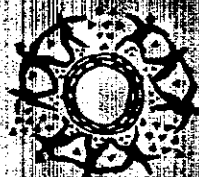
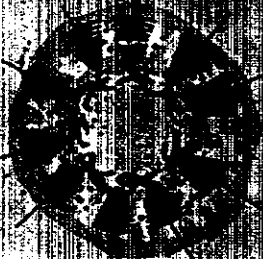


ACCORD Semi-annual Report
For the period
October 2001 to March 2002
Submitted to USAID



REPORTS

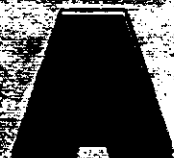


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following report highlights the activities of ACCORD's programmes from the period October 2001 to March 2002, and the current initiatives that ACCORD is involved in. These initiatives have to be seen in the broad context of ACCORD's vision for building peace and stability in Africa. Our vision for building peace and stability is based on the belief that what Africa needs is strong governments that represent the will of their people and that mediate among the various competing interests within African societies. Our approach therefore has been to engage both governments and peoples at every level to build conflict management capacity for the short and long term.

In executing our mandate we have profiled ACCORD successfully as a key role-player in the field of conflict management in Africa. Evidence of this is the fact that former-President Ketumile Masire has engaged the services of ACCORD to assist in the DRC facilitation process and former-President Nelson Mandela and South Africa Deputy President Jacob Zuma have engaged the services of ACCORD in the peace process in Burundi. The Government of Rwanda has engaged ACCORD to assist its constitutional commission.

The Foreign Minister of Sudan, Dr Mustafa Osman Ismail has requested ACCORD to make its services available in Sudan. While visiting our Durban offices, the Foreign Minister of Somalia Yusuf Hassan Ibrahim formally invited the Chair of the Board of Trustees of ACCORD to lead an ACCORD delegation to Somalia with a view to providing assistance to the government and people of Somalia. The SADC Parliamentary Forum has engaged the services of ACCORD during the Zambian and Zimbabwean elections and has requested ACCORD's assistance for the forthcoming elections in Lesotho. The Angolan government has recently also requested ACCORD's services to work with parliamentarians in that country.

In all our activities with these countries we insist on a civil society component to our work to ensure that our vision of building a partnership between peoples and governments is realised. It must be recorded however, that the initiatives listed in the last two paragraphs all involve senior staff at ACCORD and always include the Executive Director or one of the other two Directors at ACCORD. All these staff are funded directly by USAID and the support staff that compliment their activities are also paid out of USAID funds.

Overall ACCORD has achieved its objectives of making impacting significantly in conflict prevention, management and resolution in Africa. In order to reach this vitally important objective towards developing much-needed peace and stability in Africa, ACCORD focuses on intervention, training and research. However, intervention, training and research is not possible without a dedicated team and well-run organisational structure. We therefore continue to be most appreciative to USAID in assisting ACCORD to carry out its operations. Not only were ACCORD's programmes' objectives broadly met, but during this period a strong foundation was laid for future operations in 2002.

The interim grant from USAID was approved and disbursed in 1997. The programmatic foci of the organisation has expanded to include work in all regions of the African Continent. This expansion of the programmatic foci can be attributed to the visionary leadership of the organisation and to the resources provided by USAID/SD/AFR.

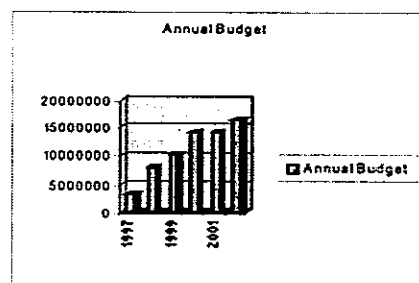
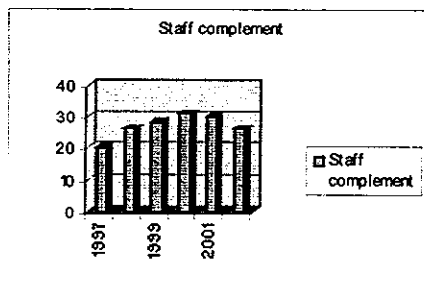


¹The annual budget has grown incrementally over the last few years with ACCORD now operating on a budget of over R16million (cf. graph attached hereto). This is a considerable increase from the R3million budget that the organisation operated on prior to receiving the interim grant from USAID. This grant has helped the organisation secure further grant funds from other major governments and donors. Today ACCORD receives funds from a number of governments and donor agencies, including the Governments of Norway, United Kingdom, Switzerland and Sweden.

The grant funds are used to fund the core operating functions of the organisation. Funds are used to pay for the salaries and benefits of all the Directors and support staff. Programme staff salaries are paid out of funds received from other donor funds. Further, the grant funds are used to pay for a major part of the administrative expenses. The actual breakdown of utilisation of USAID interim grant funds versus funds received from other donors is attached hereto.

ACCORD Institutional Capacity Statistics

| Annual Budget | | Staff complement | |
|---------------|----------|------------------|----|
| 1997 | 3351828 | 1997 | 20 |
| 1998 | 7907654 | 1998 | 26 |
| 1999 | 10078796 | 1999 | 28 |
| 2000 | 14050000 | 2000 | 31 |
| 2001 | 14233682 | 2001 | 30 |
| 2002 | 16341500 | 2002 | 26 |



¹ The decrease in staff complement in 2002 is attributed to the strategic decision to close down the Rural Office in Worcester and conduct all activities out of the National Office in Durban and the Regional Office in Cape Town.



The Peacekeeping Programme's activities were mainly directed at concluding the Second Phase Agreement of the Training for Peace in Africa Project. Training activities included a Conflict Management Course for the United Nations Logistics Course, aimed at enhancing logisticians' ability to support peacekeeping missions in the SADC region, and a Conflict Management Course for United Nations Commanders. The Programme also consulted with the Kenya Peace Support Training Centre in Karen, to explore possible co-operation and better position the Programme for proposed activities in 2002, and hosted a Training Evaluation Consultation in Pretoria to gain feedback on the strengths and limitations of the Programme. Added to this, the Programme manager participated in an Evaluation Workshop of the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre, and these activities proved most beneficial in appraising the Programme and discovering ways to improve it. In October the Programme manager gave a presentation on Peacekeeping at the Norwegian Defence International College and in November gave a presentation on the Role of Civil Society in Peacekeeping in Mozambique. Other advocacy activities included staff participating in television and radio interviews and attending an Executive Course in Peace Mission Management. During this period all the Programme's publications were addressing and reporting on its activities, and the Programme aims to publish a Case Study Series as research reports of three proposed field research trips to the UN Missions in Ethiopia/Eritrea, Sierra Leone and the DRC. The Programme also hosted a seminar on the Role of the Media in Peacekeeping, which emphasised the need for Joint Media-Military Training and hosted a civil society consultation on South African policy on landmines. Finally the Programme used this period to develop four possible roundtables for the year ahead in order to facilitate discussion amongst various role players involved in Peacekeeping initiatives.

The Public Sector Programme utilised this period to expand the Programme to the rest of the continent, and to redevelop its training material in order to re-align it with current national education and training developments. As a first initiative in achieving the objective of expanding the Programme, there is currently a two-phase intervention in Mozambique aimed at improving conflict resolution skills within the Mozambican Public Sector through training and policy development. ACCORD is running the initiative in partnership with a local NGO that focuses on human rights. The Programme also began a process of broadening its involvement in the South African public service by identifying areas that need urgent reaction. The Programme has seen the need to re-conceptualise the structure and content of current training materials in order to incorporate lessons that have been learnt over the past nine years. In order to achieve this a pilot test of the developed manuals was undertaken during the training that was held in Mozambique.

The Communications Unit continues to focus on providing materials that publicise the contributions that ACCORD makes towards conflict resolution in Africa. A database of contact details of journalists and editors in key media organisations in Africa was completed at the end of 2001 to enable ACCORD to communicate more effectively with decision-makers on the continent. The Unit is currently supporting the Peace Pledge 2000 Campaign, marketing the African Peace Centre and Africa Peace Award planned for July 2002 as well as establishing joint venture publishing partners for ACCORD publications. The Unit is also responsible for supporting various Programmes in materials and banners, and has also produced two Conflict Trends magazines during this reporting period, amongst other publications.

The Information Technology Unit at ACCORD has installed a dedicated web-server for the Organisation, which has assisted the system in managing large amounts of information and has empowered all staff in maintaining ACCORD's presence on the web. During this period a new webserver was set up and programmes upgraded, an improved ACCORD website was launched where all staff can add their programme's activities onto the web, and the Grants Management and Contacts' databases were established. A part-time librarian has also been employed to catalogue the books and publications in our resource centre online.



The Research Unit staff have, during the last period, been involved in a number of forums, seminars and workshops which have resulted in many publications. Various staff members have presented papers at these forums regarding Peacekeeping and conflict resolution in Africa. The Africa Dialogue Lecture Series hosted two events, and staff publications as well as the continuing publication of Conflict Trends and the African Journal on Conflict Resolution were major achievements and preoccupations in the last six months. In order to improve co-operation and support between the different programmes at ACCORD, the Unit continues to assist other units in their endeavours.

The Training Unit has developed an International Conflict Management Training Programme in response to requests for individual training and has advertised the course on the ACCORD website. Successful applicants will participate in a three-week training programme to be launched in July. Conflict Management Training for staff and students at a school in Claremont was conducted, as well as the development for a Conflict Management and Constitutional Negotiations Training Course in Rwanda. The Unit also conducted training with Congolese women during the Inter-Congolese Dialogue in Sun City. Added to this the Unit provided administrative and training support to the Public Sector Programme in Mozambique and to the Peacekeeping Programme in the Burundi training of CNDD-FDD. ACCORD's Senior Trainer was a Facilitator at the annual Colloquium of Women Waging Peace and participated as an International expert to a Consultative Meeting on UN Resolution 1325 for Women, Peace and Security.

The Constitutionalism in Africa programme has played a major role in evolving and developing key interventions in Lesotho, Tanzania, Mozambique, Burundi, Rwanda and Somalia. The Programme will continue to provide assistance to the constitutional making and revising processes in Somalia, Lesotho, Mozambique and Burundi. At the request of the Somali Minister of Foreign Affairs ACCORD will assist in providing expertise to the Somali TNG in its constitution-making process and train Government officials in conflict management skills. The Programme will also work closely with the Mwalimu Nyerere Foundation in setting up a National Platform for Constitutional Development in Tanzania.



HIGHLIGHTS OF ACTIVITIES IN THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

OCTOBER 2001 TO MARCH 2002

OCTOBER

◆ ATTENDING INSTALLATION OF GOVERNMENT, BURUNDI

The Executive Director, Vasu Gounden and the Director of Communications, Development and Mediation, Jerome Sachane were invited to attend the above event along with a South African Department of Foreign Affairs delegation. While there, Mr. Gounden and Mr. Sachane conducted follow up meetings with civil society in Burundi.

The attendance of the installation formed part of ACCORD's ongoing work in Burundi and can be seen as a continuation of our work with civil society in Burundi. As a follow up to our involvement in Burundi, we are now working closely with the South African Deputy President Jacob Zuma's initiative to get a cease-fire agreement in Burundi. We are currently providing training in negotiation skills to the rebel groups in Burundi.

NOVEMBER

◆ "THE MEANING OF SATELLITE BASED COMMUNICATION AND EARTH OBSERVATION FOR SOUTH AFRICA" CONFERENCE, BERLIN, GERMANY

Following Vasu Gounden's visit to Germany in September, he was invited to make a presentation at the above Conference held on 29th November. His presentation was on "Satellite based communication and earth observation for early warning capabilities in conflict management in Southern Africa".

As early warning can be useful to conflict management, it was interesting to look at the correlation between that and technology. It is hoped that an Early Warning Unit will be established at our Peace Centre therefore, attendance at such a conference is certainly one step closer to our developing a better understanding of the many tools that can be used for Early Warning.

Travelling through London on his way to the Conference, the Executive Director met with DFID to explore the possibility of funding our Burundi project initiative (we have subsequently received 250 000.00 UK pounds).



