

# Study Unit 6

# PEACE BUILDING AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN AFRICAN CONTEXT (MODULE6)

## Study Unit Outline

1. Peace building in Africa: the variety of peace (Spectrum) in the African context
2. Conflict's Resolution frameworks and Peace Building in Africa: AU's post conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCDR) Framework
  - AU's Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Capacity Program; cases from the region.
3. Peace building process/ Conflict Resolution approaches and strategies in Africa: Cases from Ethiopia/Somalia/ Sudan or South Sudan.

## Introduction

This study unit introduces the conflict and peacebuilding in African context and importance of knowing all its dimensions and its impact on building sustainable peace, and Africa's development. Also, it provides information about the African Institution and its efforts in resolving conflicts and building peace. By the end of this module, you will understand the dynamics, factors, and approaches which are important to be taken into consideration when intervening or working in peace building in the Africa.

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## **Learning Outcomes of Study Unit 5Unit**

Upon completion of this study unit, you should be able to:

- 6.1. Understand the different aspects and challenges of peacebuilding in this area in the

### Duration

This Study Unit requires a 2 hours of formal study time.

You may spend an additional 2-3 hours for revision.

### **Conflict Resolution and Peace building in Africa: Experiences and Challenges.**

African context.

6.2. Describe the AU institutional frameworks for building peace and resolving conflicts.

6.3. Highlight African union and IGAD approaches, experiences, and efforts for resolving conflicts and building peace in Africa.

### **MODULE DESCRIPTION**

This module provides information about the conflict in Africa and the underlying factors that shape it. It introduces the approaches to resolution and strategies of peacebuilding in the African context. It also helps to understand the challenges facing the process of building sustainable peace and resolving conflict in Africa.

On other hand, this module provides a description and information of the efforts undertaken by the African Union and IGAD to settle and reconcile # conflict and build peace in Africa. The module will highlight the African context and the causes of conflicts related to it, and what are the opportunities, challenges, and possibilities of action to reach sustainable peace, comprehensive development, and democratic stability in Africa.

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## 1. UNIT ONE

### **The concept of Peace building in Africa: Peace's spectrum in the African context:**

The world has witnessed many conflicts that left millions of victims dead and wounded, displaced, and refugees both among civilians and the military, conflicts are not a new phenomenon, it is as old as man creation, and it was full of complexity as human life. World knew simple conflicts between tribes, as well as conflicts complex, led to regional and even global wars, in addition to civil wars, which are often known as Sometimes ethnically motivated, which are explosive in nature, such as those that have occurred in many countries in Africa, which suffers from a lot of turbulence, instability, and uprisings for various reasons. Ethnic, political, economic and tribal, driven by lack of democracy and development, therefore Africa has become a theater of conflicts and instability. The consequences of these conflicts created fragile states and communities in many different African countries, this insubstantiality in Africa it's mostly created by intense social, underdeveloped economic, and environmental change.

Conflicts in African continent often revolve around four main issues:

#### **Identity:**

In this context, it means the concept of the individual and his self-definition, while respecting his affiliation and loyalty to a particular society that can be defined politically, socially, economically, culturally, and geographically.

#### **Share of power:**

Here it means voluntary activities and opportunities open to individuals and groups to participate in the requirements of managing the state and society and to provide support and contribute to nation-building and provide these opportunities in the policies of governments.

#### **Distribution:**

It is the management of the variance in the spread of resources and values and the possibility of access to them by all members of society.

#### **Legitimacy:**

It is the belief of individuals in their right as citizens to have equal recourse to the law to manage competition in matters of governance and politics within society.

### **What do we mean by African context?**

What is meant is a set of material and moral values that constitute the African reality, and thus determine the nature of the management system among African societies, whether it is the conflict over governance and authority, how the system of governance and who governs and according to what tools and means, or how resources are managed and shared among societies. Fairly preserve the spirit of partnership and achieve the interests of all. Africa boasts of ethnic, cultural, linguistic, religious, environmental, and climatic diversity, and diversity of resources, and this diversity contains many facets. This diversity constitutes the basic features of the African continent and its human being, and consequently its ways of thinking, aspirations, and interests. In the nineteenth century and even after the middle of the twentieth century, the African continent was exposed to European colonialism, which act a major role in shaping the current African reality, due to diversity of European countries that colonized African peoples. , the colonizer followed multiple methods to enable him to tighten his control over the African continent and its peoples, for example, the policy of divide and rule between African peoples and societies, cultural and linguistic change, crises and conflicts between societies and political forces in Africa. Therefore, the African context today is the result of many facts and transformations, and it is necessary that it now reflects the question of conflicts and peacebuilding in Africa, especially the approaches adopted on the continent for peacebuilding and conflict resolution.

