

Office of the Special Adviser on Africa

**Report of the
Civil Society Consultations on the Comprehensive Review of the
recommendations contained in the 1998 Report of the Secretary-
General on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace
and Sustainable Development in Africa,
Convened by the UN Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA),
10-11 June 2010, Nairobi, Kenya**

Introduction

In 1998 the report on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa was submitted to the General Assembly and to the Security Council (A/52/871-S/1998/318). The report contained a number of key recommendations addressed to the United Nations and to the international community on how to avert, manage and resolve conflict and promote durable peace and long-term sustainable social and economic development.

Much has changed in Africa and in the rest of the world since the report was issued. In view of the developments of the last decade, in 2007 the Secretary-General of the United Nations proposed a comprehensive review of the recommendations of the original 1998 report covering the commitments made, the actions taken, the progress achieved and the lessons learned. In 2009, the General Assembly, in its resolution A/RES/63/304, asked the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its sixty-fifth session, a report on the outcome of the review of the recommendations of his 1998 report, focusing on new and emerging challenges and persistent obstacles, as well as innovative solutions, gains and accomplishments.

The United Nations has long recognized the key role of civil society organisations (CSOs) in fostering peace and development at the local, national, regional and international levels, in promoting participation, and enhancing the accountability and transparency of the activities of public authorities. With this in mind the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA) conducted consultations with Civil Society in the format of an expert group meeting in Nairobi, Kenya. The goal was to ensure that the views, insights and recommendations of civil society organizations were adequately taken into account during the comprehensive review process and properly reflected in the final Report of the Secretary-General.

The consultations brought 30 participants from all over Africa (See annex I for participant list). The experts provided their assessment on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1998 report of the Secretary-General. The following questions were posed to participants to guide discussions during the consultations: What progress and achievements have been made by Africa, the UN and the international community since 1998 in implementing the recommendations of the Secretary General's report? What role do CSOs see for themselves in promoting peace and development at the African local, national, regional and at the international levels? How can the UN better assist CSO's in achieving mutually agreeable goals? What are the challenges that Africa will face in the near future and how can the UN and the international community better assist African countries, institutions and CSOs to deal with them? What are the partnerships, mechanisms and resources the UN needs to put in place to better assist Africa and its institutions in promoting peace and development in the continent? What innovative solutions are generated within the civil society community to successfully respond to Africa's long standing and emerging challenges?

The consultations assisted the OSAA and the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Africa in their processes of reconsidering the mechanisms and partnerships necessary to ensure greater cooperation and impact of UN interventions in Africa.

OSAA considers the consultations with civil society to have been a critical element in the UN system's deepening engagement by the in Africa. In the process of this comprehensive review process the UN system, through the Interagency Task Force on Africa, has, acknowledged the need to better structure its relations with the CSOs, in Africa. The UN system recognizes that while civil society is now routinely consulted on intergovernmental processes such as with the AU, and by individual UN agencies and Funds, the consultation marked the first time that African civil society groups were convened in Africa and consulted on a system-wide UN Review Process. This, hopefully, paves the way for further UN-CSO engagements on such processes and potentially broadens the scope of future engagements on peace and development issues.

OUTCOMES OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY CONSULTATIONS

The first session of the consultations was devoted to assessing the degree to which the 1998 recommendations had been implemented, reviewing the gains and achievements of the last decade and the trends since 1998 and considering the lessons learned in the three pillars of UN activity, namely Peace and Security, Human Rights and Development. The following is an account of discussions.

Peace and Security: gains and trends

During the last decade Africa has been building institutions for collective problem-solving. The AU Constitutive Act has been adopted and the AU Commission has been created. The AU Peace and Security Council, the Continental Early Warning System, the Panel of the Wise, Africa's Standby Force and the Peace Fund are essential parts of Africa's Peace and Security Architecture. Other protocols and legal frameworks related to the protection of human rights or the promotion of democracy have also been adopted.

Since 1998, the role of NGOs has been enhanced by growing capacity and by the recognition of governments of its value in holding public authorities accountable and asking for increased transparency. CSOs have substantially increased their capacity and expertise in several areas, especially in responding to conflict at the community level as well as in research, analysis and advocacy. Confidence and trust between governments and CSOs has grown.

