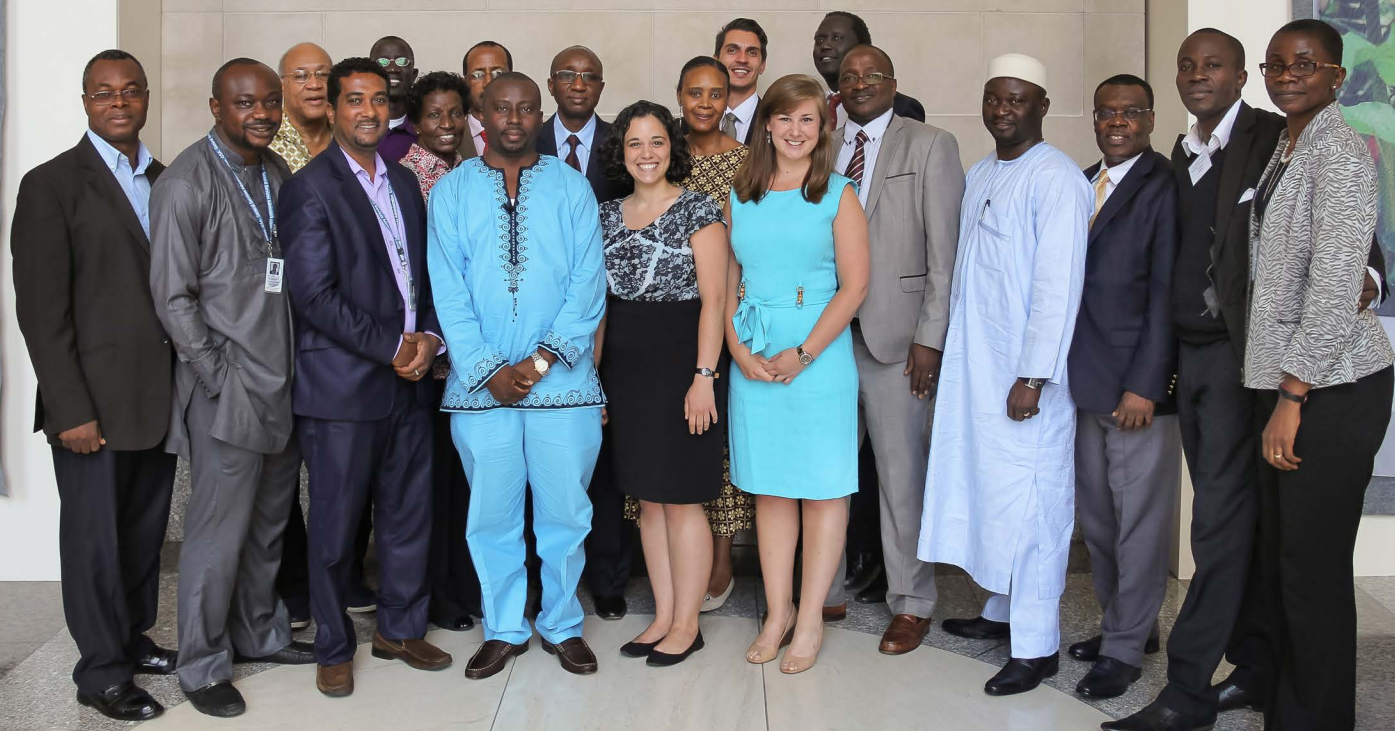


Peacebuilding, Development, and the New Economic Paradigm in Africa

Report on the 2015 Southern Voices
Network Annual Conference

MEN'S HEARTS WAIT UPON US,
MEN'S LIVES HANG IN THE
BALANCE; MEN'S HOPES
CALL UPON US TO SAY
WHAT WE WILL DO. WHO SHALL
LIVE UP TO THE GREAT TRUST?
WHO DARES FAIL TO TRY?



Hosted by the Africa Program
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
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May 26–29, 2015



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The Southern Voices Network

*Eliciting and Applying Local Knowledge for
Peacebuilding and State-building in Africa*

About the Southern Voices Network

The Southern Voices Network (SVN) is a consortium of research and policy organizations from across Africa, plus the Wilson Center. The network seeks to foster dialogue and increase the visibility of African perspectives within the U.S. policy arena. The goal of the network is to support the development of informed and mutually-beneficial U.S.-Africa policy. The SVN achieves this by:

- Hosting scholars from the network for a 3-month residency at the Wilson Center in Washington, D.C.
- Organizing first-class conferences that link members to one another and to U.S. policymakers and practitioners
- Producing best-in-class policy analysis through briefs, reports, and posts on the Africa Program blog, Africa Up Close

The Southern Voices Network was established in 2011 with the generous support of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Southern Voices Conferences

The Africa Program hosts annual conferences both in Washington, D.C. and on the continent to promote dialogue within the network and share important recommendations and ideas with a wider audience. It is our hope that such collaborations will be a positive contribution to Global North and Global South policy debates.

2015 Annual Conference Objectives

The primary objective of the annual conference is to bring together key policy and research institutes from the African continent, in order to provide an avenue for African voices to inform the U.S. policy dialogue around peacebuilding and state-building in Africa. This year, the conference dialogue focused on the theme “African Peacebuilding, Development, and the New Economic Paradigm.”

Through a four-day series of training, planning, and policy sessions, the annual conference aims to afford participants the opportunity to meet with select U.S. policymakers working on U.S.-Africa relations; to enhance individual, organization, and network capacities and outreach through capacity-building workshops; to strengthen intra-SVN collaboration; and to facilitate strategic thinking on issues crucial to Africa and U.S.-Africa relations.

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For more information please visit <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/article/the-southern-voices-network>

A Note from the Director

Dear Southern Voices Network Members and Friends:

On 26–29 May 2015, the Wilson Center Africa Program hosted the Southern Voices Network (SVN) Annual Conference, which brought together 14 representatives from SVN member organizations representing 12 African countries, for a conference in Washington, D.C. Through a series of plenary and policy sessions, we were able to dive deeply into key issues surrounding the conference theme, “African Peacebuilding, Development, and the New Economic Paradigm.”

The SVN project is a much-needed effort that fills a critical void in U.S.-Africa relations. Even before joining the Wilson Center in March 2014, I was a supporter of the project, which was started by my predecessor Steve McDonald in 2011. The SVN conference provided an opportunity for me to become better acquainted with the SVN members organizations and their leadership, and to discuss key issues related to peacebuilding and development in Africa.

The Annual Conference plays a crucial role in the Southern Voices Network by facilitating the sharing of lessons learned and best practices on peacebuilding and state-building in Africa, promoting dialogue between U.S. policymakers and African think tanks on issues of importance to both Africa and the United States, and promoting intra-SVN collaboration among members. This year’s conference did not disappoint, and the individual expertise, experience, and perspectives brought to the table facilitated lively discussion, rigorous analysis, as well as creative and strategic thinking on the challenges of and opportunities for peace and state-building in Africa.

The conference provided a platform for inclusive dialogue featuring African and American experts alike, covering a range of topics from lessons learned from and new strategies for consolidating peace, growing economic prosperity while also fostering sustainable economic development, highlighting African approaches to peacebuilding; and reconstructing Africa’s healthcare systems. SVN members also discussed the past, present, and future trajectory of the SVN, identifying strategies for consolidating progress and increasing reach, as well as outlining areas where the SVN could be strengthened in the future.

Additionally, the conference included capacity-building workshops on using social media to expand an organization’s reach, fundraising for policy research, and writing for U.S. policy audiences.

The conference was an outstanding success, and I remain grateful for the impressive work being done by the SVN member organizations. I am also very grateful to the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which has funded the program since its inception.

As we look to the future, our next annual conference—to be held in March 2016 in South Africa—will be an even bigger and more impactful gathering, as we are currently expanding the SVN network by five more organizations. I am excited about the progress the SVN has made to date, and look forward to working with all members to increase the reach and impact of the program in the coming years.

Dr. Monde Muyangwa
Director, Wilson Center Africa Program

Africa: Peacebuilding, Development, and the New Economic Paradigm

One of the primary goals of the Southern Voices Network is to link network members to U.S. policymakers and practitioners, thereby increasing the visibility of African perspectives within the U.S. policy arena. Through two policy sessions, the conference provided a platform for members to share their analyses and perspectives on peacebuilding and development in Africa with each other, while also facilitating substantive dialogue between SVN members and U.S. stakeholders on these issues, including the U.S. Congress, Department of State, Department of Defense, Agency for International Development (USAID), Institute of Peace (USIP), and Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC).

Peacebuilding and Inclusive Development in Africa

The first policy session addressed U.S. and African perspectives on the most critical issues to peacebuilding and inclusive development, highlighted lessons learned and best practices from previous peacebuilding efforts, and offered recommendations for more constructive U.S. engagement. Presenters included Dr. Cyril Obi, Program Director of the African Peacebuilding Network (APN), and Dr. Ann Phillips, Senior Advisor to the U.S. Institute of Peace. Issues central to the discussion included:

Process, Inclusivity and Local Ownership, and Host Nation–Donor Relations

One of the key lessons of the session is that peacebuilding is not linear; it is multi-dimensional. Furthermore, local ownership of peacebuilding efforts is critical to success, as are the relations established between the donor and host nation, yet both can be challenging. Too often, peacebuilding takes the form of the Global North making prescriptions for the Global South, which can lead to donor–recipient tensions. Ultimately, the host country will determine the success or failure of peacebuilding and development efforts, and there is a need for an African strategy to approach peacebuilding. The need for an African strategy is especially important now, as the number of international actors engaged in peacebuilding in Africa has increased. New actors, including countries such as China, Brazil, India, and Turkey, each act with their own strategies that are not necessarily coordinated with each other.

International assistance for peacebuilding has been most effective in situations where donors have in-depth knowledge of the host country, and have worked with local organizations and taken advantage of their expertise. However, in practice, donor-driven efforts have often circumvented these organizations, rather than centering their focus on host-country expertise and systems. This approach has undermined access to the local-level knowledge that is necessary to most effectively recognize partners and establish sustainable peace. To avoid elite capture of the process and ensure broad-based buy-in, the U.S. government should move beyond traditional engagement and communications centered on African officials and strive to expand the network of host-country actors that it engages and communicates with in affected countries.

More broadly, the framework provided by the New Deal for Engagement with Fragile States (“New Deal”) offers the opportunity to change the dynamic of external partnerships and donor–recipient relationships. Rather than simply providing funding and resources, the New Deal aims to facilitate partnerships, with external actors often serving as a sounding board for their host-nation counterparts. The New Deal should be given more support by international actors.