A lot of conflict settlements and peace-building projects in Africa have taken place to reach stability and eliminate conflicts that have hindered many countries of the continent from achieving sustainable development and democratic governance. Some countries of the continent suffer from conflicts, and at the same time, peacebuilding efforts continue to stop them, and all of this is happening. With a strong link with the components and features of the African context, which can influence how to address conflict crises, and in the same urgency, peace-building projects that work to reach sustainable stability.

Therein, peacebuilding does more than simply respond to conflict dynamics aim at preventing renewed violence .Galtung (1985) has identify “negative peace” and “positive peace.” According to Galtung

“Negative peace is the absence of violence, the absence of war” (Baljit2003), it doesn’t address people’s tendencies towards stability and harmony. On the other hand, “positive peace is the integration of human society” ( Baljit 2003),it refers to ability of the society to absorb shocks without falling into conflict. Positive peace is about positive content such as rebuilding parties and group’s relationships and construction of social systems to provide productive resolution and serve needs of the population.

As a result of many influences represented in the willingness of the international, regional and local communities efforts. Africa has been able to transcend many conflicts to expand the base of peacebuilding, prevent armed conflicts in Africa, and achieve stability and sustainable development, but this requires more efforts and constantly to consolidate peace and prevent reoccurrence of violent conflicts. With all its political and civil levels, because many conflicts in Africa resurfaced again shortly after the peaceful settlements that were made, the process of consolidating peace and proceeding with sustainable development projects constitutes a great challenge, and here we seek to shed light on the concept of peace consolidation to expand our understanding of this concept.

#### Case Study 1:

##### Positive and Negative peace in practice (9):

Having Northern Uganda as an example:

It is considered as calm relatively, especially after the severe violent attack the civilians by Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) in the area resulted to more than 1.8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) who left in a bad humanitarian situation losing their houses, livelihoods, schools and health institutions. But, arguments appear that the peace in that areas sustained and the violent attacks were contained regarding the 1.8 million IDPs who were returned to their villages or been resettled in new locations. After signing cessation hostility agreement 2006 permitting peace talk held in Juba. Nonetheless, in 2008 LRA leader Joseph Kony rejected signing in the peace accord after the government confronted the base in Garamba in Uganda. But, violent attacks extended to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic (CAR) leaving thousands of victims. Despite these, no efforts have been made to stop it or to peacefully interfere to reopen the peace process neither the Ugandan government nor the international community. Fragile peace efforts occur reflecting the negative peace concept where

the northern Ugandan continuously feels the threats of being under attack that lead us to related to not dealing with roots causes of the problem and not making the right conflict analysis to gain the knowledge and detect the right point to interfere

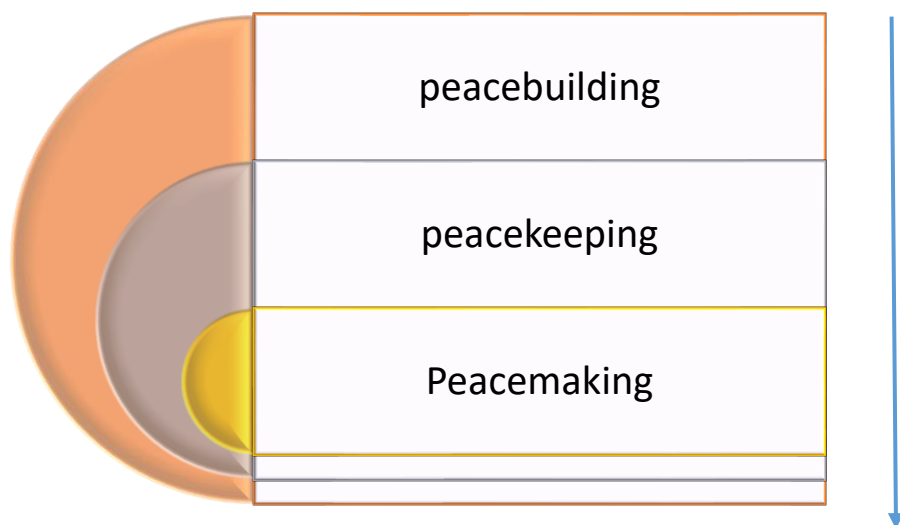
Despite positive development to directed life to normal in North, negative peace concept fit as an example in northern Ugandan which no war but still people sense the threat constantly and it reflect that if the roots causes not treated the peace attempts will continuing to fail. The talk about peace are vaguer and this situation refers to passive peace and such condition could easily deteriorate into war.

