



AGM Participants



Regional Staff

We acknowledge in a very special way, the contributions of our partners and donors in support of building peace and justice in West Africa.

- African Women's Development Fund (AWDF)
 - Bread for the World
 - Community House Church
- CORDAID
- CRS/WARO - USAID
- Dreikonigsaktion der Katholischen Jungschar (DKA)
- European Union
- Global Fund for Women
- IFOR-WPP
- Mama Cash
- Mennonite Missions Network
 - Oxfam - GB
 - Oxfam - USA
- The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
 - Tides Foundation
 - Urgent Action Fund
- Warchild Canada
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VISION

A West Africa region characterized by just and peaceful communities where the dignity of the human person is paramount and where the people can meet their basic human needs and decide their own direction.

MISSION

To enable and facilitate the development of mechanisms for cooperation among civil society based peacebuilding practitioners and organizations in West Africa by promoting cooperative responses to violent conflicts; providing the structure through which these practitioners and institutions will regularly exchange experience and information on issues of peacebuilding, conflict transformation, social, religious and political reconciliation; and promoting West Africa's social cultural values as resources for peacebuilding.

GOAL

To build sustainable peace; thereby creating an enabling environment for development in West Africa.

OBJECTIVES

WANEP seeks to . . .

1. Strengthen the capability of peacebuilding organizations and practitioners in West Africa to engage actively in the peaceful transformation of violent conflicts
2. Increase awareness on the use of nonviolent strategies in responding to conflicts in West Africa
3. Develop a conflict prevention network in West Africa to monitor, report and offer indigenous perspectives and understanding of conflicts in West Africa
4. Harmonize peacebuilding activities in West Africa through networking and coordination of WANEP members.
5. Develop the justice lens of peacebuilding to create understanding of the impact of truth, justice, and reconciliation on peacebuilding in West Africa.
6. Build the capacity of West African Women to alterly participate in peacebuilding processes at all levels.

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“The greatest resource for sustaining peace in the long-term is always rooted in local people and their culture”.

- John Paul Lederach

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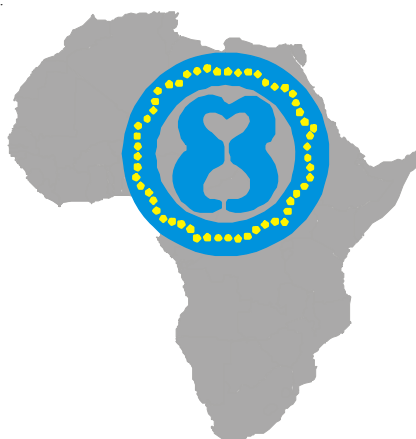


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Message from the Chairmen



I greet you all in the name of the Almighty God, in whom we are deeply grateful for a successful year 2004. The year was one of great transformation and enormous challenges for the sub-region in general, and WANEP in particular. Many countries of the sub-region experienced great positive transformation from situations of conflict, while the political stability in others was locked in a stalemate or simply deteriorating.

As the year drew to a close Ghana made West Africa proud. For the fourth consecutive time elections were held to enable Ghanaians choose their President and parliamentarians. The elections were free, fair and transparent with a voter turn-out of about 80%, representing an overwhelming participation of about 60%

of the total citizenry of the country. I commend the institutions, civil society and people of Ghana for conducting peaceful and transparent elections, and encourage other countries to emulate the lessons of Ghana.

The year 2004 also saw some positive change in Sierra Leone and Liberia, both emerging from long years of war. Hope for these countries continue to grow, and I am confident that with the commitment of the citizens and the leadership of these countries, together with the full support and engagement of the international community their democracies shall soon enhance the lives of their citizens. This support and commitment have also been overwhelming in Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Senegal, The Gambia, Benin and Togo. where WANEP is fully established and is operating.