The Changing Nature of Conflict and other Challenges to Durable Peace

Beginning in the 1990s, Africa experienced a positive trend towards peace and democratization. More recently,

there have been reversals in this trend as the continent has witnessed a growing number of recurring and prolonged conflicts. The nature of conflict in Africa is also changing due to geopolitical shifts related to population growth and migration, resource competition, and increasing radicalism, for example. Thus, the multi-layered complexity of the conflicts, from the national to the community level, demands a more sustained presence and comprehensive approach in order to address root causes of conflict. One common issue which demands greater attention and context-specific strategic thinking is elections. Elections are often viewed as an exit strategy for international peace and state-building missions, when they are often superficial ends which fail to address fundamental challenges, such as the crises of democratic cultural pluralism.

The Centrality of Politics to Progress

Politics, on both the African and U.S. side, play an important role in the trajectory of peacebuilding efforts. On the African side, many countries deal with internal political challenges that are often detrimental to progress in these efforts. The prevalence of corruption, patronage networks, and elite capture, for example, along with other democracy and governance issues, can obstruct peacebuilding. While attention is often directed towards issues such as ethnic and religious divisions as the root causes of conflict, other variables may actually be more critical, namely unchecked executive power and fractionalized politics. More analysis is needed to better understand the evolving nature of conflict in Africa. There also has to be better understanding of the fractures within the civil-society, and how these fractures impact peacebuilding.

For the U.S., government actors that facilitate international development and peacebuilding efforts (such as USAID) must seek greater appropriations. Political will is also a critical component, and policymakers need to further strengthen relations with Congress and key US government actors in order to keep peacebuilding efforts on the U.S. agenda. Finally, there is a need for candid observation of institutional obstacles within the U.S. inter-agency in order to evaluate and mitigate inefficiencies and hindrances.

Reconstructing Africa's Healthcare Systems

The second policy session, "Reconstructing Africa's Healthcare Systems" provided a forum for sharing U.S. and African perspectives on the policy agenda and critical needs for healthcare systems in Africa. Questions focused on key challenges, prospects for international engagement, and lessons learned from previous efforts. The discussion was led by Dr. Jonathan Quick, President and Chief Executive Officer of Management Sciences for Health and Dr. Thomas Kenyon, Director, Center for Global Health at the Center for Disease Control (CDC). Specific topics of discussion included:

(Re) Constructing African Health Systems, Persistent Threats, Chronic Disease

Many persistent threats and challenges dominate health system rhetoric and practice in Africa. Yet while the debate often focuses on the need for restructuring African health systems, many countries are still in the process of *constructing* these systems. The recent Ebola outbreak demonstrated the serious gaps in health systems in Africa and globally. Further compounding these challenges is general state fragility and violent conflict in Africa. Key challenges include the lack of knowledge, lack of infrastructure, overburdened healthcare systems, and poor resourcing of healthcare. In its wake, violent conflict leaves trauma and other long-lasting impacts. Reproductive complications, for example, and trauma faced by sexually-abused women and child soldiers, as well as the general trauma of conflict, are lingering issues requiring services that may not fall explicitly under public health provisions yet are crucial to ensuring public health and peacebuilding.

Additionally, in the context of persistent health threats, questions surrounding the need for preventative- vs. curative-specific strategies also arise. However, the treatment vs. prevention dichotomy is not a real

dichotomy. For example, anti-retroviral treatment for HIV/AIDS has been shown to reduce the transmission of HIV, making it both a treatment and prevention measure.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) confronted several of these persistent health-related challenges and, while much progress has been made, the MDG agenda remains unfinished. Other international initiatives, such as the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for Aids Relief (PEPFAR), have likewise seen substantial progress while requiring continued efforts.

Chronic diseases have not been made a priority in Africa and many challenges exist, from socio-cultural pushback (e.g. a misperception that Africans are not susceptible to cancer) to a lack of donor interest. International communities are, for the most part, partnering less with African countries to combat issues such as diabetes and obesity which are of growing concern.

Emergency Response

In analyzing global health security, it becomes clear that the international community is simply unprepared for global health emergencies, despite the rise in global disease. Only 16 countries have self-reported that they can conform to international health regulations.

Health Financing

Financing healthcare systems is incredibly critical yet also burdensome and complex. Simply put, healthcare is expensive, and projections suggest that health spending in many African countries will continue to increase. There is a deficit in healthcare coverage as many individuals are unable to cover health-related expenses and governments are unable to support universal coverage for their citizens. Debates over public versus private spending on healthcare further complicate the issue.

In many countries, however, economic growth has led to an increase in spending on health services. Moving forward, it will be important to funnel this growth in an organized and effective manner. Human resource constraints pose an additional challenge, and a worldwide shortage of health workers, notably in Africa, exacerbated by the brain drain from the continent to more developed regions is a limiting factor.

Importance of Leadership

At the heart of every successful program is effective leadership. Efforts to improve healthcare systems should thus include leadership development and management training, public debate and accountability, government-civil society partnership, and encouragement of creativity when devising strategies and solutions. Leadership is also a key component in securing the large-scale buy-in of citizens. Stigmatization continues to create reluctance to speak about certain illnesses which thwarts efforts at comprehensive diagnosis, prevention, and treatment. Leaders must therefore leverage their positions and work actively to promote beneficial practices.

On the U.S. side, leadership and politics also play a strong role in U.S. engagement on health issues overseas. The CDC, for example, must appeal to Congress while simultaneously engaging in negotiation processes with host-nation health ministries and additional entities. As with all financial requests, policymakers must be shown that the money allocated to health programs can make a difference at home and internationally.

Building on Successful Approaches

One notable theme is that success breeds success. Several common factors emerge from the fight against malaria and HIV/AIDS, and efforts to reduce and eradicate measles and polio. These include: leadership and

vision, local ownership and partnership, the establishment of strategic direction and setting targets and benchmarks, and the targeted provision of resources and technical solutions have been critical to success. Evidence-based approaches, in tandem with culturally-sensitive messaging are additional key components, as are improved diagnostics and preventative treatment. The fight to reduce and eradicate diseases such as measles, polio, and malaria are testament to this success. Furthermore, traditional medicine and practices, often seen as harmful and dangerous to outside observers, are often highly successful. While health practitioners must remain careful in their use of traditional practices, when used in complementarity to modern medicine, has often found success.

U.S. Engagement in and Support for Global Health

Thirty five percent of fragile states are in Africa. Global health challenges are particularly pervasive in fragile states and require long-term support. The U.S. should continue efforts and partnerships to support African countries in developing or rebuilding social service infrastructure as well as healthcare systems and capacities, including for e-health and mobile health. Of particular importance to global health and security is enhancing preparedness for tackling global epidemics, including increased U.S. support for the African CDC.

Peacebuilding, Development, and the New Economic Paradigm

The fourth conference session, “Peacebuilding, Development, and the New Economic Paradigm” offered perspectives on key issues of peacebuilding and development efforts in Africa. Speakers covered a range of topics including (1) challenges to the peace process in Africa, (2) the determinants of sustainable peace processes, and (3) moving the peace and development agendas forward.

Challenges to the Peace Process

Peace processes are inherently complex. They require time and effort from numerous private and public bodies, and necessitate assistance to political structures, security systems, and economic agendas alike. Peace-building is a long-term process that is often constrained by short-term realities. Currently, peacebuilding practices tend to look at peace processes as linear, assuming that the process begins with peacekeeping, moves into peace-building, transforms into peace enforcement and ends finally in peace support. In reality though, peace is not linear, with the complexities of peace warranting an equally complex and multi-faceted approach to peace building.

Determinants of Sustainable Peace Processes

The local institutions and actors involved in peace agreements are inherently fragile, and thus it is important that certain factors are taken into consideration in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of peace agreements. Understanding the fragile nature of the setting, including all relevant actors, and having those actors be sincere to the peace process are all prerequisites to a successful peace deal. In order to sustain that deal, states must ensure that fighters are reintegrated both economically and socially, that new legislation is put in place to ensure positive political transformation, and that effective transitional justice mechanisms are established to ensure parties respect the deal in the future.

Moving the Peace and Development Agendas Forward

In order to move the peacebuilding and development agendas forward, concerted efforts must be made at the global, regional and national levels. Globally, there are potential new actors in the peacebuilding arena. These states must be incorporated, and be taken seriously as providers of assistance. Strengthening regional peacebuilding bodies is also of importance, with organizations like the African Union currently unable to

provide sufficient responses due to a lack in resources. Nationally, people must be educated to respect peace and demand it when it is not provided to them. A people's feeling of ownership over a peace process is crucial to the success and durability of peace. Inclusive economic growth at all levels—global, regional, and national—will also help to reduce conflict and promote peace. When nations depend on one another for economic reasons, both parties become vested in the peace and security of the other.

Moving the peace and development agendas forward requires integrated planning between academics, policy-makers and international organizations. Peacebuilding is an interdisciplinary field, and thus think-tanks can provide the multi-dimensional perspectives required in making peacebuilding policy decisions. Academics and policymakers from all fields must come together to connect across areas of expertise to push forward a comprehensive plan for future peacebuilding and development initiatives in Africa.

Workshops

The conference included several sessions intended to build the skills and capacity of network members, including an overarching discussion on the role of think tanks in engaging policymakers, as well as three workshop topics selected by the participants on writing, fundraising, and social media.

Session 3: The Role of Think Tanks in Engaging African and International Policymakers

This session aimed to discuss the challenges facing think tanks in their engagement with policymakers and how think tanks can be more effective in providing policymakers with options for addressing critical issues, including peacebuilding. Dr. Andrew Selee, Executive Vice President of the Wilson Center, focused his discussion on the nature of think tanks and how they operate. He noted that critical components for thought include identifying goals and audiences, growing resources (human capital, money, partnerships, and reputation), and implementing a system to evaluate the work being done. Rev. Eugene Goussikindey of the Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour la Paix (Cote d'Ivoire) focused his remarks on the current role of think tanks in Francophone Africa. He noted that NGOs tend to be more prevalent, and there is a lack of research institutions to inform policymakers. He cited several issues that think tanks could help to address, including the gap in communication and understanding between elected officials and traditional community officials. Finally, Mr. Francis Kornegay, Wilson Center Global Fellow and Senior Research fellow at the Institute for Global Dialogue, commented on the difference between think tanks in “developed” versus “developing” countries. He noted that there is a gap between the capacity of think tanks in the global north versus the global south in terms of their ability to engage with and influence policy. He suggested that virtual think tanks are one possible way to get around this issue by connecting think tanks and other actors across boundaries in order to work together more effectively.

Workshop 1: Writing for a U.S. Policy Audience

The objective of the writing workshop was to learn about and gain practical experience with the most effective writing styles, formats and presentation for reaching a U.S. policy audience. Dr. James Shear, Wilson Center Global Fellow, gave an informative presentation on how to write for U.S. policymakers, based on his two decades of experience in policy positions within the UN, the U.S. Government, and a range of policy research institutions like the Wilson Center. Shear emphasized the importance of identifying your stakeholders, the importance of quickly and succinctly providing context and brevity while diagnosing the challenge, offering a number of options and potential policy solutions, which should be backed up by clear and rigorous evidence.