For purpose of this course peace building concept mentions post- conflict civilian and military efforts by outside and inside players that seek to prevent the deterioration of conflict. Furthermore, to create circumstances for durable peace and sustainable development. Peace Building term appeared in an international policy context in *United Nation agenda for Peace* 1992 prepared by secretary general *Boutros-Ghalid* described as post conflict “*action to identify and support structures which tend to strengthen and solidify peace to avoid a relapse into conflict. It was seen as part of a set of efforts which form a continuum stretching from preventive diplomacy to peacemaking to peace keeping to peacebuilding. The term peace consolidation has a number of advantages over post-conflict peacebuilding.*

It is more precise and goal oriented this containing:

- Post conflict reconstruction
- Transition issues
- Conflict recovery
- Civilian crisis management
- Civilian post-conflict issues
- Conflict transformation
- State and nation building

*Preventive diplomacy: to peacemaking to peace keeping to peacebuilding.*



Political Process

**Peace building and state building challenges in the content:**

Peace joining efforts in African post conflict states facing set of challenges on political, social and economic challenges levels. Sources of conflict in Africa have wide spectrum such as, inequality and favoritism, poverty, low health situation. More to add, it suffers from structural factors which facilitating conflict. For example, competition over power and low infrastructure which people start to compete over resource. As well fragility of many countries in Africa to manage and control over due to a combination of weak capacity, low population density and artificially created borders. With this fragile structure and weak policy to create good governor armed groups resulted.

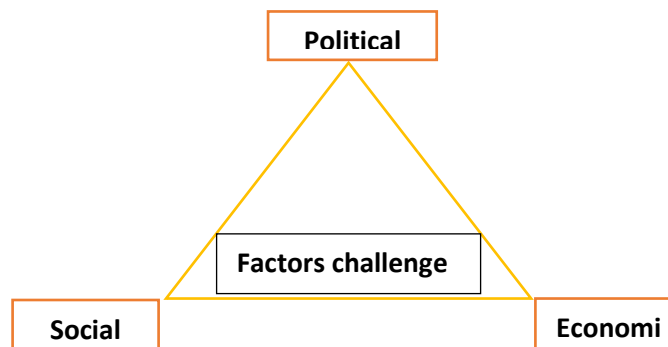
Complexity of conflict in a region extend to cross state borders like the example given with Uganda and URL which extend from Uganda to Republic of Congo and Democratic middle Africa. Such a situation challenges consolidating peace. Much efforts must be made to achieve and create peace to the continent.

Proliferation of small weapons in Africa is one of the challenges the peace building. Leading to life loss and high crimes rate and make control of state laws is hard to apply due to weak state and porous borders and limited capacity. Studies show that, in West Africa 65% of population is less than 30 years are marginalized and without a job youth which lead to easily recruited for wars. Keep in mind that solving the unemployed youth is long-term challenge block peace consolidation efforts.

In other hand, African post-conflict countries lack important pillars of growth which is industries and agriculture. Which reflect on economic and development sustainability. Reconstruction movement are slow and peace's instability lead Africa's to more dim.

More to mention these countries are most likely, lacking active growth, such as heavy/light industry and sustainable agriculture. The absence of security and economic community's aspects leading to conflicts, and lower the economic and development growth. Which contributed to peace, stability, democrat and development by providing economic incentives and various kinds of attractive partnerships on the road to full membership.

Furthermore. In general, peace consolidation efforts in Africa tend to receive fewer resources while political will tends to be weaker and less sustained. On the positive side, Africa has a very active civil society involved in peace and development issues that has been growing exponentially over the last decade. At a continental level, the focus of AU developed mandate and great capacity proven its genuine work and dedication to promote for peace in Africa.



### **Peace Consolidation challenges in Africa:**

- **Political challenges:**

Peace consolidation is a procedure of transformation a society that has experienced violent conflict to durable peace and development. The essential reforms must be required (political, social structure)

Political challenges that facing peace buildings are (17):



External actors: usually external actor usually violates the sovereignty of the post-conflict countries, also don't have a full understanding of the structural causes. Sometimes impartial and greedy butting eyes on natural resources in troubled countries with rich resources: blood diamond in the Democratic Republic of Congo is a solid example.

