal government transition within the post-conflict and reconstruction framework

identified by the local actors. The publication, which is the outcome of this process, will be launched in April 2015.

In South Sudan, our cooperation with the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC), produced the Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (CPMR) strategy report. It is of utmost utility not only to the SSPRC but also to the Republic of South Sudan. In this first phase, identification of all on-going local conflicts and designing a comprehensive database can contribute to the work of Conflict Early Warning and Response (CEWARN) of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and to the Conflict Early Warning System (CEWS) of the African Union (AU).

Our work in 2015 will focus on consolidating our gains in the above three core programmes as well as creating more synergies with regional institutions, the AU and the RECs. Our role as a think tank for the African Union takes its essence in our capacity to influence policy and to accompany African regional institutions in our common quest to silencing the guns by 2020. We look forward to more fruitful engagement with our partner organisations in 2015.



Michelle Ndiaye-Ntab

6965 ways IPSS contributed to peace in 2014

185

Peace and security practitioners trained in our professional development programmes.

Policy-makers and influencers sitting under our baobab tree at the Tana High-Level Forum on Security in Africa

110

41

of our people influencing the study of peace and security in Africa with our PhD and M.A Programmes

610

attendants at our briefing sessions, lectures and policy dialogues exchanging ideas and lessons learned

And **6019*** of you are with us.

*our online community figures as of 29 August, 2014

Joint MA and PhD

Seminars are a loud, spirited and intense affair filled by students of all shades, styles and accents. Being part of the Joint MA and PhD programmes is like being part of something that is equal parts excitedly infectious and stimulating. The class of 2014, consists of students from Uganda, Cameroon, Nigeria, Japan, Germany, Latvia and Ethiopia. They join over 40 alumni and current students hailing from 11 countries.

Since the launch of programmes in October 2012 between IPSS and the Global and European Studies of the University of Leipzig, we have we have accompanied the first cohort of students successfully through two years of education. The first M.A class graduates in February 2015 in Addis Ababa. The ceremony will be honored by the mayors of Leipzig and Addis Ababa.

This programme is one of very few universities cooperation's in the humanities and social sciences

in Ethiopia 2014 has been an exciting year for the programme as the visit of the Mayor of Addis Ababa Ato Deriba Kuma to Leipzig in February as part of the 10 year twin city anniversary gave visibility to the programme as the only academic cooperation between the two sister universities. With the upcoming visit of the Mayor of Leipzig this transnational cooperation will be further intensified. "Welcome to Africa" is a student exchange programme which provides students from the University of Leipzig with an opportunity to spend one semester in participating institutions such as IPSS. As part of this in 2014 five exchange students from USA, Germany and Holland are currently attending courses at IPSS. This brings the total number of exchange students to fifteen.

In a joint programme the host cities are part of the informal curriculum and as Feben and Alex describe, the cities of Addis Ababa and Leipzig are as part of learning as a term paper.

OUR PEOPLE



Feben Makonnen,

There was never a dull moment in Leipzig. Looking around our classroom I saw students of different color, accent, age, style, but what I realized during the three months I got to know them is that we were not so different. We were all there to learn new things, meet new people, fit in some fun and travel in between and strive for a better life. What better city to live that life than Leipzig? It is as global as any city can get. Students of different origins from all over the world come to this one place to give that extra spice any beautiful city needs. A true symbol and demonstration of the programme we had enrolled in - GLOBAL STUDIES.

Feben is Project Assistant at Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



Alexander Stotkiewitz,

The most valuable lesson I have learned through studying and interning at IPSS is the crucial importance of an open and vibrant exchange of perspectives. Despite the different views expressed during discussions in seminars and in the research department, I was particularly thrilled by the shared commitment displayed in our common quest of finding African-centered solutions in peace in security. The IPSS family has welcomed me with open arms and therefore it does not only represent an ideal place for advanced academic and professional training to me, but it has become a place full of good, new friends.

Alexander is currently an Intern at the GIZ African Union Office, Support to the Research and Training Programme of the African Union in the Area of Peace and Security in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Regular MA

If peace begins in the home it is surely nurtured in the lecture room. The dominant theory of peace goes that when you have different perceptions of reality then you lessen the possibility of conflict. The MA in Peace and Security not only teaches this, it embodies it.

"We don't rely on theoretical discussion alone. We expose our students to a variety of approaches and views on peace and security. To that end we have invited guests, such as representatives from the European Union, the African Union perspective on peace and security in Africa. So they have an

opportunity to experience a multitude of views and perspectives," says programme coordinator and Dr. Yonas Adeto

In the 2014/15 academic year there are 37 students registered.

The students represent a microcosm of society: from the military, civil society, academia, to the police and that combination adds an additional layer of perspective and no doubt makes for lively discussion. When the programme began in 2007, there was only one woman out of a class of 25. Now, classes are fully gender balanced.