Workshop 2: Fundraising for Policy Research

The fundraising landscape for think tanks and other non-profit organizations working in the policy realm continues to be challenging. This workshop was intended to provide an overview of the funding landscape

in which think tanks operate; to share lessons learned and best practices for fundraising; and to provide practical experience with crafting, packaging and presenting successful proposals. Mr. Gary Officer, former Vice President for Development at the Wilson Center, pointed out that in the world of fundraising, individual relationships are critical. The ability to interact with others and communicate clearly are both essential when soliciting donations. On an organizational level, Mr. Michael Zwirn, Director of Foundation Relations at the Wilson Center, emphasized the importance of looking at the groups with which potential donors are affiliated. This allows an organization to be more effective in presenting itself as an institution with which a donor would like to associate. Mr. David Rejeski, Director of the Science and Technology Innovation Program at the Wilson Center, emphasized the importance of technological gains in relation to fundraising. He pointed out that because technology is more accessible, it is now possible to get funding from people from many different people (e.g. crowdfunding), as well as reaching funders who would not otherwise have known about the program.

Workshop 3: Expanding Your Reach through Social Media

Social media allows organizations and individuals to reach audiences far beyond their traditional bases. Mr. Zack Stanton, Wilson Center Social Media Editor, discussed the broad uses for social media, as well as detailed approaches and tips necessary to have an effective social media presence. He noted that social media can help to increase the number of people engaging with an organization, as well as reach a wider and more diverse audience. Specifically, he advised conference participants to use social media to disseminate publications and other research products more widely. He noted that visual aids – images, infographics, and pull quotes, and the like – are extremely effective in generating attention to posts.

Sessions on the Southern Voices Network

Several of the conference sessions provided space for network members to review the state of SVN and chart the way forward. The first two sessions placed particular emphasis on the achievements and lessons learned from the previous grant period, while the final two sessions identified areas for consolidating progress, as well as areas where the program could be strengthened and expanded. The major themes and resolutions arising from these dialogues included:

Successes and the Way Forward for the Southern Voices Scholarship Program

The scholars present at the conference overwhelmingly applauded the benefits of the program for their personal and professional growth, as well as the growth of their home organizations and African countries at large. The scholars expressed the importance of being allowed an opportunity to contribute African perspectives to U.S. policy toward Africa, to engage with US policymakers and other scholars at the Wilson Center, and to see first-hand the importance and implications of their work and research. Scholars noted that the program allowed them access to a diverse wealth of knowledge, resources, contacts, policymakers, and field experts they would not be able to access from their home institutions. The scholars also commented on the career-building experiences the program afforded them, such as learning how to present to and engage with policymakers, how to write and present policy briefs, and how to use social media to disseminate information and increase outreach. As one scholar said “If you go to the Wilson Center, your life will never be the same again.”

Nonetheless, a few areas for improvement within the scholarship program were identified, including the difficulty of securing a sufficient number of high-quality applications. First, many of the member organizations are small, and several expressed the concern that they could not release a senior researcher to come to Washington for three months without negatively impacting their organizations in the short run. This concern was compounded by a lack of clarity about how scholars’ proposals might support the immediate needs

of the member organizations. The members agreed to adjust the scholarship application to include a short section asking how the proposed research project fits into the broader research goals and activities of their home organizations. In this way, the application clarifies how the scholarship offers a rare opportunity for organizations as well as individuals to deepen their current research through access to the extensive resources available in Washington and at the Wilson Center, as well as to expand the reach of their findings to include U.S. policymaking, academic, and practitioner audiences. SVN scholars also develop plans to serve as SVN ambassadors upon completion of their scholarships, sharing the skills they have developed and lessons they have learned with their colleagues at their home institutions, and inspiring the next generation of scholars to apply.

Expansion of the Southern Voices Network

The network members offered recommendations for new member organizations, and discussed the goal of expanding the network four to six new member organizations within the current grant cycle. One new member organization, Isis-WICCE (Uganda), was present at the conference. Attendees discussed the criteria for selection of new member organizations, clarifying the aims of increasing the continental reach of the network not only geographically (with planned expansions in North, West, and Central Africa), but also linguistically (with greater inclusion of Lusophone and Francophone countries) and across the conflict management spectrum. The issue of generational representation was also raised, with the suggestion that the network seek to include organizations that reach younger constituencies in their home countries. The members agreed to send additional recommendations for potential new members based on these clarified priorities.

Creation of Affiliate and Individual Membership Categories

Conference attendees discussed the potential need to expand the membership structure of the network, which was based on solely on organizations. Yet the network felt it was important to continue to engage former SVN scholars and points-of-contact even if they transition to a new, nonmember organization. The members agreed to establish a subcommittee to review the possibility of developing membership categories for organizational and individual affiliates, comprising the representatives from ACET, IGD, and ATPS. The subcommittee agreed to report its recommendations to the group by August 2015, for further discussion and adoption.

Enhancing Impact, Reach, and Sustainability of the SVN

Participants were generally very supportive of the SVN program and their role in SVN, and were keen to encourage continued cooperation to enhance the impact of the SVN. Issues of discussion included the Wilson Center's idea for an "SVN Ambassadors" program so that scholars can continue to engage with and help expand the reach of the program long after their tenure; development of a long-term SVN strategic plan; engagement with African policymakers; and African member organizations' contributions to the grant renewal project. Discussions on these and many other issues would be added to the agenda for 2016 Annual conference.

Themes for the 2016 Annual Conference

The members discussed potential themes for the 2016 Annual Conference, to be held in South Africa in March 2016. The predominant theme was inclusion from a social, economic, and political standpoint. There was discussion of examining inclusion not only in terms of domestic cohesion (e.g. elections, corruption, political instability), but also in terms of its effects on regional integration (e.g. xenophobia, mobility across countries, trade). The role of international actors was also raised. In related stream of discussion, the issue of peacebuilding, and specifically peacekeeping operations and the UN peacebuilding agenda, was raised. This conference theme will be developed further in the months leading up to the 2016 Annual Conference.

Appendix 1: Conference Agenda

SOUTHERN VOICES NETWORK 2015 ANNUAL CONFERENCE: PEACEBUILDING, DEVELOPMENT, AND THE NEW ECONOMIC PARADIGM

Day 0: Monday, 25 May

All day Participant arrival, check-in at W Hotel (receive welcome packets at hotel)

Day 1: Tuesday, 26 May

Please allow 15 minutes to walk from the W Hotel to the Wilson Center. Note that the Wilson Center main entrance does not open until 8:30am.

8:30am-9:00am Breakfast at the Wilson Center, 6th floor Board Room

9:00am-10:30am **Session 1:** Opening Session

Session Objectives: To welcome participants and launch the conference; get to know each other; to review the main objectives of the conference; and to provide a brief update on each organization's mission and what each organization has been working on in the context of the conference theme: Peacebuilding, Development, and the New Economic Paradigm.

- Welcome from Dr. Monde Muyangwa, Africa Program Director
- 5-minute oral updates from Southern Voices member organizations
- Administrative notes from Ms. Elizabeth Ramey, Africa Program Associate

10:30am-10:45am Coffee break

10:45am-12:00pm **Session 2:** SVN Past, Present, and Future

Session Objectives: To review the state of the Southern Voices Network, including the achievements and lessons learned from the last grant; to hear the perspective of a current SVN scholar on the Southern Voices African Research Scholarship Program; and to identify areas for consolidating progress, as well as areas where SVN can be strengthened.

- Mr. Steve McDonald, Wilson Center Global Fellow
- Dr. Monde Muyangwa, Director of the Africa Program
- Dr. Kidane Kiros, Institute for Peace and Security Studies (Ethiopia) Director
- Dr. Franklin Oduro, Center for Democratic Development (Ghana) Head of Research and Programs and Deputy Director
- Mr. Bobadoye Ayodotun Oluwafemi, Southern Voices Scholar
- Dr. Getachew Zeru, Southern Voices Scholar

12:00pm-1:30pm Lunch

1:30pm-3:00pm **Session 3:** The Role of Think Tanks in Engaging African and International Policymakers

Session Objectives: To discuss the challenges facing think tanks in their engagement with policymakers and how think tanks can be more effective in providing policymakers with options for addressing critical issues, including peacebuilding.

- Dr. Andrew Selee, Wilson Center Executive Vice President
- Mr. Francis Kornegay, Institute for Global Dialogue Senior Research Fellow and Wilson Center Global Fellow
- Rev. Eugène Goussikindey, Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour la Paix (Cote d'Ivoire) Director General

3:00pm-3:30pm Transport to U Street for cultural activity

3:30pm-5:30pm **Cultural Activity:** U Street Walking Tour

Join us as we explore the tastes and historic treasures of DC's U Street corridor. Once known as "Black Broadway," this neighborhood remains a trove of the capital's African American history. From the Civil War through the Jazz Age to the race riots of the '60s and beyond, we'll not only discover that rich history but also taste how it has influenced the diversity of U St's many eateries. Come hungry, as we'll be using our fingers to get a true feel for the deep flavors of Ethiopia, dropping in on a local favorite for some sumptuous soul food and ending up with a good old bowl of chili from one of DC's most famous stops.

5:30pm Transport back to W Hotel

Day 2: Wednesday, 27 May

8:30am-9:00am Breakfast at the Wilson Center, 6th floor Board Room

9:00am-10:30am **Session 4:** Peacebuilding, Development, and the New Economic Paradigm

Session Objectives: To offer African perspectives on key issues in peacebuilding and development in Africa.