Exploiting the post-conflict states raw materials and exporting them to rich countries revives the economy of rich countries and does benefit the countries affected by conflict but only by sending them humanitarian aid.

Non-involvement of those affected by wars and civil society organizations in peacebuilding process means the process is superior and does not represent the stakeholders, interests, aspirations, and concerns.

Armed groups in some post-conflict states represent a hindering factor for peacebuilding process, and sometimes are receiving support from the governments financially, politically, and technically. The Rapid Support forces in Sudan is a solid example Shift from peacebuilding to stabilization in order to achieve peace escaping from addressing the root causes

- **Policy challenges:**

1-The lack of clear and specific, policies regulating the peace-building process and mechanisms that are supposed be followed in identifying the participants and their true representation in this process and how to contribute to it.

2-Absence of clear cut and jointly objectives remains a significant obstacle to effective peace consolidation efforts. A wide range of actors, both internal and external, is typically involved in peace and development efforts in post-conflict contexts, In some cases, official objectives tend to remain vague, reflecting their positions within the group of external actors

3- Lack of sociopolitical policy on how to accommodate different demands, concerns and problems of the conflicting factions in order to build common ground which leads to peace consolidation. Juba peace agreement is a solid example.

- **Institutional challenges:**

Peace consolidation efforts in post-conflict states, are considerably hampered by weak and fragile institutions, like the justice organs the Judiciary and general procreator and law enhancement bodies like the police forces and security these institutions are with low capacity

due to favoritism in hiring policy, for tribal, or political affiliation reasons, also instead of serving and empowering the right of citizenship in these states, they follow the governing party rules and orders, but sometimes playing an oppressive role.

- **Financial challenges:**

Peace consolidation is requiring an expensive resource. It consider a costly process that entails huge financial resources and investments.

Most of the resources are provided by the international community which always not fulfilling completely their obligations, insufficient funding is one of the prominent challenges to peace and development efforts, in many cases donors, most of the funds are supply, not demands, which means the local needed are not looked deeply and often underspent.

**Role of leadership in peacebuilding in Africa (62):**

Since the end of the cold war, Africa suffered from war internal wars with armed groups and neighboring wars between two countries. Despite the variety of the conflicting nature, the African shares some similar patterns for peacebuilding. “Quoting Derry Yakubu, Muritui observes that in most African societies “the resolution of the conflict was guided by the principle of consensus, collective responsibility, and communal solidarity”. Debates on peacebuilding in Africa in the last two decades issued that on the fragility of leadership in particular in government. Conflict analysis acknowledges leadership as one of the core issues to start peacebuilding. Unfortunately, this issue does not occupy a central place in the reconstruction and peacebuilding process. Holding back and lack of focus on leadership discussion toward lasting peace and stability, two reasons may appear:

1. Assumption states of; when effective institutions are created, Leaders can be shaped and developed which will lead to managing institutions differently. Neglecting that weakness, fragility, or non-exciting state is seen in many African countries
  2. Leadership is rarely involved examine to keep flow with local conditions in the target environments. Not to forget public opinion about what constitutes good leadership.
- Summary to above leadership is critical and it is an important starting point for institutional building and reaching peace conceptualized as science. Managing a diverse country is require

strong, understanding, and conceptualized leadership who can rule with a good governess and put his people first to serve and protect them from avaricious. Despite, the many definitions of leadership, there is a consensus on three main key factors to understand it within groups and across society. Leadership is:

1. Interaction ( defined through social process)
2. Inspirational relationship built over time based on trust between leader and led
3. A process of legitimacy- building

### **Youth and Women as peacebuilders in Africa (14):**

In a continent with ongoing conflict and violence, Africa characterized by large youth population African Union through its agenda 2063 pursues to eliminate all forms of systemic inequalities, exploitation and mainstreamed in all development agendas. To supporting youth issues in development agenda. Many countries were participate youth in peacebuilding such as not limited to Sierra Leone where youth organization works with national government to achieve how youth can be drivers to peace. Second example, is Burundi where UNICEF is improving leadership skills of youth and adolescents to support their resilience against violence. More to mention, South Sudan where theater has become a tool to activate the role of young people in improving peace and reconciliation. (10)

AU leading in Youth Agenda to engage them in peace procedures and peacebuilding. This why Peace and Security council has committed an once a year open session on youth, peace and security during its sessions, for youth peace builders to brief the council on their work in peacebuilding,

The importance of the youth engagement in peace process and peacebuilding is very crucial for their role to escalate the war or playing to deescalate the conflict. Well known that Youth are front line each conflict and fire wall to each war. So, participating in peace process with mitigates the process and save future triggers. Investing in youth like ensuring upcoming peaceful future.