Class of 2013/14

OUR PEOPLE



Alem Asmelash

IPSS has a number of characters to its institutional identity. It is an academic institution, a research pool and organizes Tana High-Level Forum on Security in Africa. IPSS is an ideal setting for us students: from qualified instructors, to computer lab facilities on a relaxing campus. Moreover the courses in the programme dealt with practical issues and abstract theories across conflict management, theories of peace and development all within the African context.

Alem is currently Communications Assistant at IPSS in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Regular PhD

Eight of the fourth cohort (admitted in September 2013) completed their course work at the end of the first half of the year. After a stringent admission process, we admitted a record high of 12 students to the programme in October 2014.

This year two students defended their proposals and one is scheduled to face the panel before the end of the year. In the last quarter of the year, students wrote their research proposals for the fourth cohort and first drafts of their dissertations to members of the first cohort. Public defense should take place in early 2015. Explored by our PhD candidates are interstate disputes over the Nile (between Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan), the Ethiopia-Eritrea war (in the absence of a

formal cessation of hostilities), ethnic conflict and federalism in Ethiopia, the conflicts in South Sudan and Somalia, and the disputes in South Sudan's Abyei region.

Monthly PhD seminars in which candidates present chapters or preliminary findings of their dissertations, are held. The seminars aim at cultivating a culture of intellectual endeavor and exchange between and among PhD candidates and faculty. The seminars have served candidates as platforms of peer-review and peer-learning.

During the year the regular PhD programme brought professors from various European and American Universities and think tanks such as Bradford University, George Washington University, Lideen University, Salam Institute



The seminars aim at cultivating a culture of intellectual endeavor and exchange between and among PhD candidates and faculty. The seminars have served candidates as platforms of peer-review and peer-learning.

OUR PEOPLE



Tigist Yeshiwas Engedaw

Tigist, will receive her doctorate in Peace and Security in 2015. Her journey has included seminars, coursework, and research in Denmark -with the Danish Institute for International Studies in Copenhagen and the Royal Copenhagen University- and resulted in full funding for her research, when she won the Young Researchers Fellowship Award from UNESCO. Her research is on youth violence at selected high schools in Addis Ababa and Mekelle. Describing how her research contributes to peace and security she says, "Peace begins *within* individuals. I am focusing on the youth because they are the leaders of tomorrow. To see real transformational change on our continent we need to begin with and invest in them. The youth are instrumental in achieving sustainable peace and security."

Tigist is currently Lecturer at Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia

Change Leadership Programme

Are you prepared to take your leadership skills and versatility to new heights? How do you address complex and dynamic challenges that require revolutionary approaches to leadership in a fast changing world? The Change Leadership Programme, CLP, aims at identifying and building the capacity of prospective participants who already demonstrate unique and remarkable leadership potentials in peace and security with essential and cutting-edge skills to initiate change leading to positive transformations and development in their organisations.

The goal is to enhance their leadership potentials through self-discovery and critical introspection. It thus focuses on honing the essential leadership and change management skills required to achieve excellence in their respective organisations.

Our session takes place in exquisitely serene environment where participants are treated to novel concepts, simulation exercises that help you to unpack mainstream ideas on leadership. In the end, participants leave feeling refreshed, energized, and invigorated saying to themselves “*Yes I can*” in terms of bringing about the needed positive transformation, be it at their work places and /communities.

This is exactly what happened in 2014, when IPSS/ APSP successfully administered the second cohort of the Change Leadership programme with 10 carefully selected participants drawn from alumni of MPSA programme, Africa Union, foreign ministries, Regional Economic Communities and member states. The CLP runs once annually between September and November.



OUR PEOPLE

Maj General Mugisha W. Fred Bahuuku

I had never understood and comprehended the difference between emotional intelligence [EQ] and intelligence quotient [IQ] with regards to leadership. It was until I got exposed to both concepts during the Change Leadership programme at IPSS which went a long way to solidify my understanding of the value and impact of emotional intelligence in the area of leadership.

Head of Counter Terrorism Center
Government of Uganda

Ms Thandiwe Ngwenya

The Change Leadership Course taught me to understand myself as a leader, what makes up a good leader, and why some leaders fail and others do not. I also began to understand that there was a strong correlation between leadership, peace and conflict.

Senior Policy Analyst and Researcher
Public Policy Research Institute of Zimbabwe

MPSA

Imagine an academic programme that bridges space between studying and advancing your career path. A programme that addresses and asks critical questions about the most pressing peace and security challenges in Africa. Our Executive Master's programme in Managing Peace and Security in Africa in partnership with Africa Union, is necessary and timely, adopting a scholarly approach that is practical and experience oriented, yet intellectually stimulating and rigorous.

In 2014, three additional cohorts were added to our flagship Masters in Peace and Security in

Africa, MPSA, programme – cohort 8, 9 and 10. This brought the total number of participants so far enrolled since inception in 2010 to almost 200.