FEBRUARY TO MARCH 2002

Vasu Gounden was invited to attend the pre-Conference meeting, which took place at Sun City prior to the Inter-Congolese Dialogue in late February. Following out of that meeting, the Facilitator, former President Masire asked Vasu to remain on the team as an advisor on strategy to him, hence the whole of March was spent at Sun City at the Inter-Congolese Dialogue. This is a continuation of ACCORD's work with the Facilitation Team, which began in 2001. The dialogue is based on the implementation of the Lusaka Agreement on the Peace Process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Executive Director is expected to remain in Sun City until the end of the talks in April.

BRIEF REPORT ON THE ROLE PLAYED BY JEROME SACHANE AT THE INTER-CONGOLESE DIALOGUE 21ST FEBRUARY TO 20TH APRIL

Jerome's role was to be part of a team assisting the Defence and Security Matters Commissioner: The former Head of the Military Government of Nigeria, General Abubakar. This role entailed Process Design and Evaluation as well as Deadlock Breaking Mechanism during the commission seating.

The mandate of this Defence and Security Matter Commission at the Inter-Congolese Dialogue entailed the following:

1. Assessment of Withdrawal of Foreign troops and the Disarmament of armed groups
2. Formation of the new National Army, including putting in place any transitional arrangement necessary
3. Formation of Security and Police Services
4. Establishment of Civil Protection Services
5. Demobilisation and Reintegration of child soldiers and other vulnerable persons
6. Mechanism for the integration of the Mayi Mayi into the Army and Police.

The commission completed four out of the six issues as mandated. Issues 1 and 4 were not resolved.



2^{PEACEKEEPING PROGRAMME}

OCTOBER 2001 TO 31 MARCH 2002

INTRODUCTION

During this reporting period, the Peacekeeping Programme was operating on a transitional funding arrangement from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Some of the activities during this period were geared towards conclusion of the Second Phase Agreement of the Training for Peace (TfP) in Southern Africa Project.

TRAINING

◆ CONFLICT MANAGEMENT MODULE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS LOGISTICS COURSE

The course was run as part of the first ever United Nations Logistics Course on 1st to 2nd October at the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC). Thirty-eight participants drawn from all Southern African military organisations attended the course. The participants were graduates of the different courses run previously at the Centre. The objective of the course was to develop the pool of logisticians to offer support to peacekeeping missions from the SADC region. This proved a challenge as the Programme had not offered training for logisticians before and required extensive research on how to adapt our training curriculum and material to conflict/disputes that logisticians would have to deal with. The course was well received and a large volume of material was secured to improve the course next year.

◆ CONFLICT MANAGEMENT MODULE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS COMMANDERS COURSE

The course was run on 12th November at the SADC RPTC in Harare. Senior military officers from the region with the potential to be deployed in peace missions as commanders attended the course. Most of these participants were previous graduates of other Staff Officers' courses. The course was considered a success as the training focused on those conflict management challenges facing commanders and this was reflected in curriculum, role-plays and a syndicate exercise. Thirty-eight participants attended the course.

◆ KENYA PEACE SUPPORT TRAINING CENTRE

The Programme undertook a number of activities during this period to better position itself in the coming year for the projected programmatic activities. The Programme undertook a visit to the Kenya Peace Support Training Centre's Defence Staff College from 12th to 15th March. The main objective of the visit was to share information with the Centre on our projects for the year and to explore areas of co-operation. We think that the Centre could be an ideal partner for the expansion/design of the peacekeeping Programmes into East Africa. The level of government support and sound conceptual approach to peacekeeping capacity building of the Centre impressed the ACCORD delegation.

² Programme funded by Royal Norwegian Department of Foreign Affairs



◆ PEACEKEEPING TRAINING EVALUATION CONSULTATION

During this period the Programme organised and hosted a Training Evaluation Consultation on the 22nd of March in South Africa. The objective of the consultation was to evaluate the curriculum of our training interventions. Participants were drawn from peacekeeping training institutions that the Programme has interacted with in the past and they (participants) were furnished with course packs of the different trainings we have had. This was done to afford them the opportunity to apply themselves in their inputs to the evaluation. The objectives of the consultation were achieved as contributions were precise and aimed at improving both course design and presentation. A draft report has been distributed to the participants to confirm its contents and allow them to make further contributions. The final report will be shared with other institutions involved with peacekeeping capacity building, as its contents will add value to the overall body of courses that are run. One of the forums that will be utilised for engaging debate regarding its contents will be the Civilian Committee of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres.

◆ PEACEKEEPING TRAINING EVALUATION WORKSHOP

The Programme Manager also participated in an Evaluation Workshop of the SADC RPTC on 4th February. The Programme contributed in the conceptualisation of the workshop with specific regard to the extent that different resource persons pay attention to civilian components of peacekeeping in their training contributions to running courses at the Centre. The Programme Manager made a presentation on the programme's concept of preparing and presenting the two-day Conflict Management Course for Peacekeepers being offered in the all the different courses at the Centre. The key conclusion emanating from both the presentation and discussion afterwards were centred around the need for pre-course evaluation of the participants, more time scheduling overall for the course and more space for practical exercise. Another key suggestion was the need for the Centre to schedule the programme's course closer to the period of the field exercise to afford continued evaluation and inputs by resource persons of the utility of the course during this practical element.

The Programme also utilised this period to finalise arrangements to provide a training in conflict management for the Foreign Service Training Institute of the Department of Foreign Affairs. The Programme proposed a two-day training intervention with specific focus on the introduction and utility of Negotiation, Mediation and Facilitation in a peacekeeping environment for the diplomat cadets.

ADVOCACY

◆ OCTOBER

On the 5th, gave a presentation on "Peacekeeping in the Southern African Development Community" at the Norwegian Defence International College in Oslo during the International Staff Officers Course

◆ NOVEMBER

On the 23rd, gave a presentation on the Role of Civil Society in Peace-building: Strategies and Concepts in Mozambique during the seminar on Peace-building in Southern Africa organised by the Austrian Peace Research Centre

On the 26th, gave a presentation on the "Role of NGOs in Peace Support Operations" at the South African Army College during the Senior Officers Course in Pretoria



◆ JANUARY

On the 29th, was hosted by Defencetek at the campus of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Pretoria. The aim of the visit was to further explore areas of co-operation between their institution and ours through the peacekeeping Programme.

On the 31st, had a working lunch with the Consulate General Corps of Durban at the invitation of the United States Consulate General to present on conflict situations on the continent.

◆ FEBRUARY

Programme staff participated in a number of television (Africa Today on SABC AFRICA) and radio interviews (Current Affairs on Ukhozi FM). The interviews centred on analysis of developments in the peacekeeping field on the continent.

◆ MARCH

The Programme attended an Executive Course of Peace Mission Management organised by the Centre for Defence and Security Management of the University of Witwatersrand from the 4th to the 8th of March in Johannesburg. The course was aimed at middle level policy makers and bureaucrats from the countries of the Southern African Development Community responsible for peacekeeping and conflict management issues. The profile of the participants were Director and Deputy Director level government employees from the departments and ministries of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs and other strategies offices dealing with issues of National Security. The main purpose of attending the course was to benefit from the interaction with the delegates from these departments and explore opportunities of co-operation and capacity building that the Programme could identify.

The Programme also met with Ms Claudine Haenni from the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of Switzerland on the 8th of March to discuss areas of possible co-operation regarding the department's research interest on humanitarian affairs on the continent. We also gave a lecture to a group of students from the US based Institute for International Training on 25th March on Conflict Resolution in Africa. Programme staff were invited to make commentary on radio and television regarding a number of peacekeeping and conflict resolution efforts on parts of the African continent.

RESEARCH

The Programme also undertook extensive research on regional security issues with a paper on "The Transition from the Organisation of African Unity to the African Union". The paper was written with the aim to offer an evolutionary account of the OAU and map out opportunities that may be explored to further the objectives of the programmes regarding peacekeeping capacity building in the sub-region.

At the beginning of year 2002 the Programme finalised its concept of operations regarding research by reinforcing that all publications will be geared towards the other programmatic components of policy development, advocacy and training. During this period all our publications will address and report issues covered by our activities. For the first time, the Programme will publish a Case Study Series that will serve as research reports of field research undertaken. For this year the Programme will undertake field research trips to the United Nations Missions in Ethiopia and Eritrea, Democratic Republic of Congo and Sierra Leone.

The main objective of the field research trips will be to collect data on conflict management and civil-military co-operation mechanisms in the different missions. Areas of focus will include the different civilian components such as the media interface of the mission, the role of civil society in the various functions of the mission, the co-operation between and the role of sub-regional organisations.



In preparation for these research activities the Programme used this period to compile a database on the key features of the different missions. The databank includes amongst other things the relevant legal documentation mandating the missions, reports from various agencies covering the different components making up the missions, profile of troop contributing countries and other important information.

The Programme also met with the Defence Attache of France, Captain Bruno Juet on the matter of exploring areas of research co-operation. The French Ministry of Defence through, a Division for Strategic Affairs, is interested in partnering a civil society organisation in South Africa for the purpose of jointly undertaking research on collective security developments in the Southern Africa region. Whilst there is no funding in this co-operative equation, Programme staff recommended this potential arrangement as a potential area of interest for the French government. The Defence Attache is still to return with formal invitations and documentation on the workings of the arrangement.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT

◆ SEMINAR ON THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN PEACEKEEPING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The Programme organised and hosted this seminar on the 19th and 29th of November at the Burgers Park Hotel in Pretoria. The rationale of the seminar was informed by observation of developments in the region whereby a need was identified to facilitate discussion between media actors with government departments responsible for peacekeeping on issues of conflict management in general and peacekeeping specifically.

Participation invitations were issued to most media institutions with a view to gain participation of media organisations with a national and sub-regional focus. Also, much importance was attached on securing the balance between print and electronic media. Media organisations representing international information dissemination such as the Integrated Regional Information Network and the United Nations Information Centre. The ministries of defence and foreign affairs were also invited with sub-regional representation a key consideration.

The seminar was conducted under Chatham House rules whereby no statements would be treated as any official view of government or organisation.

A key area of discussion and recommendations was media training for both the media and government institutions especially the military.

◆ MEDIA TRAINING

Media practitioners should be exposed to some form of Mission Readiness Training. Mission Readiness Training should be generic to all media actors/specialists and aimed at familiarising the media person with the mission they will serve. The emphasis of the seminar was on the need for Joint Media-Military Training as a mechanism through which all parties concerned could benefit from as a means to facilitate the exchange of ideas and understanding.

Seminar participants also felt that there was a need for government departments to evolve "media-friendly" interaction strategies so that there could be an honest and consistent flow of information regarding peacekeeping.

The seminar created an opportunity for participants to engage on peacekeeping issues, including current missions, in an open fashion. Information was shared and networks created for future co-operation. As such the seminar achieved its objectives of establishing such a dialogue and clarifying many aspects related to the interaction of the different media institutions and government departments regarding peacekeeping missions.



CIVILIAN SOCIETY CONSULTATION ON SOUTH AFRICAN POLICY ON LANDMINES

The Programme was requested by the International Campaign for the Ban of Landmines to facilitate the hosting of a civil society consultation to discuss the South African policy on the ban of landmines. The consultation was part of a series of consultation workshops organised countrywide as an opportunity for civil society to make inputs into the legislative process of defining South Africa's domestic legislation to conform to its Ottawa Treaty obligations. Participants were drawn from academic institutions from the KwaZulu-Natal region. The Department of Defence of South Africa through its Legal and Policy Division facilitated the consultation workshop through a number of presentations. Amongst the different presentations made were the: Introduction to the Ottawa Treaty, South Africa's Role in the Ottawa Treaty, the Position of the Department of Defence in Banning the Use of landmines.

Although the issue of Landmines is not directly addressed in any of the programme's activities for the current or previous years, it falls within the broad objectives of the Training for Peace in Southern Africa Project. South Africa as a leading proponent in the drafting and ratification of the Ottawa Treaty has an obligation to lead in enacting domestic laws that will see the implementation of the treaty both globally and more importantly in the sub-region. Our involvement paves the way for pursuing the agenda of the treaty both on regional and national forums we work in with both governments and civil society. The issue of landmines and their banning through domestic legislation in Southern Africa is of importance in building confidence amongst member countries.