The UN and the international community have also gradually recognized the important role of CSOs; for example, as essential partners in the work of the peacebuilding commission in jointly working to mobilize financial resources and political will to ensure successful transitions from conflict to peace. CSOs have developed wider networking among themselves and established deeper solidarity, increased engagement with governments and increased interaction with the UN and African stakeholders, including the AU and the Regional Economic Communities. This has led to wider African-wide capacity to act and to engage in a number of areas.

Progress has also been made on regional integration and there is an increase in the partnerships between civil society and RECS, for example, WANEP runs the Early Conflict Warning Programme for ECOWAS. However, it is the only civil society organization that has been given such a role.

Civil society organizations are also advocates for, and the key facilitators of community led grassroots approaches to conflict prevention and resolution. Such grassroots approaches are critical to securing and ensuring peace and development in the longer term. As national governments, subregional institutions, the AU and the UN now recognizes, initiatives at this level will be critical in addressing the social and economic imbalances, as well as new challenges that are likely to be the source of conflict in future. Consequently governments and sub regional groups are increasingly rethinking their

engagement with the CSOs and engaging more with them on issues of peace and security including in mechanisms such as the district level or regional peace committees found in Ghana and other countries or in district security committees.

Civil society groups are also increasingly the key implementing agencies during humanitarian crises. Increasingly, UN agencies and funds engaged in humanitarian work rely upon civil society organizations most of whom are already deployed on the ground, to be the first responders to threats such as floods, and to provide key services in displacement and refugee camps, including water, sanitation, health services including reproductive health services for women.

Civil society engagement in previously non-traditional areas of engagement such as in peace keeping, demobilization and reintegration, and security sector reform is also on the rise. In the next decade, the trend towards more inclusion of CSO by national, regional and international organization in their processes as well as instances of greater partnership is expected to continue.

Economic Development: gains and trends

The last decade has witnessed an increased influence and participation by CSOs in the economic policy formulation of governments. An enhanced consultative process set up by governments and African institutions with CSO partners at the regional and continental levels is bringing about increased accountability.

Improved information sharing, networking and cooperation between governments and CSOs have led to the establishment of better negotiating platforms, especially in trade and investment matters. In some instances, government delegations now include civil society experts to provide advice during international negotiations, as in the Copenhagen Climate Change talks and the Doha trade rounds.

National governments, in cooperation with the UN are also routinely including CSOs in the process of defining and implementing national poverty reduction strategies drawn by the countries and in the follow-up to ensure their implementation.

Human Rights: gains and trends

The last decade has also seen substantial normative achievements in the area of human rights, especially at the level of the African Union. Out of the current 40 AU treaties, 14 are related to human rights, with many references throughout the other treaties of both human rights and human security. Substantive progress has also been made in the fields of criminal courts and in the fight against impunity both at regional and national levels.

The role of the AU Peace and Security Council in advancing and advocating human rights has gradually been acknowledged by African states. Of particular importance is the replacement of the principle of non interference by the principle of non indifference in

the AU Constitutive Act. The AU/UN cooperation on Human Rights has been enhanced through the Ten Year Capacity Building Programme for the AU Commission and with an increased number of UN Human Rights presences throughout the continent.

There is now a normative framework for the protection of Human Rights in Africa at the continental, The African charter of Human and people's Rights, sub regional, with several instruments drawn by the Regional Economic Communities and even national level, with concrete human rights programmes of action. Naturally, there are implementation challenges, but there is a move in the right direction. Most significantly, African instruments regard all rights (social, economic and political) as equal.

Persistent obstacles to a durable peace

Discussions highlighted the specific underlying causes of continuing regional, cross-border and internal conflicts in Africa and the underlying causes of economic and social underdevelopment.

The complexity of conflicts in Africa; their external and internal causes, governance issues, border and diversity management issues, rule of law, corruption and youth unemployment, poor integration into in the world economy, and institutional weaknesses. are some of the key obstacles to durable peace in Africa.