- Dr. Sandy Africa, Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation, University of Pretoria (South Africa) Representative
- Dr. Ed Brown, African Center for Economic Transformation (Ghana) Director of Policy Advisory Service
- Dr. Jacqueline Wilson, United States Institute of Peace Senior Program Officer Academy for International Conflict Management and Peacebuilding
- Mr. Gustavo de Carvalho, Institute for Security Studies (South Africa) Senior Researcher

10:30am-10:45am Coffee break

10:45am-12:00pm **Session 4 continued:** Peacebuilding, Development, and the New Economic Paradigm

- Ms. Ruth Ojiambo Ochieng, Isis-Women's Cross Cultural Exchange (Uganda) Executive Director
- Mr. David Sotola Olusegun, Initiative for Public Policy Analysis (Nigeria) Head, Research and Program

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Ibrahim Diarra, Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (Cote d'Ivoire) Director • Dr. Nicholas Ozor, African Technology Policy Studies Network (Kenya) Executive Director
12:00pm-12:15pm	Official photo with conference attendees and Wilson Center Africa Program (in Memorial Hallway)
12:15pm-1:30pm	Lunch
1:30pm-2:30pm	Video interviews on key issues in US-Africa relations (in studio)
	1:30 Mr. Gustavo de Carvalho
	1:40 Dr. Nicholas Ozor
	1:50 Dr. Jok Madut Jok
	2:00 Dr. Ed Brown
	2:10 Ms. Ruth Ochieng
1:30pm-5:00pm	Free time
5:00pm-7:00pm	Dinner at Fogo de Chão (1101 Pennsylvania Avenue NW)

Day 3: Thursday, 28 May

8:30am-9:00am	Breakfast at the Wilson Center, 6 th floor Board Room
9:00am-10:30am	<p>Policy Session I: Peacebuilding and Inclusive Development in Africa</p> <p>Session Objectives: To provide a forum for sharing U.S. and African perspectives on key issues in peacebuilding and development policy in Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Cyril Obi, African Peacebuilding Network Program Director • Dr. Ann Phillips, United States Institute of Peace Senior Advisor • Invited guests from Congress, State Department, Department of Defense, MCC, and USAID
10:30am-11:00am	Coffee Break
11:00am-12:30pm	<p>Workshop 1: Writing for a U.S. Policy Audience</p> <p>Workshop Objectives: To learn about and gain practical experience with the most effective writing styles and formats for reaching a U.S. policy audience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. James Schear, Wilson Center Public Policy Scholar
12:30pm-2:00pm	Lunch
2:00pm-3:30pm	<p>Policy Session II: Reconstructing Africa's Healthcare Systems</p> <p>Session Objectives: To provide a forum for sharing U.S. and African perspectives on the policy agenda and critical needs for healthcare system reconstruction.</p>

- Dr. Jonathan Quick, Management Sciences for Health President and Chief Executive Officer
- Dr. Thomas Kenyon, Center for Disease Control Director, Center for Global Health
- Invited guests from Congress, CSIS, USAID, MCC, NIH, CDC

3:30pm-5:00pm Free time

Day 4: Friday, 29 May

PLEASE BRING YOUR RECEIPTS FOR REIMBURSEMENT WITH YOU ON FRIDAY. YOU WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RECEIVE REIMBURSEMENT WITHOUT ORIGINAL RECEIPTS.

8:30am-9:00am Breakfast at the Wilson Center, 6th floor Board Room

9:00am-10:30am **Workshop 2:** Fundraising for Policy Research

Workshop Objectives: The fundraising landscape for think tanks and other non-profit organizations working in the policy realm continues to be challenging. This workshop is intended to provide an overview of the funding landscape in which think tanks operate; to share lessons learned and best practices for fundraising; and provide practical experience with crafting, packaging and presenting successful proposals.

- Mr. Gary Officer, Wilson Center Vice President for Global Engagement
- Mr. Michael Zwirn, Wilson Center Director of Foundation Relations
- Mr. David Rejeski, Wilson Center Director of Science and Technology Innovation Program

10:30am-10:45am Coffee break

10:45am-12:00pm **Workshop 3:** Expanding Your Reach through Social Media

Workshop Objectives: To learn and practice using social media platforms like Twitter and Facebook to engage wider audiences and disseminate policy research more effectively.

- Mr. Zack Stanton, Wilson Center Social Media Editor

12:00pm-1:30pm Lunch

1:30pm-3:00pm **Session 5:** Plenary Discussion on Strengthening and Expanding the SVN

Session Objectives: To discuss the operational side of the SVN, including the expansion of membership to additional organizations, whether to create a role for individuals within the SVN, and the next round of the Southern Voices African Research Scholarship Program.

3:00pm-5:00pm **Session 6:** Plenary Discussion on the Way Forward

Session Objectives: To debrief the policy sessions from Day 3 and identify the key next steps for engaging with policymakers on peace-building and state-building in Africa; to identify priority topics for the next annual SVN conference; and to discuss any other business and offer closing remarks.

Appendix 2: SVN Conference Participant and Speaker Biographies

Southern Voices Network Members

Dr. Sandy Africa is an Associate Professor in Political Sciences at the University of Pretoria, South Africa. Prior to this she held several senior appointments in the South African security services. From 1995–2001, Africa headed South Africa’s civilian intelligence services’ Academy. From 2001–2004, she served as Deputy Director-General Corporate Services of the South African Secret Service. And from 2004–2007, she was the Chief of Staff in the Ministry for Intelligence, after which she formally left the service to pursue an academic career. Recently, on the request of South Africa’s Minister for State Security, Africa was involved in the reorganization of the country’s civilian intelligence agencies into a single State Security Agency. She has published numerous books and articles on the subject of intelligence and intelligence reform. Africa holds a Master’s degree in African Politics from the University of South Africa and a Ph.D. in Management from the University of the Witwatersrand.

Dr. Kidane Kiros Bitsue is the Director of the Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS), Addis Ababa University (AAU); and he is a Lecturer at the AAU and a Ph.D. candidate at the College of Development Studies of AAU. He is also currently serving as the President of the African Peace Support Trainers’ Association (APSTA). From September 2003 to February 2014, he taught in various Addis Ababa University (AAU) faculties and served as Acting Director of the Institute of Federal Studies and Senior Administrator and Finance Head for Continuing and Distance education at AAU. He served as the Head of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society South Wollo Zone Branch Office. He was also member of the International Federation of Red Cross/Crescent Eastern Africa Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT). He was a research fellow in the University of Fribourg in Switzerland in 2013. His publications include “The Nile from Mistrust and Saber-rattling to Rapprochement,” published by the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), South Africa.

Dr. Edward Brown, currently the Director, Policy Advisory Service at the Africa Center for Economic Transformation (ACET), based in Accra, Ghana, has over 25 years in international development, much of which were spent at the World Bank. He started his career as a research economist at the Development Research Department at the World Bank, and later as Population Economist in the Population Health and Nutrition Department, leading high-level policy dialogue and operations in the social sector. He was the Country Manager for Moldova in Eastern Europe and Tajikistan in Central Asia 2003 -2007, and previously served as the Resident Representative in Niger and Rwanda during the 1990’s. He has written a number of articles and publications on sustainable development and other topics, including a contribution to the 1984 World Development Report, and other World Bank reports. He received the World Bank Staff Association Best Manager’s Award in 1999. Edward Brown holds a Ph.D. and M.A. in Development Economics and Demography from the University of Pennsylvania, and B.A. from the University of Ghana.

Mr. Gustavo de Carvalho is a Senior Researcher in the Conflict Management and Peacebuilding division of the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), which he joined in April 2014. Gustavo has extensive experience in capacity development, policy support and research initiatives in the peacebuilding field in Africa. From 2009–2014 he worked at the African Centre for Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) as an Analyst at ACCORD’s arm of the Training for Peace (TFP) Programme, and later as Coordinator of its Peacebuilding Unit. Previously, Gustavo worked as a Researcher at Global Witness, a London-based organisation, in campaigns that related to the link between natural resources and conflict in both the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia. Gustavo holds a bachelors degree in international Relations from the University of Brasilia, and an M.Sc. in African studies from the University of Oxford.

Dr. Ibrahim Diarra is an economist and currently holds the position of Director of CIRES (Ivorian Economic and Social Research Center), as well as that of Lecturer and Researcher at Economic Department of Félix Houphouët Boigny University. His research interests include microeconomics, agricultural policy, poverty and sustainable development, and peacebuilding analysis. Previously he was the Deputy Director of the Ivorian Agricultural Ministry. His current research deals with the dynamic of poverty in Côte d'Ivoire.

Dr. Getachew Z. Gebrekidan is a Southern Voices Network Scholar at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. The project he is currently working on is entitled "Regional Security Complex in Peace Process: IGAD's Mediation Role in the South Sudan Conflict". Dr. Getachew is an Assistant Professor in Peace and Security Studies at the Institute for Peace and Security Studies of Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia. He has prior experience as a visiting Scholar and guest researcher at the Institute of African Studies (IAS), Zhejiang Normal University, China and Danish Institute for International Studies in Denmark, Copenhagen respectively. Dr. Getachew has published three journal articles, one book chapter and a book manuscript. He also served as a lecturer at College of Law and Governance of Merelle University and other government and private colleges in Ethiopia. He holds a Ph.D. in Peace and Security Studies, M.A. in International Relations and B.A. in Political Science and International Relations from Addis Ababa University.

Rev. Eugène Goussikindey is currently the Director General of CERAP. Prior to this he taught philosophy in Kinshasa (DRC) and theology in Nairobi (Kenya) where he initiated the Hekima Institute of Peace Studies and International Relations. He has earned a M.A. in Philosophy from the University of Montréal-Canada and a Ph.D. in Theology from St Michael's Toronto-Canada.

Dr. Ibrahima Hathie is the Research Director for the Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (IPAR Senegal). His research focuses mainly on agricultural performance, youth employment, climate change, and the post-2015 development agenda. He has also served as a Professor at the National School of Applied Economics (ENEA, Senegal) from 1992 to 2009 where he assumed the position of Director of studies and fieldwork from 2004 to 2007. From 2009 to 2011, he was a value chain manager at the USAID Economic Growth Project in Senegal with a focus on a business approach to food security.

Dr. Jok Madut Jok is currently a history professor at Loyola Marymount University in California. He was educated in Sudan, Egypt, and the United States and holds a Ph.D. in the anthropology of health from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) (United States). He is a widely recognized specialist on the violence and conflict that has racked his homeland of South Sudan. He chairs the board of the Sudd Institute, a public policy research center based in South Sudan. Following the independence of South Sudan in 2011, Jok served for two years in the newly formed Government of South Sudan as undersecretary in the Ministry of Culture and Heritage. Jok has worked extensively in the aid and development sectors and is the author of three books and numerous articles covering gender, sexuality, and reproductive health, humanitarian aid, ethnography of political violence, gender-based violence, war and slavery, and the politics of identity in what used to be the Sudan. Over the years, Jok has held several fellowship positions, including at the United States Institute of Peace, the Rift Valley Institute, and the Woodrow Wilson Center. His books include *Sudan: Race, Religion and Violence and War and Slavery in Sudan* (2001). Jok is also co-editor of *The Sudan Handbook* (2010).

Mr. Francis Kornegay is a Global Fellow of the Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars in Washington, D.C. along with Institute for Global Dialogue-UNISA affiliation. In 2014, he organized the first international symposium on the Indian Ocean-South Atlantic oceans governance and maritime security issues in relation to South and Southern African interests. He is the lead co-editor of *Laying the BRICS of a New Global Order* (2013, Africa Institute of SA) published in 2013. Kornegay served as a professional staffer

on the Hill, drafting the last sanctions bill against apartheid South Africa, helping set up the Office of Research and Evaluation at the African Development Foundation and heading up the South African office of the African-American Institute in Johannesburg. He has a B.A. in political science from the University of Michigan; M.A. in African Studies from Howard University and Masters in International Public Policy from the School of Advanced International Studies.

Dr. Augustino Ting Mayai is the Director of Research at the Sudd Institute. Augustino's major research interests include childhood mortality differentials in Sudan and South Sudan, applied quantitative methodology (econometrics), applied development research, social accountability and public service delivery, and the demography of conflicts and violence. Prior to co-founding the Sudd Institute, Augustino worked on a wide range of research projects sponsored by the Office of the President—South Sudan, the World Bank, UNICEF, Integrity Research and Consultancy, Capacity Building Trust Fund, the U.S. National Science Foundation, and UNFPA. Augustino holds a Ph.D. (2015) and an M.S. (2008) in Sociology, with concentrations in demography and development studies from the University of Wisconsin-Madison and a BS (2006) in Sociology from the University of Utah. He currently studies how state effectiveness affects child health outcomes in South Sudan and Ethiopia, which his dissertation explored.