ROUNDTABLES

The Programme utilised this period to conceptualise the planned four roundtables for 2002. The Programme is planning to organise and host two roundtables in Cape Town with Parliamentary Portfolio Committees and two in Pretoria with the Ministries of Defence and Foreign Affairs. During this period the institutions were consulted on potential dates, themes and participation focus of the policy round tables. The main objective of the round tables is to facilitate discussion amongst various governmental and non-governmental role players in peacekeeping issues on strategies and approaches used to respond to conflict situations. A round table is effective less than two hours, a lead discussant is invited to prepare and present a paper that will be distributed before hand and discuss for the remainder of the meeting.

STAFF COMPLIMENT

During this period the Programme hosted four interns who made an invaluable contribution to the Programme. The Programme hosted Ms Martha Bakwesegha on a three-months internship, which was extended for a further three months. The Programme also hosted Ms Betty Simbert from the Westpoint Military Academy in United States of America for four weeks in July and August. Ms Caitlin Blaser has joined the Programme on three months internship from the Wellesley College in the United States of America. Ms Suzanna van der Velden from the Netherlands joined the Programme as an intern from February to May. Her work-plan focuses on her academic research on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) and her principal outputs will entail a conceptual paper and research proposal on DDR.

During this period the Programme made two appointments for the positions of Programme Officer. The second programmatic appointment was made in light of the expansion drive of the Programme into East Africa and the need to undertake more work. Ms Nicola Hitchcock and Mr Gwinyayi Dzinesa were appointed on the 25th of February.

The internship Programme is structured through a work-plan that allows the Programme to contribute to the academic development of the interns and in return gain research capabilities for the different activities undertaken. During this year the pool of interns hosted produced two key papers one having been presented as an Internal Staff Seminar on the change from the Organisation of African Unity to the African Union.



2002 YEAR PLAN

◆ JANUARY

Compilation and finalisation of year-plan

Annual General Meeting of Training for Peace in Southern Africa Project

◆ FEBRUARY

Occasional Paper 1/2001

◆ MARCH

Roundtable 1/2002

Field Research Trip to the United Nations Mission Organisation for the Democratic Republic of Congo

Case Study 1/2002

First Quarterly Report

◆ APRIL

Seminar on Civilian Specialists in United Nations Peace Operations

◆ MAY

United Nations Civilian Specialist Course – East Africa

Training for Peace Workshop – Burundi

◆ JUNE

Occasional Paper 2/2002

Round Table 2/2002

Field Trip to the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone

Second Quarterly Report

◆ JULY

Case study 2/2002

◆ AUGUST

Field Research Trip to the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea

◆ SEPTEMBER

Case study 3/2002

United Nations Civilian Specialist Course – Southern Africa

Round Table 3/2002



Third Quarterly Report

◆ OCTOBER

International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres

Occasional Paper 3/2002

◆ NOVEMBER

Round Table 4/2002

◆ DECEMBER

Occasional Paper 4/2002

Fourth Quarterly and Annual Report writing

Preparation for Annual General Meeting



³PREVENTIVE ACTION PROGRAMME

INTRODUCTION:

A grant extension proposal for the continuation of the existing Preventive Action Programme at ACCORD has recently been forwarded to DFID for consideration. The proposal focuses on developing capacity for conflict prevention in Southern Africa, through research, intervention and facilitation. It draws from the lessons learned from the series of conflict prevention workshops developed in Tanzania, Malawi and Zambia, as well as policy development activities, including the Africa Day Seminar on Electoral Politics in Southern Africa, held in May 2001. Some of these lessons are also drawn from the conflict update reports, as well as the internal risk assessment reports on selected countries in the region.

At present, the region is experiencing a number of complex conflicts with many and varied negative humanitarian consequences. The Preventive Action Programme attempts to respond to these conflicts through conflict management training, research, intervention and policy development.

NEW PROPOSAL FOR GRANT EXTENSION

The new proposal focuses on two countries instead of the initial four for better evaluation and monitoring. It also makes provision for capacity building through an Internship/Placement Programme reserved for selected staffers from the local partners. Using the lessons learned from the seminars in Zambia, Tanzania and Malawi, as derived from seminar evaluations, the Programme will focus on Zimbabwe and Angola during the extended grant period. In both cases the Programme will focus on developing the model of a National Dialogue as a tool for conflict prevention and consultation.

INVOLVEMENT IN THE SADC REGION

◆ TANZANIA

The Programme hosted a five days seminar in Dar Es Salaam for leading Civil Society Organisations, Private Sector representatives and senior members of various political parties represented in Parliament of Tanzania. The seminar sought to encourage discussion on democracy, constitution and conflict prevention among the stakeholders and provide a forum where these actors could engage in a critical discourse, which would eventually enable them to transcend some of the challenges that they are faced with.

◆ SWAZILAND

In view of the political tensions in Swaziland, the Preventive Action Program proposes an intervention in the country. The proposed intervention is aimed at encouraging dialogue among the relevant stakeholders and at promoting organised political interaction as an alternative to protests.

³ Programme funded by DFID



◆ LESOTHO

The Preventive Action Programme undertook an analysis and fact-finding mission of the political situation in Lesotho to assess any possible conflict areas that may arise before the next elections.

◆ ZAMBIA

The Programme took part in a workshop organised by a regional structure, SADC-Parliamentary Forum, in preparation for the up-coming presidential and parliamentary elections in Zambia.

◆ ANGOLA

The Programme is currently monitoring and recording the events in Angola and after a report has been submitted will consider any necessary courses of action.

◆ ZIMBABWE

The Director of Operations had the opportunity to interact with the SADC Parliamentary Forum and assisted in developing a framework for electoral conflict management.

◆ DRC

Inter-Congolese Dialogue. Members of ACCORD staff are currently involved in the ICD in Sun City as advisors to the facilitation team.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

The Preventive Action Programme supported the publication of an issue of the African Journal for Conflict Resolution in November 2001, and published two sets of quarterly conflict prevention trends in Southern Africa in December 2001 and April 2002. As part of its contribution to a broader understanding of conflict prevention and management in Africa, the programme also published some articles both for publication, and also on request from various institutions. (Publications are enclosed)

CONFLICT TRENDS

The continuous production of Conflict Trends Magazines and the Conflict Update Series is meant to keep the recipients up to date with political development in various parts of the African Continent. These publications provide a lucid analysis of various potential crises in different countries and regions. The assumption made is that when the recipients follow socio-political and economic events regularly, they will be in a position to think critically and hypothetically about various countries' scenarios. Hence the Conflict Trends magazine, funded wholly under this grant, remains a vital research tool and way to track political trends that potentially may be explosive and therefore may require conflict management training. The December 2001 issue focused on constitutionalism and conflict prevention in Africa. The latest issue, released in April focused on African Renewal.



NEW PROPOSAL FOR GRANT EXTENSION

The new proposal focuses on two countries, Zimbabwe and Angola. The countries have deliberately been reduced from four to two, in order for the Programme to have a more measurable impact, and also to test the viability of the proposed model as an instrument of conflict prevention. The model is developed from the outcomes of the Tanzania Seminar, held in September 2001. It reflects a continuation of the Programme, but more importantly, a move towards institutionalisation and building of local partnership and expertise. A total of eight interventions (four per country), will be undertaken throughout the duration of the project. These will start from conceptualisation and intervention design, to actual interventions and supportive measures.

There is a need for a grant extension in order to continue and apply the model of a national platform/dialogue as a potential tool for conflict management in the SADC region.

LESSONS LEARNED

As contained in the grant extension proposal, the Programme proposes to use the model applied in Tanzania to address conflict resolution issues in Angola and Zimbabwe.

The model will be developed to provide a venue/platform for different role players to interact in a process of collaborative analysis of the challenges that face them. The chief purpose of these platforms will be to generate some alternative and creative courses of action, together with options for continued interaction after the interventions have been completed.

It is for this reason that ACCORD is proposing to develop closer links with local partners during the next phase of the project, and to provide them with internship/staff development opportunities throughout the duration of the project. The idea is to develop competence and expertise on intervention design and management. These skills would then be used to continue pushing forward with conflict management activities to which ACCORD could provide limited support after the project has concluded, as part of our mission to institutionalise the process of conflict management.

The model of a national Platform has a number of important features that are characteristic of Track Two Peacebuilding. First, participants are typically invited because of their knowledge of the conflict and proximity to key decision makers, or at least those who are in a strong position to influence opinion. The model is not aimed at emulating or replacing formal negotiations, but rather aimed at broadening participation in the peace-building process, as well as the perceptions of the participants, and deepening their analysis of the problem and their innovation in seeking solutions.

Second, the model is designed to be informal and off the record, which creates an environment for role players to interact in ways that official settings would not permit. An environment is established that enables direct interaction and encourages the development of relationships, as well as flexibility in looking at parties shared problems and possible solutions. As the Tanzanian seminar showed, it provides a politically safe place for floating and testing ideas, which may or may not prove useful back in real life settings.

Finally, the model provides multiple services. Among its key functions are the convening of the parties, facilitating the meeting, providing expertise on the analysis of conflict and processes of conflict resolution. The third party team seeks to provide participants an opportunity for and an example of a more effective mode of interaction, and to permit them to look at the conflict through analytical as opposed to coercive lenses. It is worth noting that recent peace processes that have captured public attention have featured, behind the scenes, significant and concerted problem – solving efforts that provided support to negotiators and fed new ideas into the peace process.



This model may prove to be sustainable for the Southern African sub region. It is the intention of ACCORD to develop and modify it, taking into account the peculiar dynamics of targeted countries in Southern Africa.

INVOLVEMENT IN THE SADC REGION

The Programme communicated possible interventions with relevant stakeholders in Swaziland. Through a synergy that has been formed with the Constitutional Programme, a cluster team on Swaziland formulated a comprehensive document that will guide both the Preventive Action Programme and the Constitutional Programme in terms of intervening in Swaziland.

Lesotho continues to work towards reconciliation and a substantial number of stakeholders appear committed to a better change. However, the Kingdom country has got to genuinely address its political challenges if a new dispensation is to be realised. The Preventive Action Programme undertook an analysis of political situation before the next elections which have been scheduled for March 2002. This research culminated in a report titled "Lesotho: When the elections Come", by Ajulu R. in Conflict Update Series. April- June,

With regard to Angola, one of ACCORD's senior research associates is involved in tracking the unfolding events there following the assassination of Savimba. Based on the coming reports, ACCORD will decide on the next best course of action.

With regard to Zimbabwe, the Director of Operations has had the opportunity to interact with the SADC Parliamentary Forum and assisted in evolving a framework for electoral conflict resolution and management. To this extent he assisted a group of election observers by training them in conflict management as it relates to election monitoring. ACCORD is also observing the situation in Zimbabwe as it evolves, specifically in the current proposal on the table for a government of National Unity. Once this decision is taken, a Programme of action can be implemented.

In Burundi, ACCORD has been involved in the past years in facilitating exchanges between key sectors in society. ACCORD has also encouraged participation of civil society in the Arusha Process. ACCORD visited Burundi, at the request of Madam Graca Machel, to carry out a fact finding mission on civil society in Burundi, as part of an effort to explore ways of facilitating their involvement in the peace process.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

The Programme supported the publication of one issue of the African Journal for Conflict Resolution (AJCR), published in November 2001. The Journal covered the following topics:

- Engendering Peace in Africa: A critical Inquiry into Some Current Thinking on the Role of African women in Peacebuilding by Dr Louise Vincent, Senior Lecturer in the Department of Political Studies at Rhodes University, S.A.
- On Ethnicity and Ethnic Conflict Management in Nigeria by Rian Leith and Hussein Solomon, Unit for African Studies at University of Pretoria and Senior Associate at ACCORD, respectively.
- Reflections on the Conflict Between Ethiopia and Eritrea by Mr Sandile Gwexe, researcher at SAIIA.
- Peacebuilding and Transformation from Below: Indigenous Approaches to Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation among the Pastoral Societies in the Borderlands of Eastern Africa by Mr Joshia Osamba, Department of History, Egerton University, Kenya.
- Risk Assessment: Democratic Republic of Congo by Ms Lirette Louw, Centre for Human Rights, University of Pretoria, S.A.