Unconstitutional changes of power, prolonged leadership beyond constitutionally mandated terms, lack of investment in human capital, and poor management of land and natural resources all make durable peace difficult to attain.

There is a need to address the structural weakness of the state that prevents economic and social development. A hallmark of state weakness in Africa is its inability to meet the social and security needs of the population.

In spite of substantive progress in electoral processes and democratization, in some instances political power holders are still not accountable and responsible to citizens. In those circumstances, citizens, although active in elections, are largely unable to shape their future through political participation or influence the policies that will impact their lives.

Prolonged conflicts often leave nations destitute, making them fragile, increasing social inequalities and destroying the social fabric. Failed peace agreements and poor implementation of agreed policy frameworks and instruments remains a major obstacle to peace. To address these issues, it is imperative to strengthen the state and its leadership, both at the public and the private domains. Ensuring adequate and timely resources dedicated to peace consolidation and sustainable development in post-conflict countries remains the major challenge that African countries and the international community need to urgently address.

Persistent Obstacles to Sustainable Development

Africa has often been left out of the global economic processes. When globalization has indeed happened or whenever African economies have been integrated into the world trade system, the integration has been dysfunctional. Many African economies are still externally dependent and driven by the export of raw commodities. This does not foster or stimulate industrialization and the creation of income-generating employment...

Although external aid is still regarded as a critical component to lift Africa out of poverty, Aid is neither sustainable nor reliable, and comes with a plethora of conditionalities that may, in some instances, be counterproductive to the very objectives of that assistance. When not properly managed or provided through adequate transparent mechanism, External Aid may lead to corruption and may worsen governance. When economic development and national budgets are donor-dependent, governments may end up focusing on meeting donor requirements and less on being transparent and accountable to their own citizens.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is often touted as the key to growing African economies. Not all FDI is, however, good for Africa. It is necessary to ensure that FDI is indeed geared towards creating sustainable jobs or improving the transport linkages in Africa necessary to facilitate trade and commerce. At present, most African countries are offering taxation incentives to obtain FDI. Competition for private investors often prompts governments to offer tax exemption. While such exemptions are beneficial, especially where private investments are cash intensive, they are not universally appropriate. Sometimes competition among countries can cause governments to offer too many concessions often leading to a reduction instead of increase in government revenues and limited or no benefits to the country from the investment. Africa would benefit from FDI that is responsive to the economic development needs of the continent and that promotes the economic diversification, trade, jobs and industrialization.

There is currently an emphasis on export-led growth which is outward-looking and usually tied to natural commodities. Yet the extractive commodities trade pays very low royalties in Africa, in some cases as low as 1%. Additionally, extraction of natural resources may cause significant damage to the environment, for which most companies do not take responsibility. Dependence on commodity trade does little to help Africa change its traditional trade patterns.

Africa's development will not be achieved unless value-added industries are created and intraregional trade is promoted. Regional integration holds the key to economic and social development in Africa and has the potential to greatly contribute to peace and security. If well managed, the free movement of people and their interaction could be used as a confidence-building measure among neighbours and may reduce the incidence of inter-communal conflict.

In spite of Arica's sustained economic growth during the last decade, the daily lives of millions of Africans have not improved by much. Whereas some of the economic recipes,

such as privatization and liberalization of trade policies, have lead to economic growth, these have not necessarily had an impact or trickled down to the people. In fact, some of the traditional policies led by the Bretton Woods institutions have often lead to decreased trade revenue for a country and exacerbated income inequalities. Growing inequalities and marginalization of large sectors of society from the economic assets of the country, especially urban unemployed youth, can lead to social conflicts, making vulnerable populations more susceptible to political instrumentalization.

As a consequence of deregulation, another much-touted growth policy tool, some states have found themselves weakened and due to the lost control over key economic sectors, unable to provide appropriate social services. The notion of private sector-led growth assumes the existence of a strong private sector, which not always the case in parts of Africa.