Ms. Ruth Ojiambo Ochieng is the Executive Director of Isis-Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (Isis-WICCE), a women's transnational, vibrant well-established feminist organization that values justice, fairness and mutual respect for humanity, and is based in Uganda. With 20 years' experience in development communications, and 14 years in her position of leadership as the Executive Director, she has initiated programs to promote women's leadership in peace and human security. She has researched and documented women's experiences of armed conflict in Uganda, Liberia, Nepal and South Sudan, and has coordinated the production of a number of video documentaries on women, conflict, and human security, which have been used by different development partners in training and advocacy work. Ruth serves on several boards including, the African Partnership for Women's Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights of Women and Girls (AMANITARE), based in South Africa; the International Coordinating Committee of Women Human Rights Defenders, Centre for Domestic Violence (CEDOVIP), in Uganda. She also served as an advisory member of the Women's Initiative for Gender Justice at The Hague. Ruth holds a M.A. in Communications Policy Studies and a B.Sc. in Information and Communications.

Dr. Franklin Oduro is the Head of Research and Programs and Deputy Director of CDD-Ghana. Franklin has consulted for the New York-based International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) and the Ottawa-based International Development Research Center (IDRC) on Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Processes. He also served as a member of an expert panel on National Consultations on Transitional Justice for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). In addition he has consulted for the Washington DC-based National Democratic Institute (NDI) on Elections. Dr. Oduro is a founding Steering Committee Member of the African Transitional Justice Research Network (ATJRN) and a fellow of the ICTJ transitional justice fellowship program. His research interests include transitional justice/truth commission processes, civil society and elections, public administration and policy analysis. He holds a Ph.D. and M.Phil. in Political Science from Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada, and the University of Ghana respectively. He also holds a Post-Graduate Certificate in Comparative Transitional Justice from the University of Cape Town, South Africa.

Mr. Sotola Olusegun is a governance and policy researcher and currently is the Head of Research/Research Fellow with the Initiative for Public Policy Analysis (IPPA), an independent policy think-tank based in Lagos, Nigeria. He contributes regularly to policy debate in Nigeria and Africa through media interviews and legislative public hearing. He has also been part of several economic and policy research projects with organizations such as African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) Nairobi; Partnership for African Social

and Governance Research (PASGR) Nairobi; Think Tank Initiative (TTI) ; Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP) Canada; Atlas Economic Research Foundation; Centre for International Private Enterprises (CIPE); and American Enterprise Institute (AEI). He holds both a Master's and Bachelor's Degree in Political Science from the University of Lagos and Olabisi Onabanjo University respectively.

Mr. Bobadoye Ayodotun Oluwafemi is a research officer at the African Technology Policy Study Network (ATPS). He previously worked at the Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN) as a Principal Research Officer. He is also a Southern Voices Network Scholar at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars where he is conducting a research on "Gender, Science Technology and Innovation for Sustainable Development in Africa." Bobadoye holds a Bachelor's degree in Animal Science from the University of Ibadan, Nigeria as well as a Master's degree in Animal Science from the Federal University of Technology Akure, Nigeria and an Executive Masters in Project Management from the Project Management College London. He is presently a Ph.D. student at the Institute for Climate Change and Adaptation, University of Nairobi, Kenya.

Dr. Nicholas Ozor, B. Agric. (Nig., First Class Honours); M.Sc. (Nig., Distinction) Ph.D. (Reading, UK & Nigeria), is the Ag. Executive Director of the African Technology Policy Studies Network Nairobi (ATPS), Kenya, a transdisciplinary network of researchers, policymakers, private sector actors, and civil society actors promoting the generation, dissemination, use and mastery of Science, Technology and Innovations (STI) for African development with coverage in 30 countries. Prior to this appointment, he worked as the Senior Research Officer at the ATPS where he provided leadership in Research, Communication, Training and Outreach for the organization. He was formerly a Senior lecturer in the Department of Agricultural Extension, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. He also worked as an Agricultural Extension Agent for many years with the Enugu State Agricultural Development Programme (ADP), Enugu State, Nigeria. Dr. Ozor is a Commonwealth Scholar (Split-site Doctoral Programme) and is also a Teaching Fellow and Mentor for the African Climate Change Fellowship Programme (ACCFP).

Additional Speakers

Dr. Tom Kenyon is the Director of the CDC Center for Global Health (CGH). In this role he provides leadership and coordination for CDC's global health programs such as global HIV/AIDS, TB, global immunization, malaria and other parasitic diseases, and building global public health capacity. He also oversees assistance provided by more than 50 CDC overseas offices to build public health capacity with host-country Ministries of Health and other international partners. Prior to becoming CGH Director, Dr. Kenyon served as Country Director for CDC Ethiopia where CDC played a major role in partnership with the Ethiopian Government in health systems strengthening, HIV prevention in key populations, comprehensive clinical services and treatment for HIV/AIDS, PMTCT, and strategic information.

Dr. Kenyon has a Bachelor of Science in Zoology from Indiana University and a Masters in Public Health with a focus on international health from the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health. He completed medical school at the University of Missouri-Columbia and subsequently completed a 3 year residency in pediatrics at the University of Arizona Health Sciences Center in Tucson. His career with CDC began in 1994 as an Epidemic Intelligence Service Officer in the Division of TB Elimination. From 1996 to 2002 he served as the CDC Country Director in Botswana where he led numerous studies in partnership with the Ministry of Health to improve our understanding of and response to the co-epidemics of HIV and TB. From 2002 to 2006 Dr. Kenyon began CDC's operations in Namibia in partnership with the Ministry of Health where he led US Government efforts under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) to establish the National Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) program, prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), HIV surveillance, and comprehensive programs in HIV prevention and care. He returned to Washington, DC from 2006 to 2008

on detail to the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, Department of State, as Principal Deputy Global AIDS Coordinator and Chief Medical Officer for PEPFAR. During his tenure as Principal Deputy, PEPFAR achieved major program expansion and reached critical targets in HIV prevention, care, and treatment.

Mr. Steve McDonald began his association with the Woodrow Wilson Center in 2002 when he was hired as a consultant to help administer a post-conflict reconciliation project in Burundi. He remained in that capacity, expanding that work to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Liberia, until 2008. At that time, McDonald was asked to head the Africa Program and the Leadership and Building State Capacity Project as Consulting Director, moving into the full Director's position in 2010, a role he played until October 2013 when he became a Public Policy Scholar. As a Foreign Service Officer from 1970–1980, McDonald served as Political Officer in the U.S. Embassies in Uganda and South Africa and as the Desk Officer for Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe. McDonald worked with both the National Endowment for Democracy, as a consultant from 1985–1992, and with the African-American Institute, from 1992–1997, in implementing democratization activities. He obtained his B.A. in French and Political Science from Southwest Missouri State University, his M.A. in African Politics from the University of London in addition to completing graduate studies in East European History from the University of Missouri.

Dr. Cyril Obi is currently a program director at the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and leads the African Peacebuilding Network (APN) program. From January 2005–2011 he was a senior researcher at the Nordic Africa Institute (NAI) in Uppsala, Sweden. He has been on leave since 2005 from the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA) where he is an associate research professor. In 2004 he was awarded the Claude Ake Visiting Chair at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research at the University of Uppsala. Dr. Obi is also a research associate of the Department of Political Sciences, University of Pretoria, South Africa, and a visiting scholar to the Institute of African Studies (IAS), Columbia University, New York. He is widely published and serves on the editorial boards of several reputable journals.

Mr. Gary A. Officer is the Vice President of Global Engagement and Chief Development Officer at the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars. From 2006–2013, he was the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Rebuilding Together, Inc., the nation's largest volunteer-based homeownership preservation non-profit, and fourth largest remodeler. Mr. Officer has served as President of the National Credit Union Foundation (NCUF), the national foundation supporting credit union development in the United States. He earned a Bachelor of Arts (Hon) Political Science from the Manchester Metropolitan University, England, in 1988 and, a Master of Science (Econ) International Relations from the London School of Economics in 1990. In 2012, Officer completed the Advanced Management and Leadership Program (OAML) at the Said Business School at Oxford University.

Dr. Ann Phillips is an Adviser to the Academy for International Conflict Management and Peacebuilding at the United States Institute of Peace. Additionally, she is completing a study on Liberia and the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States. As an independent analyst/practitioner, she lectures in the US and Europe on multiple aspects of foreign assistance and writes on stabilization and reconstruction missions. From May 2012 to April 2013, Phillips was a Public Policy Scholar at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, affiliated with the Leadership and Institutional Capacity Building-Africa program. From September 2007 until August 2011, she was Director of the Program for Security, Stability, Transition & Reconstruction at the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies in Garmisch, Germany. Prior to her arrival at the Marshall Center, Dr. Phillips was professor of international relations and comparative politics from 1986 until 2000, first at Smith College in Northampton, MA and then at American University in Washington, D.C. From September 2000 until September 2007, Dr. Phillips worked for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) where she helped develop USAID's policies and strategies on fragile states,

stabilization and reconstruction, and promotion of good governance. From 2006–2007 she was Senior Policy Analyst and Country Team Leader for 22 countries in the Office of the Director of Foreign Assistance, U.S. Department of State.

Dr. Jonathan D. Quick, MD, MPH, a family physician and health management specialist, is the President and Chief Executive Officer of Management Sciences for Health (MSH). An international non-profit organization with teams in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, MSH builds local capacity to achieve greater health impact through stronger health systems. Dr. Quick was Director of Essential Drugs and Medicines Policy at the World Health Organization from 1996 to 2004. Prior to that he served with MSH as founding director of the drug management program/center for pharmaceutical management, then as a long-term advisor for the Afghanistan Health Sector Support Project and the Kenya Health Care Financing Project. He is on the faculty of Harvard Medical School Department of Global Health and Social Medicine and Boston University School of Public Health, and is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine. He has a first degree from Harvard University and an MD, with distinction in research, and masters of public health from the University of Rochester.

Mr. David Rejeski directs the Science and Technology Innovation Program at the Woodrow Wilson Center. He is presently a Visiting Scholar at the Environmental Law Institute and was recently a Guest Scholar at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in Austria. He was also a Visiting Fellow at Yale University's School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. Between 1994 and 2000, he worked at both the White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) on a variety of technology and R&D issues, including the development and implementation of the National Environmental Technology Strategy. He sits on the advisory boards of a number of organizations, including the expert panel for DARPA's 'Living Foundries' Program; the UK OpenPlant Project, NSF's Synthetic Biology Engineering Research Center (SynBERC); the Center for Environmental Policy at American University; and the Journal of Industrial Ecology. Between 2004 and 2009, he was a member of EPA's Science Advisory Board and also served for four years on the National Science Foundation's Advisory Committee on Environmental Research and Education. He has graduate degrees in public administration and environmental design from Harvard and Yale Universities and a degree in industrial design from the Rhode Island School of Design.