Examples of youth peace program:

- A youth for peace (Y4P) is Africa program of the peace and security Department. The program promote for participation of youth in all spectrums of peace and security by engaging them as leaders, partners and implementers of peace initiatives.

- Also, African youth Ambassadors for Peace for the five regions of Africa. The main works for them is engage their peers in their respective regions on dialogues for peace and their contribution.
- A report by UNFPA on resolution 2250 announced the major and greater role youth play in peace process. This resulted for five recommendations on how young people can play greater role in peacebuilding
  1. Support Youth visions of Peace
  2. Create space for youth to engage in political processes
  3. Facilitate and support dignified livelihoods
  4. Support education and capacity-building for peace
  5. Support intercommunity talk and exchanges

In other hands, the women's absence from decision making processes and bodies in the region impact many failures especially in peace agreements. Most peace processes do not include women, civil society and youth. Add to this priority is rarely given to women to address these conflicts and to participate in building sustainable peace. Important to know, the role of women in conflict as trigger despite their general tendency to despise war, or as victim (systematic rape) and their bodies have become the new battlefields (production of babies). After all suffering, women are still not consulted on issues of peace and nation-building. Most scholars believe that leaving women out of peace process is major hinders from finding long- lasting peace

### **Women as Peace Activists:**

In continent of war Africa's women act both an active and passive role in the restoration of peace. Sudan's women (western area) been used by tribes leaders to sing for war and weapon the tribes. Good to mention their strong effects in the men and they consider as bride of the tribe. On the other hand troops and other armed groups make rape as weapon to destroy the tribe's bride and they make it systematically (Tabhit Camps as example over 300 women been raped in same time. Ages between 9 to 70).

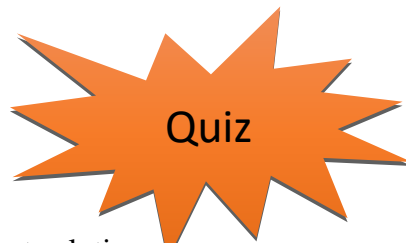
Women participation in peace talks are essential, focus on term of participating not representing. Despite of importance of women participation though women have not been fully engaged in the peace-making initiatives in their societies due to the following factors:

- Cultural Stereotypes

- Political favouritism and hegemony
- Not all women groups want to be at the negotiating table with warlords who helped create the conflict

In Africa women teach their kids values such as honesty, uprightness and the necessity to compromise (4).

- This is reason women have always been active promoters of harmony in community (culture peace)
- As well a term appears (mother as peace builder) is noted among women who trained their boys and teach them the rules of leadership, human relations and conflict resolution
- Those women remain full of knowledge to tap while engaging in peace agreement in time of conflict
- Women Activist also promote a vision of peace that goes beyond negotiating table
- Contribute to stopping violence and alleviating its impacts in multiple ways:
  - ✓ Providing humanitarian relief
  - ✓ Creating and facilitating the space for negotiations (Advocacy, exerting influence cultural and social means)
  - ✓ Playing vital role in promoting for rights
  - ✓ Women's grass- root leadership role is most visible in their communities. They organize to end conflict and build the skills necessary for peace building and reconciliation
  - ✓ Women on grass roots organization create solidarity networks combining between feminism and anti-militarism



Put circle around the best solutions:

1. Conflicts in the African continent often revolve around four main issues:
  - a) Identity, Share power, Distribution and Legitimacy
  - b) Bad actors, Share Power and Lands
  - c) Identity, Gender and bad governors
  
2. Africa boats with :
  - a) ethnic, cultural, linguistic, religious, environmental, and climatic diversity, and diversity of resources,
  - b) Crimes, Genocides, Land grapping and civil war
  - c) Ethnic, Cultural, linguistic and beautiful women
  - d) All the above
  
3. Complete the next sentence by select the right answer from the following:  
“Regarding to Gultung definition of negative peace and positive peace as the following:  
Negative peace is.....VS positive peace is .....