Drawn from all over Africa, participants for cohort 8, 9 and 10 included professionals from the Africa Union Commission, Regional Economic Commissions, Member states, embassies and civil society institutions. For cohorts 8 and 9, there were 21 participants each, made up of 16 men and 5 women. Cohort 10 comprises 15 participants with a remarkable proportional gender distribution of 8 men and 7 women.



Our Executive Master's programme in Managing Peace and Security in Africa in partnership with Africa Union, is necessary and timely, adopting a scholarly approach that is practical and experience oriented, yet intellectually stimulating and rigorous.



OUR PEOPLE

Ernest Nya Dolo

The MPSA course serves as a gateway for propelling me to understanding conflict dynamics and preparing me to take part in resolving conflicts on the continent. This has not only enforced my conflict monitoring capacity as staff of the AU Continental Early Warning System (CEWS), but also improved my knowledge on conflict resolution mechanisms suitable for Africa.

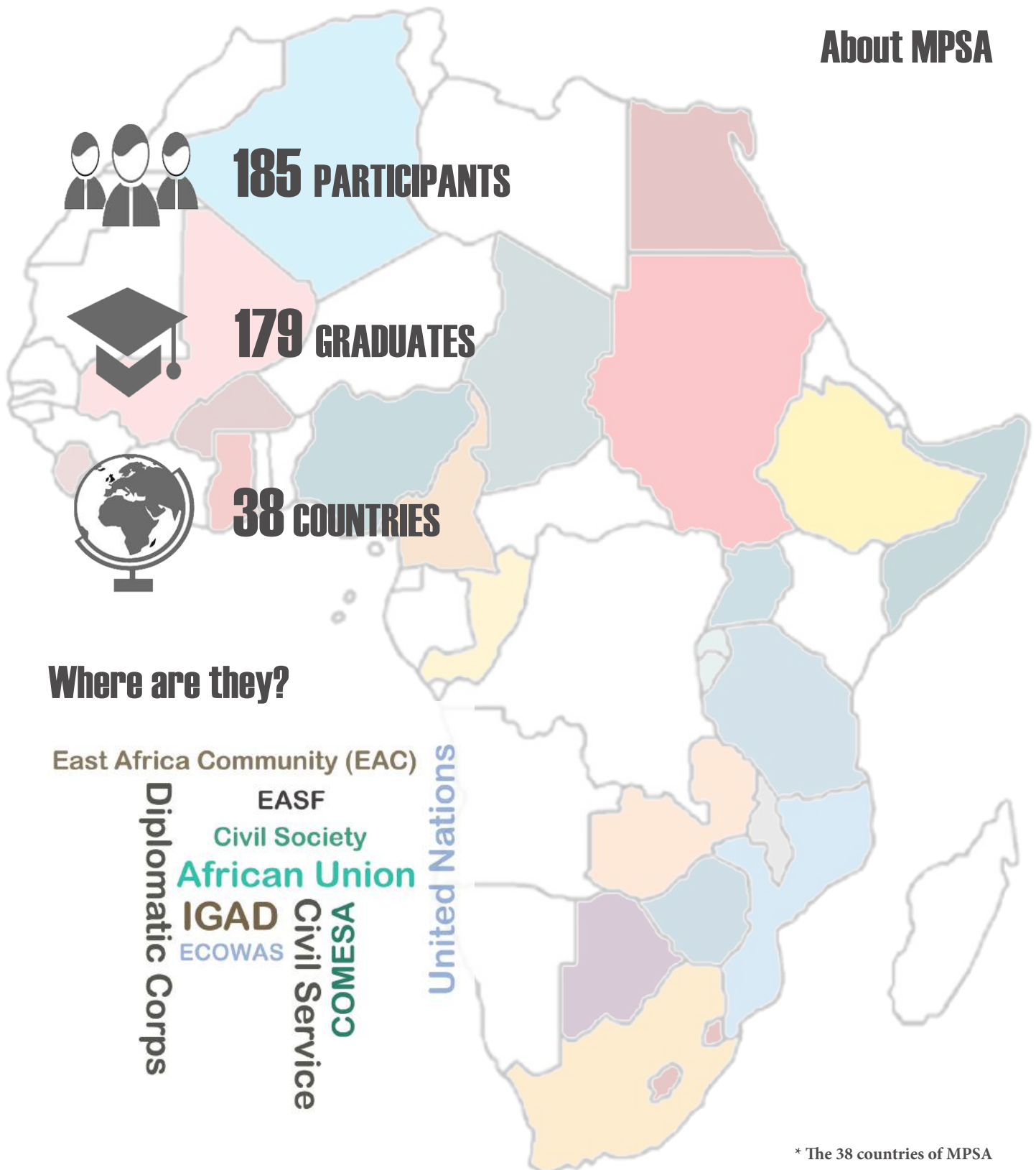
Continental Early Warning Systems (CEWS), Peace and Security Department: AU Commission

Dudziro Nhengu

MPSA strengthened my feminist epistemological standpoint regarding the gendered aspects of conflicts in Africa. The deep learning exchanges with fellow students and guest professors opened a window into the realities of the cost of violent conflict on women and children in the DRC and other conflict prone spaces.