The Programme also published two sets of quarterly conflict prevention trends in Southern Africa, published in December 2001 and April 2002 Issues of Conflict Trends magazines.

As part of its contribution to a broader understanding of conflict prevention and management in Africa, the Programme also published some articles both for publication, and also on request from various institutions. These are listed as follows:

- Nantulya Paul, Understanding the Precarious Nature of the Current Zambian Parliament: A Conflict Resolution Perspective, Africa Institute of South Africa, March 2002
- Nantulya Paul, The Electoral Code of Conduct as a Conflict Prevention Instrument, Submitted to the Lesotho Independent Electoral Commission, October 2001
- Nantulya Paul, Implementation of Codes of Conduct in Southern Africa: Perspectives from Tanzania, Mozambique and South Africa, Submitted to the Interim Political Authority of Lesotho, November 2001

The Programme has also recently received a request from the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs to prepare a report on conflict indices in Southern Africa. The report will focus on the general political and conflict management trends in the region, with a view to generating knowledge, which can be applied for purposes of policy planning.

It has also received a request from the South African Institute of International Affairs to participate in a seminar on Angola, which will make a review of the current political situation, and prospects for conflict prevention in that Country. The Programme is also expecting to receive a delegation of NGO representatives from Angola at the ACCORD offices, to discuss various areas where ACCORD can get involved in supporting the conflict resolution process in the country.

These requests and interactions with policy institutions such as the Independent Electoral Commission and Interim Political Authority of Lesotho, Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs and the South African Institute of International Affairs demonstrate that the Programme has started to enjoy visibility and credibility in the area of conflict prevention in Southern Africa.

MONTHLY UPDATE / CASE STUDY SERIES

These reports have replaced the previous monthly update series. They provide more detail on conflict dynamics and processes in selected Countries in Southern Africa. A total of 8 reports were produced during this reporting period. These will be included in the conflict prevention case study series and the ACCNET web-site later. The reports focussed on Angola, Namibia, Lesotho, Zimbabwe and Zambia. In addition to retaining the reports to inform and prepare programmatic responses to selected Countries, the Programme has moved a step further by publishing some of the reports in external publications. This has assisted in giving the Programme more visibility as a growing reference point for conflict prevention in Southern Africa. The reports are listed below:

- Nantulya Paul, Understanding the Precarious Nature of the Current Zambian Parliament: A Conflict Resolution Perspective.
- Ngubane Senzo, Managing Electoral Conflicts in Southern Africa
- Solomon Hussein and Sally Mathews, Prospects for African Development in Light of the New partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)
- Solomon Hussein, Namibia's Woes
- Solomon Hussein, A snapshot of Zambian Politics in the run up to the 27th December Elections



- Gavin Nkosi, A Failure to Plan is a Plan Destined to Fail: The Failure of the Inter Congolese Dialogue
- Pontso Matete, Constitutional, and Political Developments in Lesotho Ahead of the 2002 Elections
- Ngubane Senzo, Angola after Savimbi: Prospects for Peaceful Conflict Resolution

In addition to commissioning these products, the Programme also produced a country risk assessment report on the situation in Zimbabwe. The report was used to compile the Terms of Reference for the SADC Task Force on Zimbabwe, which was submitted to the Deputy Foreign Minister of South Africa in September 2001.

CONFLICT TRENDS

The latest issue of Conflict Trends (December 2001), funded wholly under this grant, focuses on constitutionalism and conflict prevention in Africa. It looks at constitutional and political reforms in Lesotho, the challenges facing Burundi's Transitional Government, the deployment of the South African National Defence Force into Burundi and the Gacaca system of justice in Rwanda.

It also addresses the issue of sovereignty and state intervention in Africa, at a time when the report of the International commission on intervention and state sovereignty (ICISS) has been submitted to the Secretary General of the United Nations.

The issue also includes an engaging piece on the constitutional bases for a settlement of the conflict in the Sudan, which highlights the different models and mechanisms for conflict resolution in the Country, various constitutional and institutional options, and prospects for dialogue between the Government and the Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement and Army (SPLM/SPLA).

The contributors were drawn from the Organisation of African Unity, University of South Africa, Institute for Global Dialogue, ACCORD, the Centre for Military Studies, Centre for Inter-faith Studies and the Lesotho Independent Electoral Commission. The issue makes a unique balance between experts of theory and practitioners in the field of conflict management.

Conflict Trends has a well-respected reputation and is distributed widely to key policy-makers as well as government ministries, heads of state and top business men. Members of civil society in various African countries and educational institutions also receive copies. Besides containing a main feature, every issue contains a general overview of what is happening in Africa concerning Peacekeeping, Constitutionalism and Preventive Action. A book of contemporary interest is reviewed at the end of each issue.

The quarterly production of trends in preventive action published in the magazine is meant to influence the thinking of various stakeholders within the continent on their ways of handling conflict. Positive feed back has been received from various field officers, researchers and practitioners about the Conflict Update Series posted on ACCORD's Web-site and published in the Conflict Trends Magazine.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND SEMINARS

◆ TANZANIA SEMINAR ON PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

The Programme hosted a five-day conflict prevention seminar in Dar Es Salaam for leading Civil Society Organisations, Private Sector representatives and Senior Members of various Political Parties represented in Parliament of Tanzania. The seminar sought to encourage discussion on Democracy, Constitutionalism and Conflict Prevention among the stakeholders and provide a forum where these actors could engage in a critical discourse, which would eventually enable



them to transcend some of the pressing political and constitutional challenges facing Tanzania. The purpose of the seminar was to allow for a discourse on peace and development combined with a workshop on Multi-Track Diplomacy. The focus of the seminar was, among other things, on democratisation, constitutionalism and the election process. An opening reception was hosted by the Tanzanian Foreign Minister, who commented on the work which organisations such as ACCORD were undertaking to constitute towards the constitutionalism and good governance. Several Ambassadors and foreign representatives were present at the opening reception, which was hosted by the High Commissioner of South Africa to Tanzania.

◆ THE SEMINAR

The first day was devoted to general discussions about ACCORD, its work and functions, as well as an introduction to conflict management. Participants engaged in an informal type of dialogue. The main objective of this day was to lay the foundation for trust and a confidence-building atmosphere. Indeed, the first day was characterised by a climate of cautiousness, in which participants were reluctant to get too much involved in sensitive issues. However, as the day progressed participants began to get at ease, opening a field for genuine and constructive dialogue.

On the second day, the discussion opened on the theme of "Substantive political and conflict dynamics in Africa". One of the resource persons made a presentation giving an overview of the conflicts taking place in Africa together with the challenges facing the SADC region. The 1960's transition period from colonial rule to independence was discussed. It was noted that while in some countries this period was characterised by relative peace, the opposite was the case in a number of other African countries. The presentation was summed up by an overall sketch of the changing nature of conflicts (e.g. political dynamics contributing to changes from intra-state to regional conflicts).

◆ ON THE MEANING AND APPLICATION OF DEMOCRACY

Existing paradoxes were raised regarding the inter-related notions of democracy, constitutionalism and multi-party systems. A number of thought-provoking questions were raised. These included questions such as: The ease at which constitutions are overthrown by those who write it; the phenomenon of civilian dictatorship and the failure of the opposition to fulfil its proper place in constitutional dialogue and the lack of a constitutional culture to sustain good governance and democracy. Participants examined the concept of democracy and challenged the notion that elections and electoral processes necessarily equate to democracy. It was agreed that the concept of democracy need not be simplified and that elections are but a component of the concept.

◆ CIVIC EDUCATION AND ELECTORAL CONFLICT

The question of civic education was also discussed. A point of concern was raised regarding the fact that a number of people were not aware of their civic rights, responsibilities and duties, leading to a general drop in interest and involvement in political matters. It was argued that this could encourage abuse of power. However, no common proposal came out, for there was no common understanding on the definition of the concept of 'Civic Education'.

Participants discussed the challenges posed by a "winner-takes-all" electoral system currently utilised in Tanzania. A number of participants argued that this system makes the notion of government-opposition collaboration far fetched and as such generally overlooked as a key factor to generating and nourishing a culture of democracy.



◆ ON CONSTITUTIONALISM AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

Also debated was a comparative analysis of Europe and Africa's way of dealing with political and constitutional issues. It was discovered that Africa's response to complex situations could not be separated from the wider issues of globalisation, debt and poverty. It was noted that the European colonial experience in Africa was not aimed at inculcating democracy, but rather perpetuated a system of authoritarianism, which prevented the rise of civil society and the culture of constructive constitutional debate. The discussions touched on the different forms of democracy practised in Europe and concluded by stating that while democracy and constitutionalism are universal concepts, they could not be uniformly applied, because each society has to develop its own unique approaches and methodologies, based on its own material conditions.

Tanzania's potential constitutional reform was also discussed. Given that the participants had developed enough rapport by this day, the discussions on the constitution were quite open and constructive. In short, the participants discussed 15 fundamental constitutional disputes which needed to be resolved as part of the ongoing inter party discussions

The rest of the discussion centred on theories and practices of negotiation and mediation. The session was structured such that practical role-playing followed a theoretical lecture. By way of example, different types of responses to conflicts were presented. Participants deemed this section as essential since they believed it was addressing issues they had to deal with on a daily basis.

◆ OUTCOMES FROM THE WORKING GROUPS

Regarding the Constitutionalism making process in Tanzania, five main problematic areas were noted: 1) the constitution is often considered as "undemocratic", especially regarding the clause on the registration of political parties. This clause makes the registration difficult due to high costs. The clause is perceived as an attempt to disguise a authoritarian government despite the existence of a multi-party system 2) the exact form that the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar should take is yet unclear; 3) the election process, especially the possibility of petitions of electoral results are seen as unfair and discouraging; 4) Non consultative executive powers, such as declaring 'a state of emergency'. This was seen as giving the president the possibility to freeze any activity considered hostile to government; 5) Disagreement over the approach needed to effect constitutional reform.

Participants were concerned about the lack of public awareness regarding its duties, responsibilities, rights and potential influence to the establishment of democracy. Civic Education was recommended as a solution to this challenge. However, the definition and the exact meaning of civic education was not made clear.

The second working group focused on the issue of Electoral Process. Six points were brought to our attention. 1) The electoral commission is perceived by many as part of the ruling party. Participants stressed the need for reforming the commission and thus its members need to be chosen by all the stakeholders; 2) the election co-ordinator should be independent, not nominated by the government; 3) With regard to the registration of voters, it was proposed that there should be a voters' permanent register based on the registration of births and deaths. In addition, it was proposed that citizen identity cards should be introduced. These regulations would curb incidences of double voting ; 4) nomination of potential candidates. It was suggested that independent candidates should be allowed to run for election; 5) electoral campaigns should prevail freely; 6) restriction regarding the electoral petition should be eased, especially in the case of presidential elections.



The third working group concentrated on the interrelationship between stakeholders. Participants encouraged a move from a dual approach, ruling power vs. opposition, to a multi-dimensional approach that would allow for constructive and comprehensive cooperation between all stakeholders. The following fifteen entities were identified as relevant stakeholders: religious leaders, youth, women, NGOs, media, trade unions, student organisations and business communities.

However, participants acknowledged that some challenges had to be faced before any substantive achievement can be reached. These included mistrust among stakeholders, that is among political parties, between government and civil societies, between government and opposition. By way of example, there appears to be a low level of tolerance between majority and minority sectors, along with a low degree of freedom of speech. Participants were concerned about a lack of culture of conflict prevention, management and resolution. Participants acknowledged the need for all stakeholders to discuss constitutional issues and for a creation of a proper forum to facilitate constant dialogue, interaction and conflict resolution.

The fifth and last day was used to wrap up the seminar. Participants reflected on the whole seminar and engaged in some critical appraisal. Resource persons facilitated a discussion around the formulation of broad principles that were to guide a partnership among all relevant stakeholders in Tanzania.