  - a) Negative peace is the absence of violence, the absence of war and the positive peace is the integration of human society
  - b) Negative peace is the interests instead of people, positive peace is the people instead interests
  - c) Negative peace is the interests and power sharing, Positive peace is social system

  
4. Preventing diplomacy has three pillars:
  - a) peacemaking, peace keeping, peacebuilding
  - b) Post conflict reconstruction, Transition issues, Conflict recovery
  - c) Civilian crisis management , Civilian post-conflict issues, Conflict transformation
  
5. Peace consolidation in Africa facing Four or more challenges, Circle the main :
  - a) Political Challenges, Institutional Challenges, Policy Challenges and Financial Challenges
  - b) Disabilities challenges, Armed groups challenges, IT challenges and Travel Challenges
  - c) All the above
  
6. Women have not been fully engaged in the peace making initiatives in their societies due to the following factors
  - a) Cultural Stereotypes
  - b) Political favoritism and hegemony
  - c) Not all women groups want to be at the negotiating table with warlords who helped create the conflict
  - d) All of the above

7. Mention the multiple ways that Contribute to stopping violence and alleviating its impacts.

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**UNIT TWO:**

**Conflict resolution and peace building in Africa AU Post – Conflict (Institutional frameworks):**

AU defines Post- Conflict Reconstruction and Development as comprehensive set of measures that seek to address the needs of countries emerging from conflict, including the needs of affected populations; prevent escalation of disputes; avoid relapse into violence; address the root causes of conflict; and consolidate sustainable peace.(8)

PCRD activities are integrated and are divided into three phases that are foreseen in;

- 1- The emergency: (short-term) phase.
- 2- The transition: (medium-term) phase.
- 3- The development: (long-term) phase.

These activities have six indicative elements are:

- Security; humanitarian.
- Emergency assistance.
- Political governance and transition.
- Socio-economic
- Reconstruction and development.
- Human rights.
- Justice and reconciliation.
- Women and gender.

**Post – Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) Framework:**

African Union policy on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRDR) presents a guide for the development of inclusive policies and strategies pursuing the following:

- Comprehensive and positive peace.
- Support sustainability of development.
- Facilitate the way for development (growth) and rebuild in countries and regions emerging from conflict.

The policy is distinguished as a flexible template, easy to be adapted to, and support, affected regions and countries. Supporting their projects to rebuilding, security and growth as each conflict has its unique features and characteristics.

The objectives gained by this policy include:

- a) Integration and promotion of peace and forestall relapse of violence.
- b) Tackle the root causes of conflict.
- c) Encouraging and fast-track planning and operation of reconstruction activities.
- d) Improving interaction, coordination and harmonization between and among various

actors involved in PCRDR processes

**A formative test at the end of the first week**

1. ~~What does the acronym PCRDR mean?~~
2. Define negative and positive peace with reference to Galtung?
3. Describe the challenges that face Peace consolidation in Africa?
4. Explain what makes peace consolidation precise and goal-oriented over Post- conflict peacebuilding?
5. Complete the paragraph by selecting the correct option below: The mission of IGAD is to assist and complement the efforts of the members' states to achieve, through increased cooperation: ....., peace and security, and economic cooperation and integration in the region
  - a) Food security and environmental protection
  - b) Diversity Management and Cultural Management
  - c) Women Empowerment and Resource Management.
6. Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRDR) presents a guide for the development of comprehensive policies and strategies seeking to:



- Facilitate the way for develop (growth) and rebuild in countries and regions emerging from conflict. True / False

### **Peace and Security: AU Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR):**

#### **Definition of DDR:**

DDR is a process of demilitarizing of official and official armed groups by controlling and reducing the possession of arms, disbanding non-state armed groups, and reducing the size of state security services, also creating the assisting conditions for former combatants to integrate into civil life. (19)

DDR process consists of a package of five stages; these stages can be summarized as: (40)

- 1- Weapon surrender
- 2- Assembly
- 3- Discharge
- 4- Short to medium term reinsertion
- 5- Longer-term reintegration.

#### **AU DDR Capacity Program:**

The aim of AU DDRCP is to support and improve members of African Union's capacities, and economic Communities and Regional Mechanisms for the following:

- Conflict Prevention
- Management and Resolution to support national, regional initiatives.

This is for, the project is part of the wider effort to enhance the AU regional security infrastructure.

#### **Rationale for AU Engagement in DDR on the African Continent:**

The AU Commission works link and support between short-term securities and longer – term recovery in the period of transition from war and to recovery starts so that peace and development can be built by its member's states who emerged from violent conflict, critical economic, political catastrophe and social crises.