Gender, Peacebuilding and Security: UN Women

About MPSA



E-Learning

In 2014, software applications to be included for training local, district, and regional officials in Ethiopia's Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State (SNNPRS) were developed. One of the applications includes comic books, games, illustrations, photo stories, videos, and animations, as well as interactive tasks and quizzes for each module. These are based on fictional stories but based on three modules including Module 1: Managing conflicts proactively; Module 3: Community-centered, bottom-up conflict resolution approaches; and Module 5: Using alternative conflict resolution approaches effectively. It has been proven that game-fied approaches to learning improve learning and retention experiences.

In order to not be solely dependent on Internet connection for communication with trainees, we have also developed an SMS application.

Trainees will interact with each other and with the facilitator through this system.

Furthermore, we have conducted testing in two localities in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. There were very positive responses. A woman had shared the fictional stories that make up the gamefied elements of the software application with her family.

In addition, we signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State (SNNPRS) in Ethiopia for a pilot training. Based on this agreement, we identified seventeen local, district, and regional trainees. Furthermore, Wolaita zone, Humbo woreda, Sidama zone, and Wondo genet woredas were selected for the training. The pilot training will take place from December 22, 2014 to January 16, 2015.



Screenshot of the tablet application



South Sudan

South Sudan is exciting. Beginnings usually are. Much more than the fleeting excitement of newness we, as a continent, placed all our hopes on this newest nation. Hopeful that it would be free from our baggage: a path we didn't choose but had to walk, statehood before nationhood, or a statehood and nationhood with uncomfortable jagged edges. But like an ill-fated romance, we were excited for what South Sudan could be rather than what it was. On 15 December 2013, it unraveled. We learned that South Sudan, too, had baggage.

Our involvement in and with South Sudan precedes this turning point. From February 2011 we collaborated with the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC) in a signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to produce a comprehensive Conflict, Prevention, Management and Resolution (CPMR) strategy. IPSS recognized the challenges for a fragile state in developing a document that can serve as a blueprint for conflict transformation. With this in mind IPSS undertook this project with the full participation of the SSPRC. Dr Sunday Angoma Okello describes the project areas.

"Mapping and creating a conflict database, forming an inventory of CPMR activities, both by state and non-state actors then matching the conflicts with the appropriate resources for intervention [programmes]," he said. "Finally, compiling a learning review where best practices are identified and approaches developed for an exhaustive CPMR strategy document."

Our collaboration aimed at producing a comprehensive CPMR strategy document for the Government of South Sudan (GoSS). After two years of desktop research and rigorous validation workshops, led by our South Sudan Programme Head, Dr Sunday Angoma Okello, the strategy was completed in early December 2013. Then 15 December 2013 happened. That evening, "Dark Sunday", soldiers of the presidential guard clashed with soldiers loyal to former vice president Riek Machar. This had a ripple effect throughout the country and continuation of the

project.