Underinvestment in education and underinvestment in rural infrastructure continue to hamper social and economic development and prevent the achievement of the MDGs. Additionally the absence of pro-poor policies and the lack of sufficient mobilization of national resources make social investment a difficult choice for many countries. Without domestic sources of revenue for investment, it is difficult to attain growth and development.

Corruption, trade mispricing, tax havens, and other illegal financial outflows out of Africa are draining the already limited resources of the continent. It is thus necessary to urgently address capital flight out of Africa. This will require greater international commitment to implementing existing programmes to track and repatriate Africa's looted assets.

The lack of political will to address long-standing development problems and the lack of consensus on how to attain sustainable development in Africa are two major issues that need to be urgently addressed to fight poverty and ameliorate the living conditions of the people of Africa.

New and emerging challenges related to Development

While the first section of the discussion dealt extensively with past achievements and persistent challenges. The second section focused on future and emerging challenges as well as the institutional arrangements and the necessary partnerships to address them.

The current global crises (food, financial, economic, energy and climate) have already had a huge impact in Africa and will continue to do so in the foreseeable future. Because of the food crisis, for example, over a billion people worldwide are going hungry. Since 2008 this figure has increased by 300,000. The food crisis and rising costs of fuel precipitated food riots in Liberia and other countries in Africa.

The problem of food security in Africa is partly consequence of the lack of investment in agriculture; only seven countries in Africa have met their commitment to invest 10% of

GDP into agriculture. In spite of its benefits for the environment, it is feared that the shift to bio-energy has the potential to further increase food insecurity.

The energy crisis is increasing demand for energy crop production which, in the future, could be a cause for land conflicts. Governments and private enterprises have recently been looking for opportunities to increase food production by acquiring huge swaths of prime arable land in Africa. Land with high food production potential is being turned over to private sector corporations for bio-energy production or food production to export abroad. This practice could bring further food scarcity for local communities, political and social confrontations and further marginalization of small-scale farmers that are being pushed away from their lands. In order to make poverty and hunger history in Africa, it is essential that governments formulate and implement appropriate policies which fully take into account the needs of small farmers, the national food security requirements and, in view of the damaging effects of climate change, climate adaptation and mitigation needs. Though it is costly (an estimated \$182 billion) and will necessarily need assistance from the international community, adapting to climate change is Africa's only realistic option. Mitigating the causes of global warming is not a viable strategy for Africa. In line with viable public policies, it is also necessary to increase transfer of technology, particularly climate change adaptation technology, to help Africa overcome its effects.

In order to design and implement appropriate economic policies it is necessary to embrace policies such as decentralization and devolution of central government powers and resources to regions and districts to better ensure that people are involved, consulted and actively participate, in governance. Done properly, devolution of central government powers and resources makes government and services more accessible which improves the lives of communities. However, there is a need to ensure that such policies are not misused, and decentralization and devolution of government does not end up being seen as an endorsement for the creation of ethnic enclaves.

Africa has experienced progress in some socio-economic areas. While spending in the education sector in Africa has improved, more investment is needed in developing opportunities for Africa's youth, especially in generating decent employment. Private sector on its own cannot create enough jobs; the government needs to create an environment which is conducive to investment to facilitate meeting this challenge.

Some of the key challenges for development facing the continent in the future include:

1. The need for Africa to create sound economic policies that take into account the poor and address the issue of equitable distribution of wealth, resources and opportunities
2. The need to enhance effective domestic resource mobilization
3. The need to encourage industrialization and diversification in Africa
4. The need for African countries to ensure effective human resource development and the creation of decent employment

5. The need for African countries to balance their social, economic and political pressures

New and Emerging challenges related to Peace and Security

Fragile states and weak governance institutions, electoral fraud, piracy, transnational organized crime including drug trafficking, terrorism and the growth of fundamentalism are some of the key emerging challenges to peace and security in Africa.

In some countries there is a growing distrust between states and their citizens as states fail to address social and economic problems. African States have to be strong in order to lead development and ensure security for all. States must also find ways to avoiding potential conflicts arising from the marginalization of citizens from government structures. This can only happen when citizens are empowered to build capable states through political participation and involvement and by holding authorities accountable.