#### **Lessons Learned from DDR activities in Africa:**

**Firstly**, DDR is crucial to restoring stability and preventing the relapse into conflict.

**Secondly**, for DDR to contribute to stabilization, it must also be accompanied by other economic, political and social reforms.

**Thirdly**, DDR is essentially a politically driven process and is a product of diplomacy and negotiations.

**Fourthly**, DDR is a process not a standard program and must be adapted to the particulars of the context.

**Finally**, DDR processes on the African continent must continue to build upon African values and the rich social capital that exists in all African countries.

#### **DDR and Peace Consolidation: A case from Sudan:**

A section on DDR was included in Sudan's Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) terminate the civil war between north and south in Sudan, signed on January 9, 2005. To manage the process three institutions were well established based on this agreement.

- National Council for DDR Co-ordination (NCDDRC).
- North Sudan DDR Commission (NSDDRC).
- South Sudan DDR Commission (SSDDRC).

The NCDDRC with collaboration of the DDR process were responsible of overall policy making, supervise, coordination, evaluation, and review of the DDR process, design, implementation, and management are the responsibility of the two commission which represent regional political bodies with civil society representation and support from the international community such as UN.

The planning, management and implementation activity should be conducted within the frame of interim and permanent DDR institutions. This is according to Article 24.4 of the CPA.

The total number of combatant to be disarmed is unknown, however they are going to be drawn mainly from the Sudanese Peoples liberation Movement and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF). THE DDR in Sudan is distinguished at the level of planning and not yet operated. Phased approach had been examined by the Interim DDR Program (IDDRP).

The IDDRP objectives are to make and develop the capacity of the DDR institutions as well as civil society while at the same time develop basic DDR process for chosen target (Special needs) groups. Such as not limited to:

- Women Associated with Armed Groups (WAAFG).
- Children Associated with armed forces Groups (CAAFG).
- Disabled former Combatant.



- a) Security; humanitarian, Emergency assistance, Political governance and transition, Socio-economic, Reconstruction and development, Human rights, Justice and reconciliation and Women and gender. Are the scope of which of the following :
  - a) United Nation
  - b) African Union
  - c) IGAD
  - d) All of the above
- b) Consolidate peace, promote sustainable development and pave the way for growth and regeneration in countries and regions emerging from conflict are the policy of which of the following:
  - a) United Nation
  - b) African Union
  - c) IGAD
  - d) All of the above
- c) DDR process consists of a package of five stages; these stages can be summarized as:
  - a) Weapon surrender, Assembly, Discharge, Short to medium term reinsertion and longer-term reintegration

- b) Arresting war Criminals, reduce grievances, support women, do no harm and collect damages
- c) Weapon surrender, Discharge, Short to medium term reinsertion and longer-term reintegration
- d) The DDR process in Sudan is in what stage?
  - a) planning stages
  - b) Implementation stage
  - c) Evaluation stage
  - d) All the above
- e) The objective of the IDDRP is to establish and develop.....
  - a) The capacity of DDR institutions and civil society
  - b) Initiating basic DDR processes for selected target (special needs) groups.
  - c) All the above
- f) The special needs groups include.....
  - a) Women Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (WAAFG)
  - b) Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (CAAFG),
  - c) Disabled Former Combatants.
  - d) All mentioned groups

### **UNIT THREE**

#### **Conflict Resolution and Peace Building Process Approaches and Strategies in Africa:**

The nature of the conflicts in Africa led to craft many peace agreements, most of them failed to fulfil their purposes by been tools for justices, peace and equality. Important to mention, the challenges faced initiating peace and development, which been buckled with weak political will or greedy interests.

It is necessary to examine different approaches and strategies toward peace, to explore the lessons learnt and analyse the culture, context and power relations. Towards, empower nation to begin to do a major task at the reconstruction of Africa, it will be required creating African institutions to work with African value for better reflection of the real needs and requires to gain positive peace in the continent.

This Unit discusses two important organizations aiming to work in peace and development in Africa.

- African Union
- Intergovernmental Authority on Development IGAD

Starting from the African Organization Unity AOU, 32 Heads of countries met in Ethiopia in 1963 to form the first African Organization after the colonialization. The OAU was the manifestation of the pan-African vision for an Africa that was united, free, and in control of its own destiny and this was solemnized in the OAU Charter in which the founding fathers recognized that freedom, equality, justice, and dignity were essential objectives for the achievement.( 9) The African Union (AU) was officially launched in July 2002 in Durban, South Africa, following a decision in September 1999 by its predecessor, the OAU to create a new continental organization to build on its work The purpose was to utilize the potential of the African continent and the mutual interest of the African Countries to achieve growth and economic development.