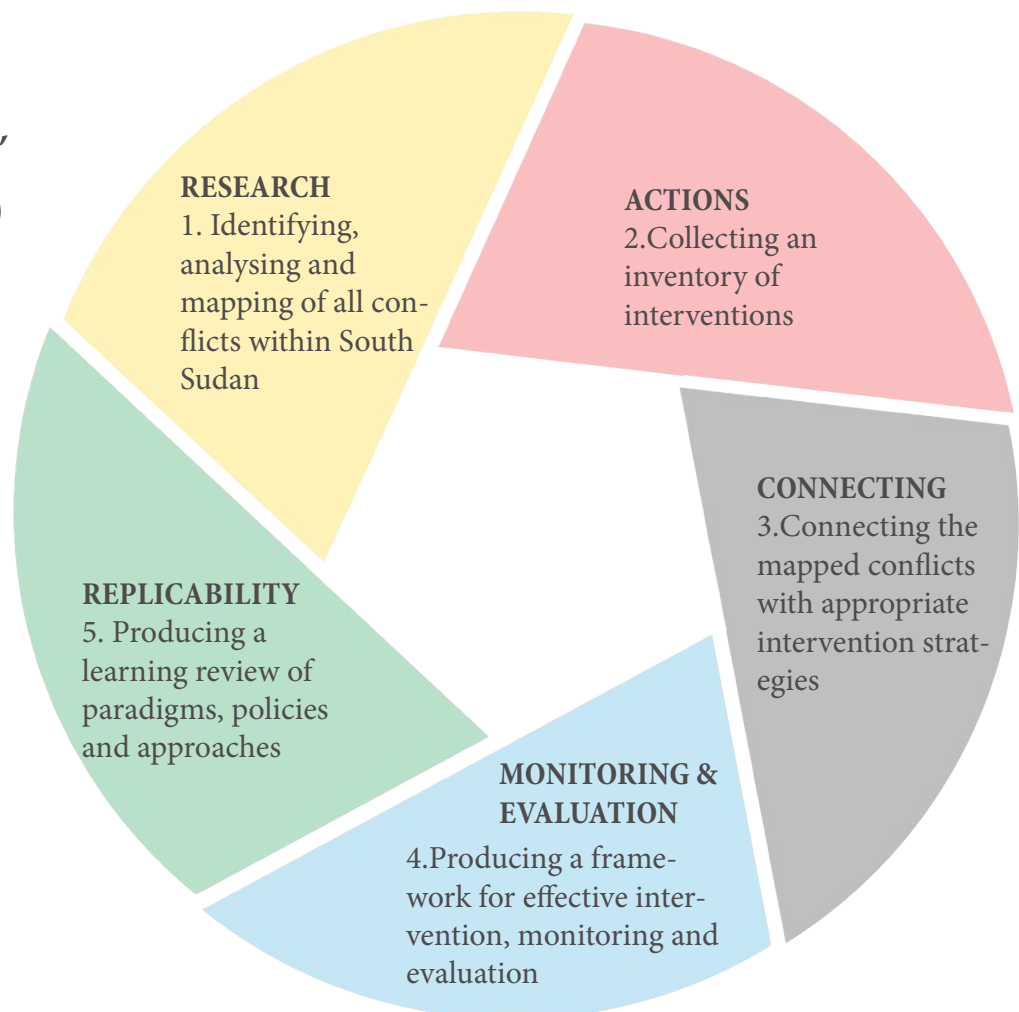
In the cycle of chaos and negotiation (led by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development-IGAD) that followed the future of the project (and publication) was uncertain. In August 2014 we finally received the endorsement from the Government of South Sudan, South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC). In September 2013 IGAD'S Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) agreed to co-finance the printing and publication of the South Sudan conflict-mapping book. In February 2015, *Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution Strategy: South Sudan Project*, will be in your hands (or favorites menu). It will serve as a key resource for policy-makers, academics and researchers into the complex dynamics of Africa's newest (and most fascinating) nation.

A lot of what we know about South Sudan is filtered by dark headlines. But when Dr Sunday talks about South Sudan he lights up a room. You can't help but believe that what could and would be is what South Sudan still can and will be. His excitement hasn't dimmed. And neither should ours.

An excerpt:

South Sudan needs to design its own comprehensive solutions in peace and security. This document suggests the first step towards developing conflict prevention, management and resolution (CPMR) strategies. Further research should ask questions relating to what interventions "have worked", "tried and have not worked" and "may work once tried" and why for each of these scenarios. Answering these questions may help design medium to long term CPMR strategies, and provide workable and relevant solutions for South Sudanese people. AfSol will assist decision makers at the government (GoSS), regional (IGAD) and continental (AU) levels to intervene where necessary.

Developing a Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (CPMR) strategy for South Sudan





Somalia

British-Somali poet Warsan Shire writes,

Later that night
I held an atlas in my lap
Ran my fingers across the whole
World
And whispered
Where does it hurt?
It answered
Everywhere
Everywhere
Everywhere*

Somalia is no longer breaking news. It's been broken for 24 years. It's also too complicated for a 24-hour news cycle because the problem is not obvious (and as Ms. Shire writes because brokenness is common). Somalia has been the problem, part of the problem and victim of the problem- history, geo-strategic interests, the aid industrial complex. It has been, often simultaneously, close to repair and completely torn apart. Too complicated and so complicated that one can easily feel overwhelmed by the problem statement: how do we fix it?

For a country that has received a lot of help but not enough patience, consistency in the form of small focused steps with large consequences may be the key to transformative change. That is the incremental approach of our programme in Somalia.

Since 2012, IPSS has supported the Government of Somalia through a seconded research and policy analysis team to the Prime Minister's Office (at the time Prime Minister Abdiweli) and the Ministries of Justice, Interior and Defense. The team's assignments were composed of policy analysis, communications, supervising programme development and implementation, and partaking in task forces that provide solutions to political challenges.

The initial work focused on the implementation of the National Roadmap designed to restart the national institutions and deliver the country from transition to permanent governance. Our work with the Government of Somalia is currently focused on the establishment of a Somali Regional Forum that functions as a platform for coordination among national stakeholders and as a clearing-house for specific issues related to federalism such as cooperation in the security sector, constitutionalism and governance as well as building lasting peace.

The international community has collectively spent over \$55 billion responding to Somalia since 1991 yet it continues to top lists and indices of state failure and underdevelopment. We know that the aid-relationship, between giver and recipient, is problematic. Bilateral relationships that don't focus on building systems in communities to outlast the specific donor involvement undermine the impact of "help", creating a gap between what aid can achieve and what it could do if changes to the aid relationship were implemented. African-centered solutions (and in this case) Somali-centered solutions are our programme's fundamental organizing principle.