Dr. James Shear is a Public Policy Scholar with the Africa Program at the Woodrow Wilson Center. Prior to this, he served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Partnership Strategy and Stability Operations from 2009–2013. From 1989–1994 he served as an advisor at the United Nations where he assisted senior officials in shaping implementation of 1991 Gulf War cease-fire resolutions and providing analytic support to the leadership of UN missions in Cambodia and Former Yugoslavia. As a deputy assistant secretary of defense, 1997–2001, he and his peacekeeping & humanitarian affairs team played key roles in supporting U.S. efforts to end the Eritrean-Ethiopian war, to stabilize East Timor following its separation from Indonesia, to counter predatory violence in war-torn regions, and to strengthen international standards against the use of child soldiers. Finally, as Director of Research at the National Defense University's Institute for National Strategic Studies, 2001–2008, he supervised seven project teams conducting studies on regional security affairs, strategic concept development and terrorism/transnational challenges. James obtained his B.A. from American University, his M.A. from Johns Hopkins' School of Advanced International Studies and his Ph.D. from the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Dr. Andrew Selee is the Executive Vice President and Senior Advisor to the Mexico Institute, Wilson Center. Andrew Selee was named executive vice president of the Wilson Center in January 2014. Prior to this position, Selee was the Wilson Center's vice president for programs and was the founding director of the Center's Mexico Institute from 2003–2012. He is an adjunct professor of government at Johns Hopkins University and of international affairs at The George Washington University and has been a visiting

professor at El Colegio de Mexico. He has written extensively on U.S.-Mexico relations, Mexican politics, U.S. immigration policy, organized crime, and democracy in Latin America. His public opinion articles have appeared in *The Wall Street Journal*, *Washington Post*, *Dallas Morning News*, *Houston Chronicle*, *Americas Quarterly*, and other media, and he writes a biweekly column in the Mexican newspaper *El Universal*. Selee is also co-director of the Regional Migration Study Group, convened by the Migration Policy Institute and the Wilson Center, and was a member of Council on Foreign Relations' Task Force on Immigration.

Mr. Zack Stanton is the Editor of *The Wilson Quarterly* and Social Media Editor for the Wilson Center. Prior to joining the Center, he was a speechwriter and policy advisor in the U.S. Congress, and worked as a digital communications consultant for nonprofits and political candidates throughout the United States.

Dr. Jacqueline H. Wilson is a senior program officer in the United States Institute for Peace's Academy for International Conflict Management and Peacebuilding. She focuses primarily on programs in Africa although she has conducted programs for the Institute in over 20 countries around the world. Wilson specializes in local peace processes and traditional mechanisms of conflict resolution. Wilson joined the Institute in 2004 following a 23-year active and reserve Air Force career, retiring at the rank of lieutenant colonel. She served at the U.S. embassy in Nairobi, Kenya as the CENTCOM liaison officer, supporting the defense attaché and Kenya-U.S. liaison offices. She lived in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia for several years and studied Arabic at King Saud University. A military spouse, Wilson has taught high school and undergraduate courses, worked for the Office of the Governor of Maryland, and served as a lobbyist in Annapolis. Wilson holds a doctor of liberal studies degree from Georgetown University. She also holds a Master of Science degree in strategic intelligence with Middle East emphasis from the Joint Military Intelligence College and a Master of Arts degree in defense administration from Northern Michigan University.

Mr. Michael Zwirn is the Director of Foundation Relations at the Woodrow Wilson Center. Prior to this he was the Director of Resource Development for Adeso, a Nairobi-based development and humanitarian NGO. He has held a variety of positions with environmental, development and policy organizations working in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and Russia, as well as East Africa. Michael received his Bachelor's from Carleton College and his Master's from The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University.

Wilson Center Africa Program Staff

Dr. Monde Muyangwa is the Director of the Africa Program at the Woodrow Wilson Center where she leads programs designed to analyze and offer practical, actionable options for addressing some of Africa's most critical, current and over-the-horizon issues; foster policy-focused dialogue about and options for stronger and mutually-beneficial US-Africa relations; and challenge the dominant narrative about Africa by enhancing knowledge and understanding about the continent in the United States. The Africa Program's areas of focus are: i) inclusive governance and leadership; ii) conflict management and peacebuilding; iii) trade, investment, and sustainable development; and iv) Africa's evolving role in the global arena.

Prior to joining the Wilson Center, Monde served as Academic Dean at the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) at the National Defense University from 2002 to 2013. In this capacity, she oversaw all curriculum and programs at ACSS, including in the areas of Security Studies, Counter-terrorism and Transnational Threats, Civil-Military Relations, Defense Economics and Resource Management, and Conflict Management. She also served as Professor of Civil-Military Relations at ACSS from 2000 to 2003. From 1997 to 2000, she worked as Director of Research and then Vice President for Research and Policy at the National Summit on Africa. From 1996 to 1997, she worked as Director of International Education Programs at New Mexico Highlands University in Las Vegas, New Mexico. She also previously served on the Advisory Council of the Ibrahim Index of African Governance, a project of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation. Monde has also worked as a development

and gender consultant, and on a wide range of development projects in southern Africa in the areas of education, housing, health, and nutrition.

Monde holds a Ph.D. in International Relations and a B.A. in Politics, Philosophy and Economics from the University of Oxford, as well as a B.A. in Public Administration and Economics from the University of Zambia. She was a Rhodes Scholar, a Wingate Scholar, and the University of Zambia Valedictory Speaker for her graduation class.

Ms. Elizabeth Ramey is the Program Associate with the Africa Program at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. She has prior experience consulting for a variety of multilateral and international organizations, including the World Bank, the Civil Service Agency of the Government of Liberia, and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). Liz spent over two years working on local adult education and empowerment programs in Nairobi, Kenya, and speaks advanced Swahili. She holds an MPA in International Affairs from the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University, an MSc in African Studies from the University of Oxford, and a BA in Economics and Sociology from The George Washington University.

Ms. Grace Chesson is the Program Assistant for the Wilson Center's Africa Program. She is a current MA candidate in International Affairs at the Elliott School of International Affairs at George Washington University and holds a B.A. in both Global Studies and Political Science from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Previously, she served as the assistant to the President and Executive Vice President of the Stimson Center. Grace has traveled to Africa on multiple occasions, most recently to Kenya as a field manager for the health textiles manufacturer Vestergaard-Frandsen.

Ms. Virginia Cady is the Program Assistant (Communications) for the Africa Program at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. She has past experience working with a variety of non-profits in the international affairs field to improve their social media and other forms of online presence, as well as conducting outreach and event management. Virginia has spent time in Morocco studying issues related to security and Moroccan politics. She has a limited working proficiency in both French and Arabic, and is interested in issues related to security, conflict prevention and Africa and the Middle East. She obtained her BA in International Studies and Middle East Studies with a minor in Arabic from Dickinson College.

Appendix 3: Conference Participants

Southern Voices Network Participants			
Name	Title	Organization	Country
Dr. Sandy Africa	Associate Professor, Department of Political Sciences	Department of Political Science, University of Pretoria	South Africa
Mr. Ayodatun Bobadoye	Research Officer	African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS)	Kenya
Dr. Edward Brown	Director, Policy Advisory Service	African Center for Economic Transformation (ACET)	Ghana
Mr. Gustavo de Carvalho	Senior Researcher	Institute for Security Studies (ISS)	South Africa
Dr. Ibrahim Diarra	Director	Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (CIRES)	Cote d'Ivoire
Mr. Getachew Gebrekidan	Lecturer	Institute for Security Studies (ISS)	Ethiopia
Rev. Eugene Goussikinkey	Directeur Général	Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour la Paix (CERAP)	Cote d'Ivoire
Dr. Ibrahima Hathie	Research Director	Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (IPAR)	Senegal
Dr. Jok Madut Jok	Chairman of the Board	The Sudd Institute	South Sudan
Mr. Kidane Kiros	Director	Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)	Ethiopia
Mr. Francis Kornegay	Senior Research Fellow	Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD)	South Africa
Dr. Augustino Mayai	Director of Research	The Sudd Institute	South Sudan
Dr. Franklin Oduro	Head of Research and Programs and Deputy Director	Center for Democratic Development (CDD)	Ghana
Ms. Ruth Ochieng	Executive Director	Isis-Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (Isis-WICCE)	Uganda
Mr. Solota Olusegun	Head, Research and Program	Initiative for Public Policy Analysis (IPPA)	Nigeria
Dr. Nicholas Ozor	Executive Director	African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS)	Kenya

Additional Participants			
Name	Title	Organization	Country
Mr. Samuel Adeniyi-Jones	Director of the Africa Region	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of Global Affairs	U.S.
Ms. Virginia Cady	Program Assistant, Africa Program	Wilson Center	U.S.
Mr. Malik Chaka	Director, Threshold Program	Millenium Challenge Corporation (MCC)	U.S.
Ms. Grace Chesson	Program Assistant, Africa Program	Wilson Center	U.S.
Ms. Vanita Datta	CT/CVE Advisor	U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)	U.S.
Ms. Janelle Johnson	Legislative and Research Assistant	Senate Foreign Relations Committee	U.S.
Dr. Thomas Kenyon	Director	Center for Disease Control: Center for Global Health (CGH)	U.S.
Ms. Alicia (Ali) Kimbrel	International Health Analyst	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of Global Affairs	U.S.
Mr. Steven McDonald	Global Fellow, Africa Program	Wilson Center	U.S.
Dr. Monde Muyangwa	Director, Africa Program	Wilson Center	U.S.
Dr. Cyril Obi	Program Director	African Peacebuilding Network	U.S.
Mr. Gary Officer	Former VP of Global Engagement and Chief Development Officer	Wilson Center	U.S.
Dr. Ann Phillips	Adviser to the Academy for International Conflict Management and Peacebuilding	United States Institute of Peace (USIP)	U.S.
Dr. Jonathan Quick	President and CEO	Management Sciences for Health	U.S.
Ms. Elizabeth Ramey	Program Associate, Africa Program	Wilson Center	U.S.
Mr. David Rejeski	Director, Science and Technology Innovation Program	Wilson Center	U.S.
Ms. Chidi Rowe	Policy Office	U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)	U.S.
Dr. James A. Schear	Global Fellow, Africa Program	Wilson Center	U.S.
Dr. Andrew Selee	Executive Vice President	Wilson Center	U.S.
Mr. Zack Stanton	Social Media Editor	Wilson Center	U.S.
Mr. Tim Walters	Stability Operations and Peacekeeping Advisor	U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)	U.S.
Dr. Jacqueline Wilson	Senior Program Officer, Academy for International Conflict Management and Peacebuilding	United States Institute of Peace (USIP)	U.S.
Mr. Michael Zwirn	Director of Foundation Relations	Wilson Center	U.S.