IGAD was created in 1996 to supersede the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development(IGADD), which was founded in 1986. The mission of IGAD is to assist and complement the efforts of the members' state to achieve, through increased cooperation: food security and environmental protection, peace and security, and economic cooperation and integration in the region. It focuses on mobilizing resources and promoting the objectives of the Common Market and South Africa COMESA.

#### **PEACE AND SECURITY-RELATED ACTIVITIES:**

IGAD has directed its efforts at achieving peace in different countries in East Africa, specifically Sudan and Somalia. Also, IGAD on its 10<sup>th</sup> Summit October 2003 has great focus on the tension between Ethiopia and Eretria. IGAD has engaged in programs of capacity building and awareness raising and conflict early warning. The organization is enveloped in other crucial issues like food security and developing appropriate modalities for regional peacekeeping. Terrorism is also high on the agenda of the IGAD member states, and the IGAD Heads of State and Government meeting at the 9th Summit in Khartoum in January 2002 passed a Resolution on Regional Cooperation to Combat Terrorism. In addition to the endorsement of an Implementation Plan on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism at the 10<sup>th</sup> Summit 2003 at Kampala. (17)

Sudan:

Two years after South Sudan had achieved its independent, apolitical unrest had started to appear within the LSPA the ruling party due to historical tribal division in South Sudan. As it's mentioned before the conflicts in Africa causes are due to weak governance, ethnic, tribal and mismanagement.

IGAD had played a major role in making peace building by gathering the two groups that were fighting in South Sudan, and an agreement of cessation of hostilities was reached, and two fighting partners shall respect the fundamental human rights, and the international principles at all times.

## 2. Somalia

IGAD and the OAU approached Ethiopian prime minister Melese Zenawi to organize peace talks and mediation process. Two-day meetings were held by IGAD member states and partners to create a committee supporting and facilitating the process in Ethiopia Jan. 1998. Italy, Canada, France, USA, Britain and UN attended the meeting. Issue of Somalia was the major discussion in the IGAD 6<sup>th</sup> summit 14-16 March 1998.

A declaration was adopted on the Somalia case. Assistance was provided to Somalia through the IGAD mechanism. In October 1998, Ethiopia held a one-day conference. The conference decided to establish a 15-member committee to lead a new peace and reconciliation effort in Somalia, named as the Somalia Frontline States Technical Committee. It contained representatives from the seven IGAD member states, the OAU and the Arab League.

The Declaration on Cessation of Hostilities, signed by 800 delegates, witnessed the signature. It articulated the cessation of all hostilities from 27 October and creation of a federal government. In 2003 the negotiation broke down and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government summit demanded the African Union to assist in resuming facilitation of the reconciliation process in Somalia. Further to mention, the summit decided to change the committee's name and expand its membership to take in; Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Uganda and Sudan. Groups of leaders on 29 January 2004 from Somali decided to move negotiation into final phase and paved the way for adoption of Transitional Federal Charter. Agreement signed in Nairobi, Kenya. The charter submits a legal action plan/ framework for a period of five years as a transitional period in Somalia.

A summative Test at the end of the module

1. In no more than 150 words summarize the spectrum of peace in the African context:
2. Explain with example the following statement: the colonizer followed multiple methods to enable him to tighten his control over the African continent and its peoples

3. Describe a negative peace process from Africa and explain the reasons behind its negativity
4. In one paragraph discuss the Rationale for AU Engagement in DDR on the African Continent:
5. Mention 3 lesson learnt from DDR activities in Africa
6. In two paragraph summarize the role of IGAD in Somalia case.
7. Summarize case of Somalia in two paragraph



Quiz:

1. The two important organizations working for peace and development in Africa are?
  - a) African Union and Intergovernmental Authority on Development IGAD
  - b) African Union and UNDP
  - c) Intergovernmental Authority on Development IGAD and United State Institute for Peace
2. The essential objectives for the pan- African vision essential to achieve were the.....
  - a) United, free, and in control of its own destiny
  - b) freedom, equality, justice, and dignity
  - c) All mentioned
3. Complete the paragraph by select the correct option below: The mission of IGAD is to assist and complement the efforts of the members' state to achieve, through increased cooperation: ....., peace and security, and economic cooperation and integration in the region
  - a) Food security and environmental protection
  - b) Diversity Management and Cultural Management

Women Empowerment and Resource Management

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