There is a tendency to treat Somalia more like a pathology than a country, a prisoner of violence with no local mechanisms for resolution. In a candid conversation about the Somalia Programme, Team Leader Mahmoud Mahmoud dispels this.

"We had to get the constitution ratified. Ratified in the normal sense means a referendum," he says. "It was physically impossible to do that in Somalia at that time. But we knew that traditionally, Somalia has always had a mini-

"We were operators. We made decisions standing up. Despite supposed titles everybody in the team did everything. We talked to people. We used what we had."

state system for thousands of years. And when I mean mini-state I mean tribal system. Each clan has their own representative. It was a localized, pyramid institution itself.. So we thought this is a local conflict, why don't we use the tools at our disposal that people trust? They know that system more than they know this imposed one. So we thought why don't we form a Constituent Assembly bringing all those trusted authorities? That is how we ratified the constitution."

"We were operators. We made decisions standing up. Despite supposed titles everybody in the team did everything. We talked to people. We used what we had."

I try to convince him that they *did* AfSol not only theorized it. He shrugs this off.

"Everybody has to be part of the solution. No one can be left out."

There is an understated brilliance to that. And that may be what AfSol is all about.

*W. Shire (2011) Teaching My Mother How To Give Birth, p.8



AfSol Experts Workshop, Sep 2014

In the heart of IPSS' work is its commitment to define and unpack the concept and practical implication of African-centered Solutions in Peace and Security (AfSol). For this purpose, IPSS is holding a workshop series, designed to allow in-depth discussions and establishment of a core group of experts who have assumed intellectual leadership for their respective area of expertise. The first workshop took place from September 26 to 27, 2014. Each member of the core group was responsible to define and shape the AfSol concept by presenting a paper on at least one of the research questions indicated on the agenda of the first workshop. The experts reached consensus on several important issues like defining the three important pillars of AfSol, namely, ownership, commitment and shared values. They also realized that we should not only discuss the past and present but also shape the future by actively debating and constructing a common vision.

Therefore, the main objective of the next AfSol workshop, to be held in March 2015, is to advance the development of AfSol as "a strategy in action" based on the conviction of pan-African philosophy, African ownership and leadership".

AfSol has been depicted as a multi-stake holder approach where Africans, especially the public engages in shaping the direction of the continents peace and security agenda by participating in good governance and having the boldness to speak against bad governance. For this to be practical, the connection between the academia, practitioners, policy makers and other stakeholders is essential (for details please refer to AfSol report).

Following the discussion and in response to the recommendations, in addition to establishing the core team of experts, IPSS has extended invitation to peace and security professionals and African citizenry who would like to contribute to the discussion on AfSol. They are responding either by submitting abstracts for paper presentation on the workshop series or short articles to be published on AfSol Blog. These two means, the workshop and blog, are suitable platforms to bring people with various perspectives and rich experiences together. In this accord, we are shaping the conceptual and practical dimensions of AfSol. These findings are to be groomed to become concrete policy recommendations to the African Union and its Members States.

AUBP

In 2007, the African Union Border Programme (AUBP) was established with the mission to transform African boundaries from “barriers” to “bridges”. The programme is part of AU’s structural conflict prevention strategy as borders that are not clearly delimited and demarcated can be a source of conflict and insecurity. Thus, one of AUBP’s main mandates is to delimit and demarcate all African borders by 2017. In 2012, the AUBP established cooperation with the African Peace and Security Programme of the IPSS. The objective of the cooperation is to support AUBP’s work in the areas of research and outreach activities.

Over the years, IPSS has been working with the AUBP in different areas. In 2014, IPSS started supporting the AUBP to publish a guidebook on border dispute resolution. The project is of paramount importance for AUBP’s mission to support the “prevention and resolution of border-related disputes and [promote] regional and continental integration, which constitutes a tool in the structural prevention of conflicts in Africa.” With the help of the Guidebook, the AUBP seeks to assure that Member States are well informed

and guided towards using existing peaceful dispute settlement.

To this end, IPSS organized an expert workshop to brainstorm on the structure, content and approach of the guidebook. The workshop which was held from October 16th- 18th, 2014 brought together experts on border issues from different countries. The workshop was facilitated by honourable Judge Abdul G. Koroma, retired judge of the International Court of Justice. Judge Koroma opened the workshop by commending the AUBP on its outstanding achievements thus far. The participants emphasized that the book should reflect Africa’s special context in resolving and preventing border conflicts. As such, the guidebook will incorporate the main principles of peaceful dispute resolution of the United Nations as well as the AU and other regional mechanisms. Overall the workshop allowed IPSS to interact and engage with different border scholars in addition to supporting the AUBP. At the end of the workshop, the content and structure of the guidebook was decided as well as contributors identified. The guidebook will be published by June 2015.