The fragility of African states has provided the ground for the rising of internal armed opposition and other groups and has prevented the resolution of conflicts. Peace processes peace settlements increasingly involve power sharing agreements between former warring factions that embrace political forms. Implementation of such agreements is often fraught with many challenges. Africa has recently witnessed an increased number of unconstitutional changes of power and several examples of electoral and post-electoral violence, especially where political elites exploit ethnic rivalries and tension as a tool for mobilization.

The question of impunity, especially for mass violence, remains largely unaddressed and is a potential source of conflict as people and communities fail to see justice and reparations for the damage caused. The link between security, justice and peace, as well as the sequencing between peace consolidation and transitional justice needs to be better defined and enhanced. In order to effectively address and manage conflicts, it is also necessary to better understand how conflicts and war economies function, for example the case in Somalia, so that the local, national and international strategies can be designed.

In spite for calls from the UN Security Council, CSOs, government and other partners to recognize the critical role of women and youth in peace and security issues, their involvement in conflict prevention and resolution is still minimal. Both groups can play an important role as community facilitators and actors for peace. Unemployed and undereducated youth, when not properly engaged, are more likely to fall prey to political actors seeking to use them to perpetrate violence. Gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict situations is an issue of growing concern, one that will continue to require concerted effort from the international community...

Some of the key challenges for peace and security facing the continent in the future are:

1. The need for the international community provide incentives to countries effectively addressing peace and development challenges
2. The need for African states to implement adequate policies, particularly in relation to the management of diversity, to address current trend of ethnic politicization and the ensuing conflicts
3. The need for Africa to continue working on its economic and political integration with a view to easing political and ethnic tensions
4. The need for the continent to build a better cadre of leadership in Africa and a more engaged population
5. The need for the international community to renew its commitment and deliver on its promises to support Africa's durable peace and sustainable development

Partnerships

The meeting discussed the institutional arrangements and partnerships necessary to effectively address the persistent obstacles to peace and development and the emerging challenges in Africa, namely, partnerships with intergovernmental institutions and among civil society groups and how to ensure that women's' issues are incorporated and mainstreamed in those arrangements.

Proposals were offered on how to enhanced existing partnerships, the role for national (civil society, private sector, governmental institutions), sub-regional institutions (RECs), regional, (AU) and international organizations (UN, bilateral donors) in finding better solutions and mechanisms as well as how to create and leverage new strategic partnerships.

Partnerships between civil society and intergovernmental organizations

Although interactions between civil society and governments are often strained when it comes to peace and security matters, in countries such as Guinea and Liberia and at the sub regional and regional levels, the role of civil society in peace and security is being increasingly recognized.

Interactions between civil society, regional and international organizations have considerably evolved since 1990s. The former OAU did have established agreements with certain organizations, like women groups, which granted them observer status. It also offered observer status to technical organizations. However, few CSOs were actively involved in any peace or political actions.

The AU has granted NGOs observer status, although the criterion for doing so is particularly strict: the observer status has to be supported by the state where the CSO is based and 50 percent of the CSO's funding sources must be African. These requirements mirror the situation in many national states, where there are very restrictive laws about external funding. These restrictions greatly limit the capacity of CSOs as national governments rarely set aside parts of the national budgets to fund civil society activities. Most African CSOs depend in fact of external funding.

Sub regional organizations, such as ECOWAS, have created their own innovative ways of interacting with CSOs, granting them two different statuses: Status B, which allows CSOs to enter into and listen to the proceedings of the deliberative bodies of ECOWAS, and Status A, where the CSO has access to meeting documentation and can make presentations to those bodies.

Today there are an important number of active and well-organized regional CSO umbrella groups. These help small CSOs to enhance their capacity and leverage their influence as they allow small organizations to be represented at the regional level, participate in regional and continental processes and access information. Establishing a strong presence of CSOs at the Headquarters of regional and sub regional organizations should be encouraged and supported. This would facilitate the advocacy work of civil society, enhance their research and analysis capacity and, most important, and have direct access to policy makers. CSOs must have a more strategic approach to gaining and acquiring information and in keeping themselves informed about decisions, meeting and discussions.