◆ OUTCOMES OF THE SEMINAR

The Seminar has resulted in an institutional agreement between ACCORD and the Mwalimu Nyerere Foundation of Tanzania. The agreement is structured to concretely address the political, electoral and constitutional issues identified during the Seminar. Both organisations have agreed to establish a National Platform for Constitutionalism and Conflict Prevention, which will consist of 5 working groups that will deal with the following matters:

- Constitutional Reform and Negotiations
- Electoral Issues
- Parliamentary and Civic Affairs
- Public Consultation
- Inter Party Negotiations

The working groups will meet on a regular basis for five working days to look at in-depth options that could be considered as constitutional and institutional alternatives that would eventually be seen as viable to all the parties and interest groups involved in the political process in Tanzania.

They will draw from the record of debate and expert presentations at the National Platform which will be delivered by a panel of local and international constitutional, electoral and conflict management experts, and attended by all interest groups and stakeholders involved in Tanzanian politics.

ACCORD also aims to broker informal technical meetings between Tanzanian experts and their foreign counterparts in order to handle issues which may be raised from time to time. The proceedings and recommendations of the Platform will be published and disseminated to all stakeholders within Tanzania, as well as interest groups involved in various constitutional projects in other parts of Southern Africa.



CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS

In the period under review, the Programme participated in a number of seminars and conferences. These provided ACCORD with an opportunity of influencing current thinking towards not only conflict prevention, but also on wider peace and security issues in Southern Africa and Africa.

Lecture at the South African Defence College (February 2002)

The Programme was invited to the SA Defence College to deliver a lecture on civil – military relations in South Africa and the conflict environment in Southern Africa. The lecture touched on the following issues:

- Understanding the role of stable civil – military relations in a democratic society
- Understanding and assessing the political situation in Southern Africa and its impact on South African National Security
- Constructing Counter Measures to Deal with political crises arising from state collapse
- Constructing Measures to deal with South Africa's security obligations under the UN and SADC

The lecture was attended by senior military officers from South Africa, and other Countries involved in the national security of the RSA, including Kenya, Egypt and the United States. The Programme also assisted in preparing the course pack which was used to run a 3 day national security building exercise which was aimed at applying the concepts gained during the lecture.

Symposium on peace and security in the Great Lakes region of Africa (April 2002)

The Programme represented South Africa at the regional symposium on the Great Lakes region, which was organised by the Mwalimu Nyerere Foundation and the Governments of Uganda and Tanzania. The symposium brought together over 300 participants representing Rwanda, Burundi, DRC, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. The delegates were drawn from the military, civil service, trade unions, trade departments, civil society, political parties, parliaments, students and security services. The Programme participated in the working group dealing with peace and security issues. It had the opportunity to make a presentation on the Southern African security system, and the role and functions of the SADC Organ and civil society in peace and stability issues. The Programme participated actively in influencing the outcomes of this particular working group, and was part of the delegation which prepared agenda items on peace and security for discussion by the summit of the heads of state. The Programme participated in the summit, and was selected to be part of the drafting team which prepared the final resolutions, and the 2 year project plan, resulting from the summit resolutions.

Meeting of the Forum for Early Warning and Response (FEWER)

The Programme attended a regional planning meeting of the Forum for Early Warning and Response (FEWER), held in Nairobi, Kenya. The meeting was attended by the FEWER partner organisations in East, West and Southern Africa. The meeting reviewed the performance of the network, as well as the approaches and methodologies of the participating organisations. Being the only representative for Southern Africa, ACCORD also made a presentation on the conflict dynamics in the region, and the conflict prevention activities currently underway. The Programme also discussed ACCORD's approach to early warning, and its role in developing interventions and regional activities.



CONCLUSION: PREVENTIVE ACTION PROGRAMME

Activities undertaken during this period have afforded us the opportunity to evolve and progress in our work. We intend to continue to form strategic partnerships with other organisations that focus on preventive action. We intend to continue to improve our contribution to the sub-region's endeavour to transcend some of its socio-political challenges. Our efforts are not only geared towards developing capacity for conflict prevention, but also strengthening co-operation in the sub-region. The Programme has had an overall positive effect on the region in terms of creating awareness of the importance of preventive action and early warning as well as influencing policy-makers decisions about peace, security and conflict resolution. This has been achieved through training and research and publications. A need also exists to ensure continuity and follow-up reports in areas where the Programme has been involved. The proposal to focus on two countries in the next phase hopes to achieve a way to apply the objectives and Programme model to two specific countries in a holistic and comprehensive way.

The Preventive Action Programme is targeted at both a Southern African sub-regional and continental level. Although training and seminars are geared for the SADC sub-region, lessons learnt are shared throughout the African continent. This is done through the Conflict Trends Magazine. The quarterly trends in preventive action covers the whole of the African continent with the view to highlight areas where potential and keen intervenors can impact. Therefore the Programme does not only benefit the region, but indirectly the whole African continent.



TRAINING UNIT

INTRODUCTION

The semi-annual report for October 2001 to March 2002 includes the Unit's strategic plan and formal workplan for the implementation of the International Conflict Management Training (ICMT) Programme. The report also includes the Conflict Management and Constitutional Negotiations Training for the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission, Rwanda as well as the training conducted with Congolese women during the Inter-Congolese Dialogue held in Sun City, South Africa.

UNIT ACTIVITIES

◆ INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT MANAGEMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME (ICMT)

On visiting our website, interested individuals from all over the continent and beyond have made a series of requests for individual participation in a variety of conflict resolution trainings hosted by ACCORD. In this regard, the Unit evolved a new strategy, which formed the basis of the Training Unit's Strategic Plan. This was presented at the organisation's Strategic Planning meeting in December 2001.

The Unit developed the International Conflict Management Training (ICMT) Programme in response to individual requests for conflict management training. Applicants shortlisted will partake in a three-week training programme for a foundational course in conflict management and a specialisation course in Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding.

The Unit developed an advertisement and application form in preparation for the ICMT Programme that will be launched in July 2002. The ICMT advert was officially placed on our website in March 2002. The deadline for all applications is April 26 and selections for participation will be done in May and invitations would be sent out by June 2002 to assist participants with visa entries to attend the Programme in South Africa. However, if there are less than 20 applicants, we may have to postpone for later in the year.

◆ CONFLICT MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR STAFF, BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND STUDENTS, CLAREMONT

There was a request for Training in Conflict Management by the Department of Education in Claremont. The Unit, on the advice of the Director of Operations, decided to present the Training *pro bonis* to the community of Claremont. The training was held at Kwadabeka Secondary School, Claremont. Participants commented positively on the outcome of the training. Participants also commented that the exercises focused on the experiences faced in the school system.

◆ CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND CONSTITUTIONAL NEGOTIATIONS COURSE, RWANDA

An initial contact by the Senior Training Officer with Aloisea Inyumba the Executive Secretary of the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission (NURC), Rwanda at the second colloquium of Women Waging Peace in Boston, Massachusetts, led to the request for a Conflict Management training for staff of the Commission. Ms. Inyumba made a further request to the Executive Director, Vasu Gounden when he visited Rwanda with a delegation from South Africa.



Based on these requests, a proposal and a budget were prepared to accommodate Ms. Inyumba's request with a three-phase exchange Programme and study tour of South Africa. The proposed training is in collaboration with the Constitutional Programme at ACCORD. Phase one of the proposal is to train 60 persons in Kigali in Conflict Management skills and Negotiation, and in Constitutional Negotiations. Participants would include the three commissions in Rwanda, namely the Human Rights Commission, the Constitutional Commission and the NURC. The Commission has accepted this proposal and the draft budget. Phase One was to be held for three weeks in Kigali and would have commenced from the last week in November to the second week in December before the Christmas holidays. The training did not take place due to lack of funds. Ms. Inyumba however, presented the proposal and budget to Parliament in the hope of receiving a positive response soon.

Phase Two of the proposal is a Study Tour of South Africa, inclusive of the advanced training in mediation, preventive diplomacy, reconciliation and reparation. Other sessions include a share session with South African NGOs, a visit to Parliament, a tour of Robben Island and presentations from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Phase three is an exchange and institutional Programme for six senior personnel with the Commission to serve an internship Programme with ACCORD for a period of six months in Durban.

The Unit started preparations after confirmation of funding in February by SIDA for the Conflict Management and Constitutional Negotiations course to be held in Rwanda. Based on suggestions by the Director of Operations, three trainings of 20 persons each will be held consecutively in the week of May 13th to 18th in Kigali. Four ACCORD staff, including the Director of Operations, will present the training in Kigali. Negotiations are ongoing with the NURC and SIDA for the release of funds towards the realisation of the project.

◆ CONFLICT MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR WOMEN, DRC

The Unit presented the Basic Course in Conflict Management at the request of Congolese women at the ongoing Inter-Congolese Dialogue in Sun City, South Africa. The training was presented with the assistance of a French female interpreter from the Dialogue. This had a positive impact on the women. The women were intellectuals from civil society, academic, corporate and public sectors in the DRC. At the Inter-Congolese negotiations, women were recognised solely as advisors and not as delegates to the Dialogue. The positive outcome of the training prepared the women to work as a united force for the realisation of peace in the DRC, so that they can maintain contact and have a common voice and platform for the recognition of their issues as women in violent conflict.

◆ SERVICE TO OTHER PROGRAMMES

Public Sector Programme in Mozambique

The Unit provided administrative support to the Public Sector Programme in Mozambique for the Basic and Advanced Courses in Conflict Management and Mediation held in November and December 2001. The Unit also provided logistical and administrative support in preparation for Phase Two of the Public Sector Programme in Mozambique. The Programme aims to complete phase two of its project in Conflict Management and Mediation training for Civil Servants in Mozambique. The Unit's Senior Trainer will also present training in Conflict Management with Head of Research Unit in Maputo from May 6th to 10th 2002 and Advanced Course in Mediation in the first week of June 2002.

Burundi Training of CNDD – FDD

The Unit prepared conflict management training materials for members of CNDD and FDD rebels in the Burundi conflict. Exercises, case studies and role plays were prepared to suit the experiences of participants in the conflict situation in Burundi, and the materials were translated into French for easy reading. A series of trainings will be presented to the high-ranking officers



within the rebel movement in April 2002, and the Unit will also present training in conflict management to middle-level officers.

◆ **WOMEN WAGING PEACE (WWP)**

Kemi Ogunsanya from ACCORD and Sue Britton of Diakonia Council of Churches were initially shortlisted to represent the South African delegation during the third annual colloquium held in Boston, Massachusetts. The topic for this colloquium was Transitional Justice. Countries involved in forms of transitional justice were invited as conflict areas to the Colloquium, namely Colombia, Philippines, Guatemala and Rwanda. However, WWP in Boston made a request for an expert in transitional justice from South Africa to participate in the third annual colloquium in November 2001. Ms Sury Pillay, a Lawyer and expert in Public Interest and Transitional Justice was chosen as the new delegate of WWP to represent South Africa at the Colloquium. Activities at the colloquium included coalition building, media interviews and policy day. Senior Trainer, Kemi Ogunsanya was a facilitator and leader at the Colloquium.

Visit Ambassador Swanee Hunt to South Africa

Ambassador Swanee Hunt formed part of President Clinton's delegation to South Africa in March 2002, and she wanted to use the opportunity to have a local delegation meeting with South African delegates in Johannesburg. She intended to visit the offices of delegates close to Johannesburg, and was to invite Durban delegates to Johannesburg for a two-day meeting with Women Waging Peace's Policy Commissioner for South Africa, the Deputy Minister for Defence. Unfortunately, the travel to South Africa was cancelled by President Clinton and has been rescheduled for June 2002.

◆ **FOLLOW-UP ON TRAINING REQUEST**

Women in Law and Development (WILDAF) West Africa

There was a request from WILDAF to train women in law and development in West Africa. Our contact person, Ms. Suzanne Ouellet, responded to our initial proposal and draft budget prepared in June 2001. WILDAF's present request was to hold the training in Lome, for 32 women, with the possibility for French translation of our materials. A budget was prepared to suit this request and presented to WILDAF for their acceptance.