Southern Voices Network Member Organization Profiles

Member Organizations:

1. African Center for Economic Transformation (Ghana)
2. Africa Institute for Development Policy (Kenya)
3. African Technology Policy Studies Network (Kenya)
4. Center for Democratic Development (Ghana)
5. Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour la Paix (Cote d'Ivoire)
6. Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (Cote d'Ivoire)
7. Council for the Development of Social Sciences Research in Africa (Senegal)
8. Human Sciences Research Council (South Africa)
9. Initiative for Public Policy Analysis (Nigeria)
10. Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (Senegal)
11. Institute for Global Dialogue (South Africa)
12. Institute for Peace and Security Studies (Ethiopia)
13. Institute for Security Studies (South Africa HQ)
14. Isis-Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (Uganda)
15. Sudd Institute (South Sudan)
16. University of Pretoria Department of Political Sciences (South Africa)

African Center for Economic Transformation (ACET)

Country: Ghana

Point of Contact: Edward K. Brown

Overview: ACET is an economic policy institute that supports Africa's long-term growth. Its mission is to promote policy and institutional reforms for sustained economic growth and transformation in Africa. Its vision is for all African countries to drive their own growth and transformation agendas by 2025. This will be led by the private sector and supported by capable states with strong institutions and good policies.

Topical Focus: ACET utilizes three approaches to their work on sustained economic growth and transformation: analysis, advice, and advocacy. These methods are used in three primary areas:

1. African Transformation Index: provides a common quantitative tool to measure the progress of countries and foster intra-African learning.
2. Shared Governance: ACET assists in developing institutional arrangements for coordinated policy, management of public finances and deliverance of goals.
3. Transformation Dialogues Program: shares the findings with stakeholders at the global, regional, and country levels for debate, feedback, refinement, and implementation.

Operations: As a think-tank, ACET applies knowledge by directly engaging citizens and decision makers. Bringing an authentic African perspective, the core staff comprises 30 personnel from eight African countries, based at the headquarters in Accra. They include economists, researchers, policy analysts, management consultants, extractive industries experts, and administrative staff. They are supported by a global network of dozens of resource persons and renowned experts in African development, including a Nobel laureate in economics.

<http://acetforafrica.org>

Africa Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP)

Country: Kenya

Point of Contact: N/A

Overview: AFIDEP is a non-profit policy think tank whose mission is to translate research evidence and use it to advocate for improved policies and program effectiveness in Africa. The ultimate goal is to contribute to the improvement of the wellbeing of Africans by reducing unplanned pregnancies, reducing maternal and child deaths, slowing population growth, and improving sexual and reproductive health outcomes of young people.

Topical Focus: AFIDEP's 2014-2018 Strategic Plan provides a framework to guide the Institute in building on past gains as well as expanding and strengthening the scope of its programs. It follows three overarching objectives: the synthesis and translation of research evidence, enabling the utilization of research evidence in decision-making and strengthening capacity in research evidence synthesis, translation, and utilization. It has three focus areas

1. Population change and development
2. Maternal and child health
3. Adolescent reproductive health and development

Operations: AFIDEP has assembled a multi-disciplinary core staff comprising of experts trained in various social sciences, public health, policy analysis, and communications. This team will be expanded during the

next five years in line with the changing needs of our programs. The Institute's core staff is complemented by a network of Associate Fellows who contribute to our work and seek to strengthen the impact of their own work through our programs and connections. A Board of Directors comprising distinguished experts, who provide strategic guidance and oversee the running of the organization, governs AFIDEP.

<http://www.afidep.org>

African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS)

Country: Kenya

Point of Contact: Nicholas Ozor

Overview: ATPS Network is a multidisciplinary network whose mission it is to improve the quality of STI research, policy, and practice for sustainable development in Africa, by Africans and for Africa. The strategic vision is to become the leading center of excellence and reference in science, technology, and innovation systems research.

Topical Focus: ATPS draws on its rich network of experts in all aspects of the innovation systems in African countries including policymakers, science experts, private sector actors, and the civil society actors. It focuses specifically in the fields of science, technology and innovation and works to further training and capacity building, communication and sensitization, knowledge brokerage, policy advocacy and outreach in Africa. It will achieve its vision by strengthening capacity for knowledge generation, communication, and dissemination for sustainable development in Africa.

Operations: ATPS was established in 1994 and was accorded full Diplomatic status in Kenya on December 3, 2003. ATPS operates through chapters in 29 countries across Africa and the Diaspora in Europe and the USA. It ensures that the STI policy research and programs are fully and effectively engaging all actors in the relevant innovation systems. Most importantly, that they are implemented at improved cost-effectiveness and low administration cost ratios.

<http://www.atpsnet.org/index.php>

Center for Democratic Development (CDD)

Country: Ghana

Point of Contact: Franklin Oduro

Overview: CDD-Ghana is an independent and non-partisan, non-governmental research-based and policy-oriented institute. Its mission is to promote democracy, good governance, and economic openness in Ghana and Africa. Its vision is a free, peaceful, and well-governed society based on the rule of law, justice, and integrity in public administration, and equal opportunities for all in Ghana and Africa.

Topical Focus: Its programmatic and analytic work covers a broad range of topics focusing on democracy, governance, and economic issues. It has three training and capacity building programs including Code Election Training, Media Literacy Program, and the Anti-Stigmatization program. There are five projects that CDD programming and training address:

1. The Afrobarometer
2. The Africa Power and Politics Program
3. Transparency and Accountability Project

4. Constitutional Review Project
5. African Peer Review Mechanism

Operations: It pursues its corporate philosophies through high-quality policy research, technical analyses and widely disseminated publications and documentation. It also organizes roundtables, seminars and conferences, issues press statements, and engage in extensive networking with relevant state and non-state stakeholders to inform and educate, to foster public and policy-maker awareness, and to support advocacy and stimulate policy reform. Its core values are non-partisanship, independence, integrity, accountability, objectivity, and equal opportunity.

<http://www.cddgh.org>

Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour la Paix (CERAP)

Country: Côte d'Ivoire

Point of Contact: N/A

Overview: CERAP is an education and research institution that, since 2014, has been divided into two sections called Pôles: The University and the Social Centre. CERAP was created in 2002. Its mission is to foster dialogue and encourage open-mindedness through its educational programs in order to encourage peace and justice.

Topical Focus: CERAP has become both a University and Social Institution for the promotion of the human person in view of the service of the common good, of African societies, which are opened, sensitive to solidarity and the respect of human dignity. In October, CERAP will launch a Research Centre for Society and Business where social and political issues will be researched as well as issues related to corporate social responsibility. It will focus through course work on the areas economics, accounting, law and ethics in governance, sustainable development, conflict management, human rights, and peace.

CERAP is divided into 4 departments:

1. The Human Rights and Dignity Institute (IDDH)
2. The Documentation Centre
3. The CERAP Editions
4. The Social Action in Urban Environment (ASMU)

Operations: The University offers a BA in economics with 5 options, a MA in governance and Ethics with 4 options, and in October 2015, in partnership with the Catholic University of Milan, a MBA in Entrepreneurship will begin. In October 2015, it will launch a Research Centre for Society and Business with the support of the African Development Bank to set up a Network. The Social Center will be expanding its training in the informal sector and extend its advocacy work towards the most vulnerable.

<http://www.cerap-inades.org>

Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (CIRES)

Country: Côte d'Ivoire

Point of Contact: Ibrahim Diarra

Overview: CIRES is a social science research institution whose mission is to undertake research concerning the economic and social problems of Côte d'Ivoire and the countries of the sub region. Its vision is to establish relationships with as many economic bodies, public or private, as possible, and publish research concerning

economic and social disciplines.

Topical Focus: The overall objectives of CIRES are to identify the economic and social problems of Côte d'Ivoire as well as those of the sub region, carry out economic and social studies in order to find solutions to identified problems. CIRES wants to drive the thinking and basic research, and animate the scientific debate in economics in Ivorian society and the sub region. Furthermore, CIRES will provide vocational training in economics and rural sociology through a masters and PhD programs, as well as create a training course in management of economic policies, and finally organize seminars and high-level forums.

Operations: CIRES has fifty permanent researchers and twenty high level researchers, which rank first among the wealthy research centers of Francophone black Africa. CIRES researchers come from a variety of backgrounds including economists, demographers, statisticians, engineers, sociologists, and agronomists. Some have held high political office.

<http://www.cires-ci.org/index1.php>

Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA)

Country: Senegal

Point of Contact: Ebrima Sall

Overview: CODESIRA was established in 1973 as an independent pan-African research organization primarily focusing on social science research in Africa. Its mission is to promote and facilitate research and knowledge production in Africa using a holistic, multi-disciplinary approach. The Council's vision is to play a critical role in promoting a dialogue among the disciplines, the four generations of African social researchers, and male and female scholars.

Topical Focus: CODESIRA's focus is to promote and defend the principle of independent thought and the academic freedom of researchers in the production and dissemination of knowledge. To do so it will work to strengthen the institutional basis of knowledge production in Africa by proactively engaging and supporting other research institutions and their networks of scholars within its programs of activities.

Operations: CODESRIA is headquartered in Dakar, Senegal. It is mandated to support the strengthening of the institutional basis of knowledge production by developing programs of collaboration with the other centers of social research in Africa whether they are national or (sub-) regional, university-based or independent. The Council also actively encourages cooperation and collaboration among African universities, research organizations and other training institutions.

<http://www.codesira.org/spip.php?>

Human Science Research Council

Country: South Africa

Point of Contact: N/A

Overview: The HSRC is a non-partisan, public-purpose organization that generates scientific knowledge through its research and analytical work in the social and human sciences. Its mission is to serve as a knowledge hub for research-based solutions to inform human and social development in South Africa, the

African continent, and the rest of the world. HSRC aims to inform policy development and good practice, thereby making a difference in the lives of people in South Africa and in the mother continent.

Topical Focus: It has several research programs that focus on:

1. Education and Skills Development
2. Economic Performance and Development
3. Population Health, Health Systems and Innovation
4. HIV/AIDS, STIs and TB (including the African-wide research network, SAHARA)
5. Democracy, Governance and Service Delivery
6. Human and Social Development

Operations: The HSRC responds to the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups in society through its research. It develops and makes available data that underpins research for policy development and public discussion of developmental issues. It undertakes large-scale, multi-year, and collaborative research. It produces high quality scientific evidence to inform further analysis, debate, advocacy, and decision-making by role players in government, the media, academia, and community-based groups.

<http://www.hsrc.ac.za/en>

Initiative for Public Policy Analysis (IPPA)

Country: Nigeria

Point of Contact: Thompson Ayodele

Overview: IPPA is a research and advocacy organization whose mission is to serve as one of the leading promoters of social, economic, and political freedom. IPPA holds tenaciously the belief in free society hinged on the principle that a good and prosperous society is achievable when government's participation in certain key spheres is drastically reduced concerning individual action, private property rights, and the rule of law.