Some AU bodies such as the Pan African Parliament may be weak and they may be struggling to get space in the AU, however, constructive engagement with even these organizations is important.

Partnerships for Human Security

Regional and international organizations are increasingly taking advantage of the expertise, networks, reach and capacity of CSOs. In most cases, CSOs are capable of a more rapid response and have a greater degree of flexibility than intergovernmental organizations in addressing peace and development challenges. Establishing better and more coherent partnerships with states, regional and international organizations based on comparative advantages and capacity can greatly contribute to improving timely and effective interventions.

For CSOs, partnerships are a useful way to undertake resource mobilization. Working with partners, whether they be other CSOs, the UN, AU, sub regional groups or national governments makes it easier to access funding than working alone. Today there are more Pan African organizations offering African solutions to Africa's problems. The legitimacy and credibility of larger African organizations can be used by smaller organizations. Smaller organizations can offer expertise and knowledge on specific issues to larger groups.

The growing use of formal agreements, such as Memorandums of Understanding when intergovernmental bodies partner up with CSOs is an indicator of the rising number of cooperative arrangements between the two. In addition, the growing trend of governments and UN agencies to include civil society experts in their delegation when dealing with issues such as trade and climate change, or the increasing number of CSOs

involved in formal consultative processes has improved CSO capacity to intervene in national and intergovernmental processes and to effectively make their voices heard.

The definition of human security has been expanded in recent years to include everything that makes for a more equitable and fair society which is less likely to be prone to social tensions and conflict. The increased capacity of CSOs will allow them to better intervene in all areas of human security. However to do so, CSOs will have to harmonize approaches and share good practices with each other. Further there is need for African civil society to engage in local fundraising, including from the private sector, which will reduce dependency on external funders. Governments will need to ensure budgetary allocations for civil society. Similarly, national, sub-regional and international organization should continue to work towards better engagement of civil society in policy formulation.

Mainstreaming Women's Rights

Although considerable attention has increasingly been paid to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and specifically to the wellbeing and security of women, the rights of women in Africa continue to be violated. Despite the frameworks of protection and engagement stipulated in Security Council Resolutions 1325, 1820 1880, and 1829, gender-based and sexual violence against women as a weapon of war are on the rise, especially in conflict and post-conflict situations. Women's participation in democratic and decision making organs such as parliaments, councils, and local governing structures is also limited, which affects the type of policies being made.

Women's participation in the resolution of conflict and in peace processes remains marginal. In part this is due to the lack of women's education and skills in mediation and other peace tools. While there are already initiatives to offer such training, for example through mock negotiations, they are inadequate. Women and girls face unique needs that need to be continually highlighted and specifically addressed.

The Africa Union has declared the decade 2010-2020 to be Africa's Women Decade. Under this umbrella, the AU, and its partners, will focus on one or two key areas of concern for women every three years during the decade. The AU has also declared 2010 as the Year of Peace in Africa. These two occasions offer an opportunity to bring the issue of women's involvement in peace and post conflict reconstruction and their specific needs in conflict and post conflict settings to the forefront of the AU agenda and to press for a more coherent and concerted approach.

On the economic side, women face many challenges. Economic disadvantages continue to make women more prone to violence, and vulnerable to people trafficking and commercial sex work. The issue of land rights, particularly in countries where populations were displaced by war remains a major concern. This particularly affects women as they find it harder than men to gain access to land.

Annex 1

Civil Society Consultations
June 10-11,
The Intercontinental Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya

Participants List.

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Annex 2



United Nations
Office of the Special Adviser on Africa

Consultations with Civil Society Organizations
On the Comprehensive Review of the Recommendations Contained in the 1998 Report of
the Secretary-General on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and
Sustainable Development

Nairobi (Kenya), Intercontinental Hotel. 10-11 June 2010

Meeting Agenda

DAY I - THURSDAY, 10 JUNE 2010

10:00 – 10:15: Welcome Remarks

Ms. Mieke Ikegame, Chief, Coordination, Advocacy and Programme
Development Unit. Office of the Special Adviser on Africa.