◆ **CONFLICT RESOLUTION TRAINING FOR IPAS, BUJUMBURA**

The Executive Committee of IPAs, an association in Bujumbura, requested for a five-day Conflict Resolution Training through the Director of Communications and Mediation, Jerome Sachane. This intervention will take place in June 2002.

◆ **TRAVEL**

The Unit's Senior Training Officer participated as an international expert to a consultative meeting on UN Resolution 1325 for Women, Peace and Security from March 25th to 26th. The seminar was organised by Urgent Action Fund in Uganda in collaboration with Women International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) in Washington DC. As a follow up to the consultative meeting, participants are expected to perform certain functions towards the implementation of 1325. The Unit pledged to make the Resolution part of publications presented to participants during our training.

◆ **STAFF**

All TU staff salaries are funded through the USAID Interim Grant.



RESEARCH UNIT

OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2001

PRESENTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION IN CONFERENCES

For this period, the Research Unit staff participated in various international and national forum where in some cases they served as resource persons. Below is a full list of all gatherings that staff took part in.

On 5th October, Mr. Ngubane presented a paper on "Conflict and Conflict Resolution: The Case of Western Sahara" during the Annual Conference of the South African Political Science Association held at the University of Durban Westville.

On 5th October, Prof. Solomon presented a paper on "The Failure of External Intervention in Ethnic Conflicts," presented to the Annual South African Political Science Association Conference. Hosted by the South African Political Science Association at the University of Durban Westville.

On 29 October, Prof. Hussein Solomon presented a paper on "Exploring African Civil-Military Relations in a Post-Modernist World," presented to the Seminar on Civil-Military Relations in Africa. The Conference was jointly hosted by the United Nations Regional Centre for Disarmament, the African Centre for Strategic Studies and the National Democratic Institute held in Lome, Togo.

From 25th to 29th November, Professor Malan presented a paper entitled "From a Segregated Past to an Integrated Future: Confessions and Suggestions from South Africa" during the Adam Institute International Conference on 'Attitudes Towards the Past in Conflict Resolution' held in Jerusalem, Israel.

On 27th November, Prof. Solomon presented a paper entitled "Lessons for the African Union from the Organisation of African Unity," presented to the Seminar on the Security Dimensions of the African Union. This was hosted by the Africa Institute of South Africa and SaferAfrica and it was held in Pretoria, South Africa.

From 27th to 30th November, Professor Malan, prepared a paper on "Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods and Systems" for the Land Tenure Conference on 'Finding Solutions and Securing Rights' organised by the South African Department of Land Affairs in Durban, South Africa. The paper was presented by Mr. Karthi Govender on behalf of Professor Malan.

On 2nd December, Prof. Hussein Solomon, presented a paper on "Exploring the Impact of the New Security Agenda for African Armies," presented to the Workshop on Curriculum Development for African Armies. The conference was hosted by the African Centre for Strategic Studies in Washington, D.C. United States of America.

⁴ Programme staff salaries covered by USAID Interim Grant



From 31st January to 1st February, Prof. Malan attended the National Council of South African Association of Conflict Intervention (SAACI) held in Grahamstown, South Africa.

On 18th February, Prof. Malan attended the Orientation Day Programme of the Institute for Social Development at the University of the Western Cape. The aim was to provide information regarding the post-graduate Conflict Studies module for 2002.

From 3rd to 8th March, Mr. Ngubane participated in the African Development Forum III, organised by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, which was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

From 6th to 7th March, Professor Malan attended a two-day seminar on "Reflecting on Peace Practices: Tentative Findings", hosted by the Collaborative for Development Action and the Centre for Conflict Resolution held in Cape Town, South Africa.

On the 15th March, Prof. Solomon presented a paper entitled "Islamic Jihad and the New World Order" during the seminar organised by the Department of Political Sciences in the University of Pretoria.

From 16th to 20th March, Prof. Solomon attended the Globalisation, Regionalisation and Democratization Conference organised by the TODA Institute for Peace at Magdalene College, Oxford University.

RESEARCH INTERNSHIPS

Mr. Motse Ramathe's internship came to end in December after working with the Unit for six months. Since joining the unit, he was tasked with writing up the updates of Conflict Watch and Renaissance Barometer for ACCNET; assisted with general office administration. Over and above this, during this quarter he published a book review and Preventive Action update in Conflict Trends 4/2001.

At the beginning of January 2002, the Unit was joined by Ms Murielle Jennings from Canada for a period of two weeks. Among other things, Ms Jennings did research and prepared a paper on the Post Electoral crisis in Zambia. Her paper was presented at the Internal Staff Seminar held in February. The unit was also joined by Mr. Royston de Wit from the Netherlands who will be with the ACCORD for a year. Mr. Royston has been assigned to assist in the Burundi initiative.

INTERNAL STAFF SEMINAR

One Internal Staff Seminar was held on 12th February where Ms Jennings presented a paper entitled "Post Electoral Crisis in Zambia: Options for Peaceful Resolution."

AFRICA DIALOGUE LECTURE SERIES

ACCORD together with its partner institutions organised two Africa Dialogue Lecture Series'. The first lecture was held on 31st October and it was presented by Professor Fred Ahwiring-Obeng who spoke on "The New Africa Initiative and Globalisation". The second lecture, held on 26th February 2002, was delivered by US Ambassador who spoke on "US-Africa Relations Post September 11".



STAFF PUBLICATIONS

The following articles/book reviews were published by the respective Research staff

◆ PROFESSOR HUSSEIN SOLOMON:

He edited a book with Prof. Andre Thomashausen entitled "The Politics of Identity and Exclusion in Africa: From Violent Confrontation to Peaceful Co-operation". Konrad Adenauer Stiftung. Johannesburg, South Africa.

Co-authored a chapter with Vasu Gounden. "A Comparative Analysis of Conflict Resolution in Angola and South Africa," in Hayward Alker, Ted Gurr and Kumar Rupesinghe (eds.) Journeys through Conflict: Narratives and Lessons. Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, Inc. New York.

Co-authored with Sally Matthews. "Transforming Ethnic Conflicts" in Hussein Solomon and Andre Thomashausen (eds.) The Politics of Identity and Exclusion in Africa: From Violent Confrontation to Peaceful Co-operation. Konrad Adenauer Stiftung. Johannesburg.

"A snapshot of Zambian Politics in the Run Up to the 27th December Election", Peace and Governance Briefing Paper No. 4. 2001. Africa Institute of South Africa.

Co-authored an article with Rian Leith, "Ethnic Conflict and Conflict Management in Nigeria," African Journal on Conflict Resolution, Vol. 2(1).

"Breaking the Deadlock: Towards A Peaceful Settlement of Angola's Civil War" Monograph Series, Briefing Paper, No 4 2002. Africa Institute Pretoria

Co-authored an article with Sally Matthews, entitled "Prospects for Africa's Development in Light of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), Monograph Series, Briefing Paper, No 3/2002. Africa Institute, Pretoria

"Namibia's Woes" Monograph Series, Briefing Paper, No 1/2002. Africa Institute, Pretoria.

Professor Solomon also finished a book entitled, "Sources of Southern African Insecurity" which is going to be published by UNISA Press.

◆ MR. SENZO NGUBANE:

"The UN and the Future of Western Sahara" Monograph Series, Briefing Paper No 2, 2001. Africa Institute of South Africa, Pretoria.

Reviewed the following books:

"Consolidation of Democracy in Africa: A View from the South (edited by H. Solomon & L. Liebengerg)

'No-Party Democracy in Uganda: Myths and Realities' (edited by J. Mugaju & J. Oloka-Onyango)



PUBLICATIONS

◆ CONFLICT TRENDS

The fourth issue of Conflict Trends was published this quarter and it was a special edition on Constitutionalism and Conflict in Africa. The following articles appeared in this issue:

1. 'War Games' by, Dr. Elizabeth Smith
2. 'Call for the Establishment of a Global Framework for Co-operation' by Mr. V. Gounden
3. 'Constitutional and Political Reforms in Lesotho' by Adv. P. Matete Mamatlere
4. 'State Sovereignty and Intervention in Africa' by Prof. S. M. Rugumamu
5. 'The Dynamics of War and Peace in Sudan' by Mr. J.G. Nyuot Yoh
6. 'The Case of International Intervention and Private Security' by Dr. C. Napier
7. 'Challenges for Burundi's Transitional Government' by Mr. S. Naidoo
8. 'Deployment of SANDF to Burundi' by Mr. T. Neethling
9. 'The Gacaca System in Rwanda' by Mr. P. Nantulya

Book Reviews:

'For the Sake of Peace: Seven Paths to Global Harmony, A Buddhist Perspective' (Daisaku Ikeda) reviewed by Mr. M. Ramathe.

◆ AFRICAN JOURNAL ON CONFLICT RESOLUTION

1. The African Journal on Conflict Resolution Volume 2, Number 1, was published and it contained the following articles:
2. 'Engendering the Peace in Africa: A Critical Inquiry into some Current Thinking on the Role of African Women in Peace-Building' by Dr. L. Vincent
3. 'On Ethnicity and Ethnic Conflict Management in Nigeria' by Prof. H. Solomon and R. Leith
4. '...Brothers at War? Reflections on an Internecine Conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea' by Mr. S. Gwexe
5. 'Peace Building and Transformation from below: Indigenous Approaches to Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation among Pastoral Societies in the Borderlands of Eastern Africa' by Mr. Joshia Osamba
6. 'Risk Assessment: Democratic Republic of Congo Post-Laurent Kabila', by Ms L. Louw
7. Book Reviews:
8. "Consolidation of Democracy in Africa: A View from the South (edited by H. Solomon & L. Liebengerg) reviewed by Mr. S. Ngubane
9. 'No-Party Democracy in Uganda: Myths and Realities' (edited by J. Mugaju & J. Oloka-Onyango) reviewed by Mr. S. Ngubane

The editorial team for the Journal sent all articles considered for publication to the Advisory Board members. The editors also met on the 5th March to review all the articles that had been received and edited for publication in the Journal.



SUPPORT TO OTHER UNITS

As an on-going initiative to improve co-operation and synergy between various Units and Divisions at ACCORD, the Research Unit has worked or assisted other units in carrying out the following tasks:

The Research unit assisted the Public Sector Conflict Management Programme (PSCMP) during its training session in Mozambique. Mr. Ngubane travelled with the Programme to Mozambique in order to assist with the research aspect of the training. Over and above this, he also drafted the report of the training, which was submitted to the Programme. The unit also assisted the Constitutionalism Programme to solicit some of the articles for Conflict Trends special edition on Constitutionalism and Conflicts in Africa. As of January 2002, the unit has been asked to co-ordinate and manage the activities of the PSCMP in the absence of the manager who is on maternity leave.

The unit also worked with other Programmes in drafting a funding proposal aimed at supporting the peace process for Burundi. Also in this quarter two funding proposals were sent out to various potential funding agencies, these are, the Early Warning System and the ACCORD-UNU Peace Studies Network proposals.

Professor Malan was asked to prepare comments on the following training materials:

- Two manuals on Conflict Management drafted by the KwaZulu Natal Peace Initiative. The request for this review came from the Office of the Director General for Provincial and Local Government in KwaZulu Natal.
- Drafting unit standards on Conflict Resolution for ACCORD and preparing transparencies for use with ACCORD's training materials.

MEETINGS

On behalf of the PSCMP Mr. Ngubane together with Mr. Govender attended a meeting in Maputo, Mozambique called by the Regional Representative of Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAF). KAF has been funding the PSCMP initiative in Mozambique and the purpose of the meeting was to finalise the new co-operation for the next training phase.

Professor Malan met with Mr. Bernard Margueritte, who is the President of the International Communication Forum.