AUBP guidebook workshop, Oct 2014



Tana Forum

Speaking on the weekend of the 25th April, former President of Nigeria and Chairperson of the Tana Forum Olusegun Obasanjo asserted that all African leaders needed to do more to eradicate conflict by 2020.

The 3rd Tana High-Level Forum on Security in Africa this year was on the theme “the impact of illicit financial flows on peace and security.” Following the startling findings of the Global Financial Integrity report that Africa loses more capital than it receives in aid, this theme was timely and relevant. Opened by the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, Hailemariam Desalegn highlighted the need for strong and transparent systems nationally and globally in curbing illicit financial flows. This was echoed by Olusegun Obasanjo who stated that these systems must be grounded in democracy and the principles of good governance.

The principle characteristic of illicit financial flows (IFFs) is that they are hidden. We do know that much of this money is generated by corruption, illegal resource exploitation, and tax evasion and tax avoidance. Keynote speaker Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Dr. Carlos Lopes added that Africa has historically made too many concessions in regards to its resources and its dealings with their Western buyers. Taking the case of conflict-ridden Democratic Republic of Congo he stated, “the blood diamond phenomenon still exists.”

The Annual Meles Zenawi Lecture on Leadership in Africa this year paid tribute Nelson Mandela. Adebayo Olukoshi emphasized Mandela’s groundedness, in his people, place and struggles.

“No leader can meaningfully help to drive society in a direction which is desirable if such a leader isn’t fully embedded in the social context that defines the local community. Such depth of ‘embeddedness’ makes it possible for a leader derive mandate but also have a reality check on him/herself.”

Who Was At Tana In 2014



+10 AMBASSADORS & MEMEBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS



+19 ACADEMICS, RESEARCHER, THINK-TANKS



6 SITTING AND FORMER HEADS OF STATE



+30 COUNTRIES REPRESENTED



+12 MEMBERS OF THE MEDIA



Policy Dialogue

IPSS policy dialogues are known for being intellectually rigorous and candid. “Policy dialogues” are the forums, conferences, panel discussions, briefing sessions and seminars we organize that disseminate research and expertise while promoting shared values of a peaceful and just society with a Pan-African outlook.

A chronological look at Policy Dialogues in 2014



4 March: A lecture based on an International Peace Information Service (IPIS) report titled ‘Mapping Conflict Motives: the Sudan-South Sudan border.’



10 April: As part of the Kwibuka20 events taking place worldwide to commemorate the 1994 Rwanda genocide, IPSS hosted a public lecture.

10 January: “The January and June Egyptian Revolutions and their impact on state and regional politics” speakers, Amb. Mohamed Edrees

14 March: “Peacebuilding and peacemaking in Africa: the case of Mali, the Sahel and the Central Africa Republic. With H.E Pierre Buyoya (Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Head of the African-led international support mission in Mali and former President of Burundi), Dr. Ibrahim A.G Youssouf (Malian sociologist and linguist), Mr. Check Achu (research specialist at the Africa Institute of South Africa) Ibrahim A.G Youssouf said, **“Elections are not enough. In addition to traditional peace-building initiatives, deep social transformation is also important.”**

18 June: China-Africa Peace and Security Cooperation workshop. IPSS in collaboration with Shanghai Institute for International Studies and the South African Institute for International Affairs

27 June: Developmental state: concepts, characteristics and debates with Prof. Tesfaye Tafesse.

JAN

MAR

APR

JUN



20 October: “Africa will not be competing with the world in the coming years. African countries will be competing amongst themselves,” said India’s Ambassador to Ethiopia, Sanjay Verma



16 December: President of Puntland Abdiweli Mohamed Ali Gaas visits IPSS. He is expected to publish his memoirs in 2015.

2 September: German Parliamentary Secretary, Thomas Silberhorm, during a visit to IPSS describes the 2015 Tana Forum theme as “**brave and relevant.**”

17 October: Head of Department for Crisis Prevention in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany, Mr. Ralf Horlemann meets with IPSS/APSP management.

30-31 October: IPSS supported the AU’s 3rd High-Level Dialogue on Governance and Democracy (also known as DGtrends) in Dakar, Senegal