Topical Focus: IPPA's core areas of interest include development economics, trade, entrepreneurship, property rights, education, environment, health, and safety. Keeping these in mind IPPA has several goals that it follows throughout its work:

1. Empowering people
2. Individual liberty and choice
3. Private property rights protection
4. An economy based on free enterprise
5. Democratic government under the rule of law
6. An autonomous and free civil society
7. The facilitation of trade within Africa and beyond

Operations: IPPA engages in a number of activities that include research, publishing seminars/workshops, newsletters, organizing essay competitions, writing on developmental issues, and student based programs.

<http://www.ippanigeria.org>

Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (IPAR)

Country: Senegal

Point of Contact: N/A

Overview: IPAR is a think-tank and research institution. Its mission is to work with civil society leaders and local actors to co-produce analyses, policy proposals, and strategies to influence public policy at the national, sub regional and international levels. Its vision is to contribute to the process of economic and social development of Senegal and the sub-region by creating a space for exchange and debate on strategic backed research and rigorous perspective, connected to the concerns of policy makers and grass root organizations.

Topical Focus: The main research themes of IPAR, as defined in its 2015 strategic plan, are connected to

1. Demography, employment and migration
2. Performance of agriculture
3. Land and other natural resources management
4. Public policies
5. Other emerging interesting topics

Operations: IPAR seeks to foster and participate in a reflection and a permanent and open debate on the future of rural areas and agriculture, the join city/ countryside and the conditions for successful integration in the sub Senegal-region and a beneficial integration into the global economy. Through these exchanges and debates, IPAR wants to allow the confrontation of interests of different professional categories and the search for compromise. The aim is to participate in the creation of sustainable institutional capacities in agricultural and rural prospects and to promote and support alternative paths to current policies and programs in the Senegal and the sub-region.

<http://www.ipar.sn>

Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD)

Country: South Africa

Point of Contact: N/A

Overview: IGD is a foreign policy think-tank that engages in cutting edge policy research and analysis, catalytic dialogue, and stakeholder interface on global dynamics that have an impact on South Africa and Africa. Its mission is to work towards a prosperous and peaceful Africa in a progressive global order. Its vision is to become the think-tank of choice in its field.

Topical Focus: IGD promotes a broader understanding of the role of foreign policy and diplomacy in the pursuit of national and international developmental goals and to ensure discernable policy outcomes. It will establish and strengthen mutually beneficial strategic partnerships national, regionally and globally. Finally, it will work to enhance the standard of service to clients and consumers of IGD's work in order to ensure their satisfaction. It has three projects that further these initiatives

1. South Africa's Foreign Policy Analysis Project: spans the making and management of foreign policy, multi-stakeholder interface, public diplomacy, and development diplomacy
2. African Studies Program: focuses on regional and continental integration, peace diplomacy, inter and intra-African trade, and Africa's external relations
3. Multilateral Governance Analysis Program: addresses various international developments that relate to changes in multilateralism with the growing influence of non-state actors

Operations: IGD was founded during the evolution of the new South Africa in 1994 with the assistance of former president, Nelson Mandela, and the former German Chancellor, Helmut Kohl. The IGD is comprised of a small, highly competent team of researchers and project administrators. A network of fellows and associates that work part-time for IGD and consultants on funded projects complements this team. IGD's research staff teaches at universities and training colleges, and frequently participates in media commentary on international developments and foreign policy.

<http://www.idg.org.za>

Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)

Country: Ethiopia

Point of Contact: Kidane Kiros

Overview: IPSS is a research and policy institution. Its mission is to serve its Africa stakeholders through education and professional development, policy dialogue, and research. IPSS vision is to be the premier institute for education, research, and policy dialogue on peace and security studies.

Topical Focus: The IPSS strives to attain the highest levels of excellence in the teaching and learning process in order to set and maintain be-spoke standards in education and professional development. It highly values innovation, creativity, evidence-based and action-oriented research. Its topical focuses include Pan-Africanism, diversity, integrity, and inclusion. Finally, it is committed to delivery and social transformation.

Operations: It maintains a partnership with the African Union through the Africa Peace and Security Program, which operates with the vision of a premier source for AU and Regional Economic Communities of substantial and high-quality contributions towards promoting practical African led-solutions for peace and security challenges. The institute produces skilled professionals in conflict prevention, management, and resolution as well as in peace building, and promotes the values of a democratic and peaceful society.

<http://www.ipss-addis.org/new-ipss>

Institute for Security Studies (ISS)

Country: South Africa

Point of Contact: Gustavo de Carvalho

Overview: ISS is a Pan-African applied policy research institute headquartered in Pretoria, South Africa. It is an established think tank working in the area of African human security. Its mission is to advance human security in Africa through evidence-based policy advice, technical support, and capacity building. It does independent and authoritative research, provides expert policy analysis and advice, and delivers practical training and technical assistance. The vision of ISS is a peaceful and prosperous Africa for its entire people.

Topical Focus: ISS pursues its vision and mission through the work of four divisions.

1. Governance, Crime and Justice Division: promotes democratic governance, transparency, and respect for human rights, reduce crime, and improve justice.
2. Conflict Prevention and Risk Analysis Division: helps prevent conflict and improve state capacity for risk analysis by contributing to the understanding of the latest human security developments on the continent.
3. Conflict Management and Peace Building Division: enhances effective conflict management and peacebuilding by governments and international institutions.

4. Transnational Threats and International Crime Division: combats such threats and crimes by enhancing the ability of African inter-governmental organizations and national/civil society to respond more effectively.

Operations: ISS follows a set of core values including sustainable development, democracy, human rights, rule of law, collaborative security, and gender mainstreaming. It does this by undertaking applied research, training, and capacity building. It emphasizes working collaboratively with others. It facilitates and supports policy formation. It carefully monitors trends by collecting, interpreting, and disseminating information at the national, regional, and international levels.

<http://www.issafrica.org>

ISIS - Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (Isis-WICCE)

Country: Uganda

Point of Contact: Ruth Ojiambo Ochieng

Overview: Isis-WICCE is a global action oriented women's human rights organization that empowers women's leadership and peace building in conflict and post conflict settings. Its mission is to ignite women's leadership, amplify voices and deepened their activism in re-creating peace. Its vision is for women to be living in peace and re-creating peace.

Topical Focus: Isis-WICCE is committed to the building of a fair and just society where women can equally participate in decision-making and their capacities and potential are utilized for a better world through documenting of women's realities and facilitating the exchange of skills and information. Throughout, there is an emphasis on research and knowledge creation where Isis-WICCE has historically done groundbreaking research on women in conflict countries. Isis-WICCE has three programs dedicated to its mission.

1. Advocacy and Networking: builds partnerships with strategic allies and advocates for the needs of women survivors.
2. Communications and Management: ensures that what we learn is communicated directly to those making decisions that shape women's lives at national, regional, and international levels.
3. Feminist Leadership Institute: focuses on strengthening women's activist and political leadership in order to be able to challenge existing institutional mechanisms that undermine women's rights.

Operations: Isis-WICCE is named after the ancient Egyptian goddess Isis who symbolizes wisdom, creativity, and knowledge. Founded in 1974 in Geneva, Switzerland as an action-oriented women's resource center to meet the needs for information by women from various regions of the world, Isis-WICCE later moved to Kampala, Uganda in 1993. The aim of the move to Africa was to tap into African women's ideas, views, and problems and share this information with women at the international level. Since relocating to Kampala, Isis-WICCE started national and regional programs to facilitate the flow of information from Uganda to other parts of Africa and the rest of the world. The organization immensely contributed to and strengthened the women's movement in Uganda and on the African continent.

<http://www.isis-wicce.org>

The Sudd Institute

Country: South Sudan

Point of Contact: Jok Madut Jok

Overview: The Sudd Institute is an independent research organization that conducts and facilitates research and training to inform public policy and practice, to create opportunities for discussion and debate and to improve analytical capacity in South Sudan. Its mission is to promote informed and accountable policy and practice that responds to the needs, wants, and well-being of the South Sudanese people. The institute was established to close the knowledge gap and help ensure that decisions made during this critical period in the country's history result in positive change.

Topical Focus: To contribute to developing government efficiency, accountability, and transparency, the Sudd Institute offers critical analysis about key governance issues, including resource generation and allocation, relations between the national government and the states, and the constitution development process. The Sudd Institute follows two tracks.

1. Track 1: addresses internal and external insecurity by aiming to help decision-makers to better understand the causes and consequences of such violence that has wreaked havoc across the country and to offer recommendations for policy and practical change.
2. Track 2: is geared towards building an inclusive, responsive, and transparent government.

Operations: As South Sudan embarks on critical state building, nation building, and development initiatives, little is known or understood about the country and the needs of its institutions and people. To fill this knowledge gap it will operate by conducting, facilitating, and communicating high quality, independent and action oriented research and analysis. It will provide opportunities for discussion and debate. Finally, it will focus on improving analytical capacity and research skills in South Sudan.

<http://www.suddinstitute.org>

University of Pretoria Department of Political Sciences

Country: South Africa

Point of Contact: Maxi Schoeman

Overview: The University of Pretoria Department of Political Sciences is a core department of the University of Pretoria, one of South Africa's premiere research universities. Research within the department focuses on a broad range of political science topics, including mediation, governance, and democracy studies. The Institute for Strategic and Political Affairs (ISPA), the Center for the Study of Governance Innovation (GovInn), and the Centre for Mediation in Africa (CMA) are research centers contained within the political science department.

Topical Focus: Research of the University of Pretoria Department of Political Sciences focuses on a broad range of African and non-African political science topics including mediation, conflict studies, governance, security, and democracy. Within the department, the Centre for Mediation in Africa focuses on publishing research on mediation best practices, training senior government officials, and assisting the UN, AU, and other subregional bodies to build mediation capacity and expertise. CMA has also hosted conferences, including a major conference on conflict and mediation at the University of Pretoria in June 2015.

Operations: With more than 20 professors, researchers, and staff, the University of Pretoria Department of Political Sciences will conduct academic research with important implications for issues of mediation, conflict studies, and good governance. As a part of a major research institution in South Africa, the department is well-positioned to carry out important research on Africa's most pressing topics.

<http://www.up.ac.za/political-sciences>

The Africa Program

The Africa Program works to address the most critical issues facing Africa and U.S.-Africa relations, build mutually beneficial U.S.–Africa relations, and enhance understanding about Africa in the United States.

The Program achieves its mission through in-depth research and analyses, including our blog *Africa Up Close*, public discussion, working groups, and briefings that bring together policymakers, practitioners, and subject matter experts to analyze and offer practical options for tackling key challenges in Africa and in U.S.-Africa relations.

The Africa Program focuses on four core issues:

- i. Inclusive governance and leadership
- ii. Conflict prevention and peacebuilding
- iii. Trade, investment, and sustainable development
- iv. Africa’s evolving role in the global arena

The Program maintains a cross-cutting focus on the roles of women, youth, and technology, which are critical to Africa’s future: to supporting good governance, to securing peace, to mitigating poverty, and to assuring sustainable development.

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