OTHER

Professor Malan received a request from the University for Peace of the United Nations to participate in 'A Comprehensive Review of Activities in the Field of Education for Peace already in progress in Africa'. Accordingly Prof. Malan has sent to the University of Peace ACCORD's 5th circular to universities and its mailing list of 144 universities and other centres of higher learning in Africa. In collaboration with the PSCMP, the Research Unit drafted a proposal entitled "Conflict, Gender and HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa", which was submitted to the Royal Norwegian Government for possible funding. This initiative was informed by a series of internal discussions as well as the symposium that ACCORD hosted last year with Tulane University, funded by USAID. ACCORD seeks to undertake various activities aimed at offering more understanding of the linkages between the spread of HIV/AIDS and conflict in Africa." In this regard, "ACCORD has maintained its liaison with the United Nations University (UNU) particularly as it relates to the formation of a Network of Conflict Experts in Africa. Thus far, both organisations are involved in various fund raising initiatives in order to realise this project.



⁵PUBLIC SECTOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

INTRODUCTION

During the last quarter of 2001 and the first quarter of 2002, the Public Sector Conflict Management Programme (PSCMP) focused on two main activities. Firstly, on expanding the Programme continentally with particular emphasis on initial activities in Mozambique. Secondly, on redeveloping our training material to reflect the past ten years of "Best Practices" in line with current national development within the Education and Training field.

EXPANSION OF THE PROGRAMME TO THE REST OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENT

With the call for the 21st century to be an African century, it is clear that the challenge of restructuring the Public Sector has to be an integrated and holistic approach that locates itself within the broader "Reconstruction" and "Development" agendas on the continent. This will ensure that the Public Sector is well positioned to handle the challenges of "reform" and the impact of global developments.

In an attempt to impact on these activities, the Programme is in a process of sharing the "Best Practices from a South African" intervention with Mozambique. In partnership with a local Mozambican NGO called DHD and the Mozambican Ministry of Public Administration, a full programme has been conceptualised, designed and developed into a proposal. The proposal received funding from the regional office of Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAF).

The objective of the initiative is to improve conflict resolution skills within the Mozambican Public Sector, through Training, Policy Development and Advocacy in order to prevent the escalation of conflict in the future resulting from the challenges that the Public Sector is faced with. The Programme will identify a core group of persons who will assume the function of "Agents of Transfer" and equip them with conflict management skills. This core group will be charged with replicating these skills within the various strata of Government. The capacity building activities will include residential trainings, lessons learnt seminars and refresher courses.

◆ TRAINING OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN MOZAMBIQUE: PHASE ONE

The second part of the year saw the commencement of the Programme's initiative in Mozambique as envisaged in the strategic document of expanding the Programme into SADC. The Mozambique initiative was funded by the country office of Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAF) through the Ministry of State Administration. Accordingly ACCORD entered into a Memorandum of Understanding between KAF, the Ministry of Public Administration as well as DHD, a local NGO dealing with human rights training. In terms of this memorandum ACCORD provided conflict management training while the local partner would focus on human rights. This tripartite partnership entailed the following:

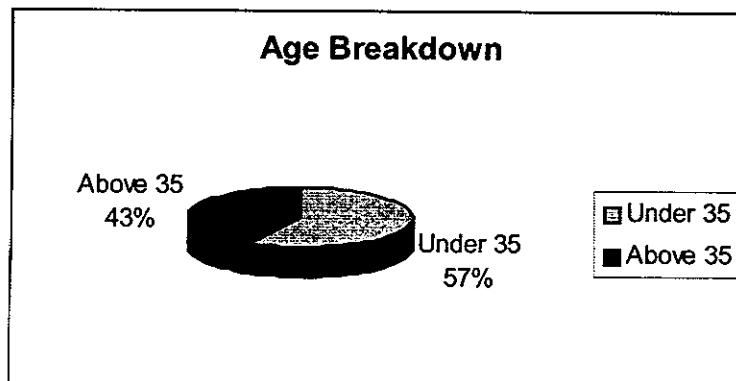
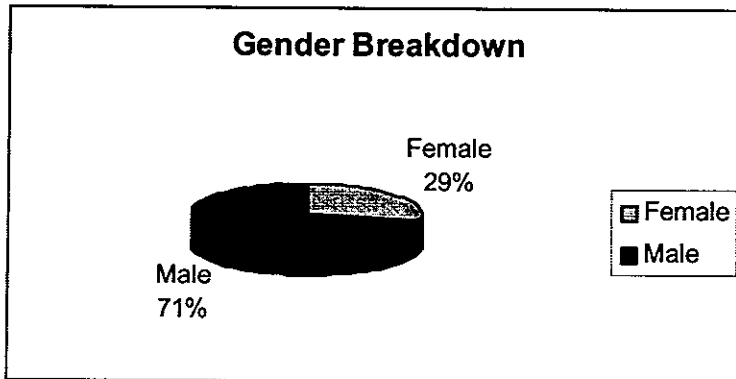
- The training of 30 senior public sector officials drawn from various ministries in Conflict Management and Human Rights in two separate but related phases. In each phase, 15 public servants would participate in two sets of trainings conducted over five days.

⁵ Programme staff salaries covered by USAID Interim Grant



- ACCORD was responsible for six of the ten days of training per phase while the other part of the training was conducted by DHD specifically on human rights education.

The first phase of the training was held from 19th-21st of November and from 10th-14th of December in Maputo. During this phase 14 participants underwent training in both basic and advance conflict management. Below is the gender and the age breakdown of the participants of the first phase of the training.



◆ TRAINING OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN MOZAMBIQUE: PHASE TWO

In March 2002, the Programme held a meeting in Mozambique with the representatives of the funding agency, KAF, and two local partners, namely, the Ministry of State Administration and DHD. The Programme was represented by the Director of Operations, Mr. Govender and Senior Researcher, Mr. Ngubane. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss and agree on the Terms of Reference for the second phase of the training.

In accordance with the new 'terms of reference', the second phase is going to be a fully funded initiative by KAF and the trainings are scheduled for the first week of May and the second week of June. The partnership between ACCORD and DHD is set to continue and both organisations will offer training in their areas of expertise.



◆ TRAINING OF TRAINERS IN MOZAMBIQUE

As part of a strategy to enhance the effectiveness of the above training and to also ensure that the Programme meets its overall objectives, there are plans to hold a session for the Training of Trainers (ToT) in Mozambique. Essentially, this entails the selection of 18 participants from both the first and second sessions who will undergo an extensive session to prepare them as trainers. The aim behind this approach is to ensure that a cadre of trainers or 'agents of transfer' is developed in Mozambique who will then be used within the Ministry to serve as conflict management trainers. In this way, the Programme would be able to ensure the sustainability of the initiative beyond the two phases.

Although the present grant with KAF does not cover this phase, discussions have been held with the foundation and the possibilities of expanding the grant were explored. Simultaneously, the Programme has approached other funding agencies such as the European Union (EU) Mission in Mozambique, which have expressed an interest in this initiative.

IDENTIFYING THE ROLE OF THE PROGRAMME IN SOUTH AFRICA

Since the beginning of 2002, the Programme has also initiated a process of broadening its involvement in the South African public service at a national level. Thus far, the Programme has identified areas within the public sector that need its urgent reaction. This work will culminate in a funding proposal that will be sent off to the European Union Mission in South Africa.

INTERNSHIPS

In February the Programme was joined by Mr. Audun Melaas from the Kaospilots University in Norway who served a three months internship with us. Audun has been assisting the Programme in all its activities but his focus has been on identifying the critical areas within the Public Service in South Africa.

MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The process of developing new training manuals for ACCORD was a result of a realisation that the current training-materials required redevelopment in terms of structure and content to incorporate the training experiences of the past nine years. The conceptualisation, design and implementation of this initiative has been one of the major activities of the Programme during this reporting period.

◆ STATUS OF THE MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The project entered its final stages during the third and fourth quarters of 2001 when the drafters of the manuals presented four sets of handbooks, namely, 1) Facilitator's Reference, 2) Course Manual, 3) Learners workbook and 4) Personal Diary. These four sets of handbooks were presented to ACCORD for comment and final review and thereafter the process entered the final stage of content editing, design and layout.

The manuals were used for the first time, as a pilot initiative, during the training that was held for the Public Sector in Mozambique. It was during this pilot initiative that the trainers realised a need for further internal discussions on the training methodology contained in the new training manuals.



CONSTITUTIONALISM IN AFRICA PROGRAMME

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the activities and events undertaken during the period between 01 October 2001 and 01 April 2002. The period under review has been dominated by preparatory work which is supposed to create a sound foundation on which to develop interventions to respond to specific challenges affecting individual Countries in sub Saharan Africa. The Programme is focussing on addressing constitution – related issues in Lesotho, Tanzania, Mozambique and Burundi. This will mainly be done through field research visits, consultations and workshops/seminars.

Since October, the Programme has participated in three pre-election capacity building workshops in Lesotho. It has also carried out some consultations in Mozambique and concluded two separate memoranda of understanding on constitutional development with local partners in Tanzania and Lesotho. It has also attended two seminars, namely a Symposium on the Great Lakes Region, held in Kampala, Uganda and another one on the Kwa-Zulu Natal Provincial Constitution, held in Durban, South Africa. The Programme also published a special issue of Conflict Trends, which focussed on constitutional issues in different African Countries.

Apart from these principal Countries, the Programme is co-operating directly with the Swiss Government in providing limited support for the Somali Constitutional Working Group (TCWG).

The Swiss Government has relied on experts from ACCORD's Constitutional Pool to assist in the process of preparing the draft constitution, under the auspices of the (TCWG). Following an informal meeting with the Somali Minister of Foreign Affairs, there might be a possibility of increasing our engagement in Somalia, once the draft constitution has been prepared, and a constituent assembly is formed. A stepped up involvement with the TNG/TNA and the Somali Judicial and Civic Community, might therefore seem to be the next logical step to involve the project in a ' fundamental ' constitution making exercise. This could give us a wealth of experience, insight and competence that might be used to contribute to existing knowledge on constitution making in Africa. It could also help us to better focus the minds of experts both from within ACCORD's Pool and others.

SYNOPSIS OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PRINCIPLE COUNTRIES

◆ CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN BURUNDI

In Burundi, it is still not very clear how a process of constitutional preparation will evolve. This is mainly due to the ongoing civil war, and the lack of a comprehensive cease-fire in the Country. The fact that a cease-fire is not yet in place seems to have temporarily taken the focus away from issues of constitutional preparation, judicial reform, and governance. Despite this, the project is making plans to determine what kind of plans the Transitional Government has in preparing for a process of constitution making. This will be done through a fact-finding mission, which will also consult with other vital components in Burundi on issues relating to the transitional process. Based on these consultations, the project will be in a position to develop an appropriate intervention, making use of whatever expertise may be required.



In Tanzania, Lesotho and Mozambique, the project is not dealing with a typical (fundamental) constitution making process such as the one taking place in Somalia, and the one which is likely to occur in Burundi. All these Countries already have definitive constitutions. What the project is instead dealing with in these three cases, are certain challenges arising out of conflicts over existing constitutional modalities. Such conflicts are a key factor in igniting conflicts at the wider political level, which carry serious implications for constitutional development and conflict management in general.

◆ CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN LESOTHO

In Lesotho many of the constitutional flaws which resulted in a political crisis in 1998 have been addressed through the Interim Political Authority (IPA). The IPA is an inter-party structure which brings together all the political parties which contested the 1998 general election. Since this period, the various political parties, under the IPA framework have been able to negotiate a new electoral law, code of conduct and electoral system. They have also been able to review the existing parliament, in light of the constitutional changes brought about by the electoral reform process. Should the upcoming elections be successful, Lesotho could very easily be used as a case study on how constitutions can be used to prevent or manage conflict.

◆ CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN TANZANIA

In Tanzania, conflicts over existing constitutional laws and provisions have been simmering since the general elections of 1995 and 2000 respectively. In both instances, the CUF refused to recognise the election results due to allegations of election malpractice. In the 2000 election, the conflict centred around 16 constituencies in Zanzibar. Despite the fact that a re-run of parliamentary elections was conducted in the 16 contested constituencies, the CUF insisted on fresh parliamentary and presidential elections throughout Zanzibar. The conflicts have mainly been characterised by riots and heightened tensions between the main opposition party, Civic United Front (CUF), and the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM). At the core of CUF demands is a call for a comprehensive review of the electoral system, media laws, laws governing the registration and regulation of political parties, and related legislation. In recent months however, low key negotiations between the CCM and CUF have produced a comprehensive agreement known as the *Muafaka*. This political agreement has resulted in a series of limited constitutional amendments of which the most recent provide for an Independent Electoral Commission in Zanzibar. The negotiations are continuing.