10.15- 14.00 (Morning Session) A decade of progress

*This session will address the progress made in the implementation of 1998
recommendations: Analysis and assessment of achievement made, the trends occurring
since 1998 and the lessons learned*

10.15- 10.30: Peace, Security and Governance: Brief overview of key
developments in the peace and security area in Africa over the last
Decade- *Desire Assogbavi OXFAM (AU Liaison Unit)*

10.30- 11.15: Responses, contributions and discussions.

11.15- 11.30: Tea Break

11.30 – 11.45: Overview of key developments and issues related to Africa's
economic development over the last decade- *Dereje Alemayehu,*
(Christian Aid)

11.45- 12.00: Responses, contributions and discussions.

12.00- 12.15 Overview and evolution of the respect of Human Rights in Africa over the last decade- *Ibrahima Kane (CCP-AU)*

12.15 – 13.00: Responses, contributions and discussions.

13.00- 14.00: Lunch Break

14.00 – 17.30 (Afternoon Session) Persistent obstacles in the attainment of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

This session will consist of discussions of the specific underlying causes of continuing regional, cross-border and internal conflicts in Africa and the underlying causes of economic and social under-development

14.00- 14.10: Underlying causes of conflict in Africa and persistent obstacles to durable peace an overview – *Elizabeth Otitodun, (Centre for Conflict Resolution)*

14.10 - 15.00: Responses, contributions and discussions.

15.15- 15.30 Underlying causes and persistent obstacles to sustainable development in Africa – *Jane Nalunga, (SEATINI)*

15.30- 16.30 Responses, contributions and discussions.

16.30- 16.45: Tea Break

16.45- 17.00: Linkages between Peace and Development issues facing Africa – *Olivier Deau (AMADEUS)*

17.00 – 17.30: Responses, contributions and discussions.

DAY 2 FRIDAY, 11 JUNE 2010

10:00 – 10:15: RECAP (Key contributions from previous session)

Ms. Mieko Ikegame, Chief, Coordination, Advocacy and Policy Development Unit. Office of the Special Adviser on Africa.

10.15- 14.00 (Morning Session) new and emerging challenges in Africa

This session will identify future and emerging challenges as well as the institutional arrangements and the necessary partnerships to address them; provide specific recommendations on how to address them; List priorities to be addressed to the General Assembly.

10.15- 10.30: Emerging Issues: New and emerging challenges related to Development and specific recommendations on how to address these issues- *Angela Wauye (ACORD)*

10.30- 11.30: Responses, contributions and discussions.

11.30- 11.45: Tea Break

11.45 – 12.00: Emerging Issues: New and Emerging challenges related to Peace and Security and recommendations on how to address them – *Roba Sharamo, (ISS Addis Ababa Office)*

12.00- 13.00: Responses, contributions and discussions.

13.00 - 14.00: Lunch Break

14.00 – 17.30 (Afternoon Session) innovative solutions, mechanisms and partnerships

This session will make proposals for solutions, mechanisms and partnerships including but not limited to enhanced role for national (civil society, private sector, governmental institutions), sub-regional institutions (RECs), regional, (AU) and international organizations (UN, bilateral donors...) and the role of new strategic partnerships.

14.00- 14.10: Civil society engagement with regional and sub-regional institutions and the UN- Which mechanisms and how to make partnerships work- a way forward – *Ibrahima Kane (CCP-AU)*

14.10 – 14.45: Responses, contributions and discussions.

- 14.45- 15.00: Strategic partnerships between civil society, regional groups and UN on Human Security in Africa - the next decade- *Augusta Muchai, (ISS Nairobi Office)*
- 15.00- 16.00 Responses, contributions and discussions.
- 16.00- 16.20: Tea Break
- 16.20- 16.30: Mainstreaming Women's Rights over the next decade, what mechanisms and partnerships will be needed? - *Norah Matovu Winyi (FEMNET)*
- 16.30 – 17.30: Responses, contributions and discussions.
- 17:30: Closing remarks.
- Ms. Mieke Ikegame, Chief, Coordination, Advocacy and Programme Development Unit. Office of the Special Adviser on Africa.