10 July: MA Graduation class of 2013/14

26-27 September: AfSol expert workshop

29 August: IPSS hosts Master’s students of the Danish Military Academy

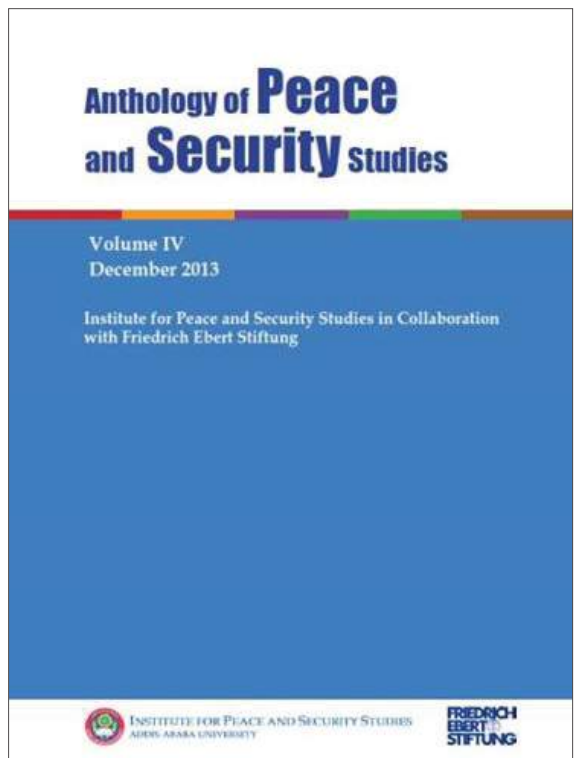
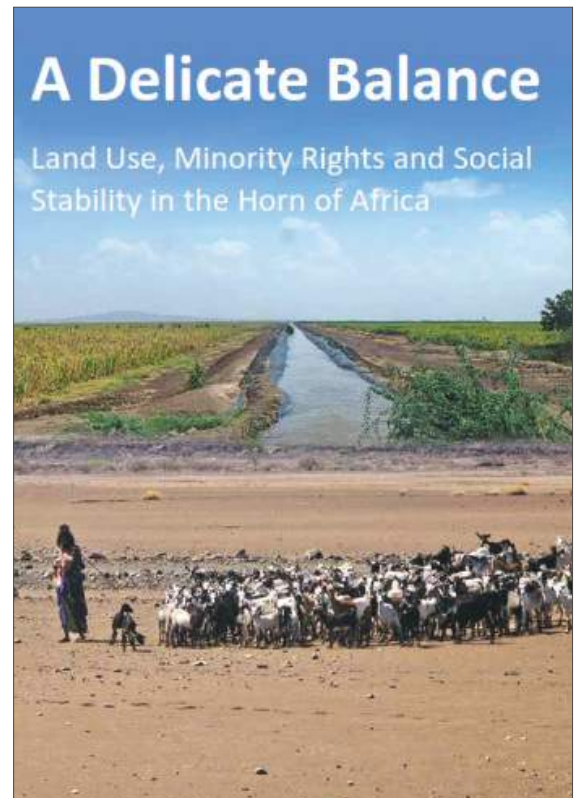
10 December: IPSS assumes Presidency of the Africa Peace Support Trainers’ Association (APSTA) for 2015.

SEP

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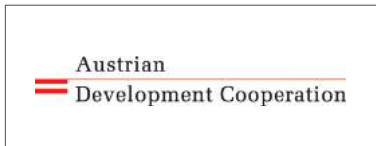
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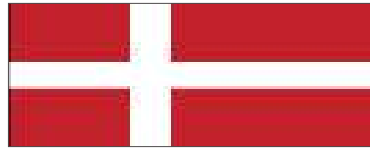


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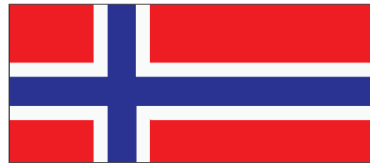
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African Governments

The IPSS enjoys strong partnerships with the governments of Ethiopia, Somalia, and South Sudan both at state and regional levels.



Government of Ethiopia



Government of Somalia



Government of South Sudan

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The IPSS has been mandated by the African Union commission to provide advanced training and undertake applied research in the area of peace and security. It also enjoys fruitful partnerships with regional economic communities like ECOWAS and ECCAS and regional mechanisms like IGAD (CEWARN).



African Union Commission



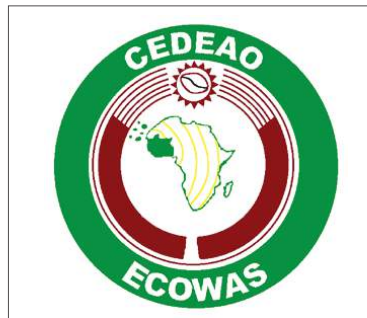
Make Peace Happen



AU Department of Political Affairs (AUDPA)



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ECOWAS



ECCAS



IGAD (CEWARN)



Saferworld



Research on Islam and Muslims in Africa (RIMA)



Rwandan Peace Academy (RPA)

Academic Partners

The IPSS has been named as one of the “Centres of Excellence” by the Addis Ababa University as early as 2010. It enjoys productive partnerships with academic institutions in China, the UK, Germany, and Ethiopia.

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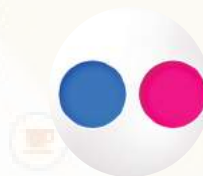
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