◆ CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN MOZAMBIQUE

In Mozambique, the historical conflict between the ruling FRELIMO and opposition RENAMO parties appears to be spilling over into the constitutional sphere. There seems to be a crisis around the issue of the local government reform Programme. Currently, there are 11 provinces in the country and 128 districts (local/parallel governments). The technical modalities of how the national, provincial and local governments should interact have not been satisfactorily dealt with. There are a number of reported tensions, in some areas between local elected officials, traditional leaders and national government, particularly in Northern Mozambique, where RENAMO appears to have more support. These tensions, among other things undermine the process of consolidating democracy in the country. A constitutional review exercise was conducted during the course of 2000, but the recommendations have not yet been endorsed by the National Assembly, due to the political differences between RENAMO and FRELIMO in particular.



ACTIVITIES

◆ PRE-ELECTION CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOPS IN LESOTHO

The Programme participated in 3 separate capacity building workshops in Lesotho between October 2001 and January 2002. Each workshop brought together approximately fifty members and representatives of the Interim Political Authority (IPA), the Parliament of Lesotho, the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) and the Lesotho Network for Conflict Management (LNC). In each workshop, the Programme participated as part of a panel of experts selected jointly by the Interim Political Authority and the Independent Electoral Commission. The workshops were financed by the European Parliamentarians for Africa (AWEPA).

The first workshop held in October 2001 focussed on the new electoral code of Lesotho, which by then was still being negotiated by the political parties. During this workshop, the Programme presented a paper on comparative electoral codes of conduct in Southern Africa. The paper was subsequently submitted to the Interim Political Authority.

The second workshop, which also took place in October, focused on NGO and civil society involvement in implementing and monitoring the code of conduct. During this workshop, the Programme shared some insights into NGO involvement in electoral processes in Uganda.

The third workshop held in January 2002 focussed on implementing the new code of conduct. During this workshop, the Programme facilitated a panel discussion on the code of conduct as a conflict prevention instrument.

Apart from participating in the workshops, the Programme has carried out informal and formal consultations with the various stakeholders involved in the workshops. These include political parties, civil society institutions, and officials from the Independent Electoral Commission and the Interim Political Authority. The discussions have mainly focussed on potential partnerships which ACCORD could develop to contribute to the ongoing democratisation process in the Country.

◆ PRELIMINARY CONSULTATIONS IN MOZAMBIQUE

The Programme undertook some preliminary consultations in Mozambique in December 2001. The purpose was to interact with some stakeholders, in order to develop an understanding of the political climate in the Country.

Consultations were undertaken with senior officials from the Mozambique Department of State Administration (STAE), and the Associaçao dos Direitos Humanos e Desenvolvimento (DHD). DHD is a local Mozambican human rights and conflict resolution organisation, which has excellent connections to Parliament and key political players in Mozambique.

The consultations also touched on the possibility of developing a Programme to address the pressing need for confidence building at the political level and a constitutional workshop which looks at the issue of constitutional restructuring in the functioning of local government in Mozambique. DHD has undertaken to involve other stakeholders, once the Programme has been drawn up. These include the National Assembly, Department of State Administration, and senior political functionaries from all the major political parties. An exchange of letters will be deposited to the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs, once a Memorandum of Understanding on Constitutional Development has been signed by the Associaçao dos Direitos Humanos e Desenvolvimento (DHD) and ACCORD.



◆ MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING ON CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

These form an important part of the work which the project is undertaking. Two memoranda have been negotiated with local partners in Tanzania and Lesotho. Two more will be prepared with local partners in Burundi and Mozambique.

The memoranda provide for platforms to address specific constitutional challenges affecting the Countries concerned. While the local partners are mandated to identify local experts and stakeholders, the Programme solicits expertise from within its own panel. The platforms will take the form of technical exchange meetings which will comprehensively look at constitutional and institutional options that could be seen as viable by all the parties involved.

Local partners have been selected on the basis of their credibility in mediating conflict, access to key decision-makers and stakeholders and competence in dealing with political issues.

◆ SEMINARS

The Programme attended a symposium on conflict resolution in the Great Lakes region of Africa, which was organised by the Mwalimu Nyerere Foundation, in collaboration with the Governments of Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and the DRC. The meeting discussed different strategies for conflict management, and drew up a 2-year plan for the region. The resolutions of the meeting were presented to the Summit of Heads of State of the Great Lakes Region. A special meeting with all the Presidents was also held, as part of the process of drawing up the 2 year Programme.

The Programme also took part in a workshop focussing on the Provincial Constitution of Kwa Zulu Natal, organised by the Provincial Parliamentary Programme. The workshop looked at the process of provincial constitution making, and the challenges facing the provincial legislature. Many lessons were drawn, for the wider process of constitutional development in South Africa.

CONCLUSION: CONSTITUTIONALISM IN AFRICA PROGRAMME

In the next stages, the Programme will carry out a pre- election consultation mission into Lesotho. It is also working on developing a national platform on constitutional development with the Mwalimu Nyerere Foundation of Tanzania, which will address certain constitutional challenges taking place there. The Programme will also participated in a fact-finding mission to Burundi, as well as a comprehensive fact finding consultation in Mozambique.



COMMUNICATIONS UNIT

OCTOBER 2001 TO MARCH 2002

INTRODUCTION

The period under review saw successful completion of most of the strategy developed for 2001 and strategic planning for 2002.

The broad focus areas for 2002 will be:

1. Supporting the *Peace Pledge Campaign*;
2. Marketing the *Africa Peace Centre*;
3. Establishing *joint venture publishing and distribution partnerships* for *Conflict Trends* and other ACCORD publications;
4. More focused proactive *media relations*;
5. Maximising the opportunity presented by and supporting the arrangements for the *Africa Peace Awards* planned for July 2002;
6. Meeting the design requirements of the various units, including the design and layout of 4 issues of *Conflict Trends* magazine.

MEDIA RELATIONS

The communications unit embarked on an important research project to identify the contact details of journalists and editors in the key media in each African country during the last quarter of 2000. This was completed during the final quarter of 2001. The resultant database of key Africa media will enable ACCORD to communicate more effectively with decision-makers on the continent.

PEACE PLEDGE 2000

Marketing materials for the Peace Pledge 2000 project were completed during the period. These include:

1. A multi-media CD rom presentation;
2. A video presentation.

The peace Pledge brochure is due for completion in the 2nd quarter of 2002.



DATABASE MANAGEMENT AND DISTRIBUTION

The search for partners to handle subscription and retail distribution the various ACCORD publications continued through the period. It is expected that some significant progress will be achieved in early 2002.

Much work has gone into updating the database for the Africa Peace Awards scheduled for July 2002.

PROGRAMME SUPPORT

Banners, nametags, bags and pens were developed for a number of training programmes and intervention strategies during the period.

CONFLICT TRENDS

The two issues of ACCORD's flagship publication, Conflict Trends, which were produced during the year, are enclosed.

AFRICAN JOURNAL ON CONFLICT RESOLUTION

The unit produced one issue of the African Journal on Conflict Resolution during the period. This issue was distributed in full to African Academics and Conflict Resolution practitioners and electronically through the ACCORD website and the e-journal.

A summary flyer that marketed the electronic publication was developed and distributed to the full Conflict Trends database.

ACCORD EXHIBITION

Exhibition materials for various Programme units and for ACCORD we develop during the period. Combined these will for an ACCORD exhibition stand.



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

2001 was a productive year for IT at ACCORD, and we are endeavouring to continue this progress into 2002. The focus was on systems development, and progress was made on a number of key systems for the organisation. Of special significance were the installation of a dedicated web-server for the organisation and the development of automated web applications running off back-end databases. This has brought for the first time the power to manage large amounts of information, and to involve all staff in the maintenance of ACCORD's presence on the web.

All the elements are now in place to support the work of the organisation. Key features of our systems at ACCORD, as of March 2002 are as follows:

- Access to computers for all staff on a stable, protected network;
- Messaging and internet access for all staff;
- Basic information management systems for all key aspects of the organisation;
- A well-developed, refined and efficient web presence on a dedicated server, that is the equal of any other organisation in our field, world-wide;
- Ongoing, accessible support for staff (helpdesk) and infrastructure;
- Presentation tools.

Key elements of our progress over the course of the six months from October 2001 to March 2002 are outlined below:

NETWORK AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

- Webservice – a new webservice was set up, tested, and installed at UUNet, our internet service provider, in August. In the eight months until end-March 2002 there has not been one maintenance call-out to the server, and it has performed flawlessly.
- Installations – of several new PCs in the organisation, and re-installations of operating systems and systems software on 8 PCs.
- Upgrades – our Lotus Domino servers (which run our mailserver and web-server, and support our internal applications) were upgraded to Release 5.07 of their operating software.



SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

- New website – development was completed on the new site, and it was launched to a very positive reception. The site was visually transformed and improved, and a great deal of new information added, but the significant improvement has been in the way it functions. The site is now database enabled, using Lotus Domino. This means that on every staff member's desktop are the databases that manage the website, and each staff member can thus play an active role in adding content (news, event announcements etc.) and maintaining the part of the site that is relevant to their work. Security and approval cycles are in place to ensure that content is of a consistently high standard.
- Webmail – ACCORD's own webmail system was introduced. Travelling staff are now able to check their mail and stay up to date with developments in the office back home from anywhere in the world, from any internet-enabled PC.
- ACCNET – development continued on the ACCNET system, but has been held up by lack of progress on the content of the system. The basic infrastructure is now in place, but the organisation does not currently have the funding or the dedicated personnel to bring the ACCNET system to life. A critical juncture has been reached, and the organisation must make a decision whether to pursue the ACCNET vision and fully develop the project, or to abandon it.
- Resource Centre – a part-time librarian was employed for the resource centre, and a library system was developed to bring the full catalogue of books and publications online. Any staff member can now check what materials are available, and whether they have been booked out without moving from their desk. The system also allows the librarian to manage loans of publications more effectively. She is currently aiming to complete entering all of the publications in the centre onto the system by mid-2002, and then full bibliographic search capability will be added.
- Grant Management – there was substantial development of the grant system, and with a fulltime office manager much progress has now been made in bringing all of ACCORD's grant records online. The system records all applications for funding, and on successful grants, manages reporting schedules, in addition to providing a data repository for all documents related to the grant.
- Contacts – the existing contacts database was developed and refined. Functionality was improved, including facilities for managing information related to the Peace Pledge 2000 appeal. We are currently in the process of building in capacity to manage paid subscriptions to all of ACCORD's publications.

SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE

- Backup – A new backup system was purchased and installed. This backup system allows our mail and application servers to be backed up without being stopped, and has solved numerous backup problems that previously existed.
- Virus detection and removal – we had one major virus outbreak (Nimda virus) on the network during this period. This was successfully cleared from the network.
- Protection – we had a spam attack on our mailserver, which was colonized as a relay agent, and utilised to send out spam mail, subsequently bringing down our network. The invasion was, however, successfully repelled.



SUPPORT

Day-to-day help-desk type support is an ongoing daily function of IT. The network at ACCORD has now grown to over 30 users, and so this kind of support consumes a relatively high amount of time on a daily basis.

CONCLUSION: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

In 1997, ACCORD's IT infrastructure reflected the standard implemented by most NGOs – a small peer-to-peer network of about ten computers. Email and internet connection services were provided by the University of Durban-Westville, where we were at that point geographically located.

However, ACCORD's goal has always been to offer cutting-edge solutions, and a strategic decision was taken by management to invest in enabling technology to ensure that the best available tools be used to maximise ACCORD's impact.

Over the last five years, significant strides have been made in implementing and developing these technology solutions, within the prevailing budgetary and developmental constraints. ACCORD currently exhibits an outstanding level of technological integration in all facets of operations, when compared with international standards in the field, and plans are underway to further develop this comparative advantage.