WANEP stayed committed in Cote d'Ivoire where the greatest challenge for the sub region persists. The conflict continued with numerous forward and backward movements in a dynamic that caused an immeasurable damage, and left human and development casualties in the once "island of peace". The peace accords of Linas Marcousis, Accra, with Accra III being the latest, still provide some hope. The ECO WAS and AU leadership, together with the UN have remained focused, in trying to bring peace to the Ivorian people. In all of these, WANEP staff, both at the regional and national levels undertook many and varied actions and activities to make an impact.

While, braving up with the challenges in the sub-region, due attention was paid to critical issues of concern within the organization. WANEP pursued its restructuring process. A new board was elected and the management team was strengthened in gender, quality and quantity. Staff members were and are being trained at senior and junior management levels to meet up with the challenges of managing peacebuilding networks and organizations of WANEP's character. Today, with a staff strength of over 30 both at the regional and 12 national network offices, WANEP counts a membership of over 370 national and international organizations.

These 12 national offices were formally established with a grant support from USAID, which also strengthened working relationships between ECOWAS and civil society organizations in West Africa in conflict prevention. The end of this year culminates with the end of this USAID supported program. However, USAID still, is providing a 3-year grant to support the WANEP—Catholic Relief Service partnership in enhancing community early warning programs in 12 countries. I strongly commend the efforts of our partners.

May the good Lord renew the energies, devotion and inspiration of all workers and partners of WANEP. I wish you all a Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year 2005.


Rev Dr Emmanuel Anyambod Anya
Board Chair

Management Report

WANEP's phenomenal growth over the last six years has brought with it challenges in its quest to contribute to *justpeace* in West Africa. During the past year, particular attention has been devoted to institutional restructuring from the national networks to the Regional Secretariat. As we reflect over another year of hard work, it dawns on us that the challenges that confront us as practitioners and as a Peacebuilding Institution compels us to explore in those challenges the opportunities for new learning and growth. It is for this reason that the past year is most rewarding as we have worked to ensure our institutional growth is professionally managed and informed by the values of building peace so that we can better serve our communities to experience healing and reconciliation.

During the year we completed the first phases of two programs; the Natural Resources Conflict Management Program and the Capacity – Building in Conflict Prevention and Good Governance for ECOWAS and Civil Society Organizations. The presence of our Liaison Office at the ECOWAS Secretariat has increased our leverage, facilitating our active engagement with ECOWAS and Governments across West Africa. The Early Warning Program (WARN) has been appreciated worldwide through its policy briefs. The Active Non-Violence and Peace Education Program, the Women in Peacebuilding (WIPNET), The West Africa Peacebuilding Institute (WAPI) and various Intervention and Special Initiatives Programs (ISIP) have propelled us to explore new frontiers in building peace. WANEP is the West Africa Regional initiator for the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC). In this effort, the mobilization and coordination of Peacebuilding Civil Society Organizations has become a key activity at WANEP. We are now poised to integrate all these activities with particular emphasis on cross border communities in the next three years.

WANEP's structure has been reviewed and accepted by the Annual General Meeting. A Board of Directors with an Executive Committee now has responsibility of supervision over the Management Team and the Regional Secretariat. New systems and controls have been put in place to ensure effective functioning of the Regional Secretariat. National Networks have completed strategic plans informed by their local contexts across the sub-region. These strategic plans will be consolidated and used to complete WANEP's business plan. The restructuring we have undertaken will be consolidated in the coming year to sustain institutional credibility and leverage so that we continue to uplift our status as truly a Regional Civil Society actor in conflict prevention and mitigation.

In taking stock of the past year, we may feel good about the growth of WANEP and yet we must remind ourselves that our goal of contributing to the building of sustainable peace requires reflecting the values of peace in our own structures and institutions. In this way, we can bring peace to communities shattered by violence and in need of reconciliation. The words of the philosopher Spinoza should continue to ring in our minds that "Authentic peace is a positive peace which is born out of the strength of the soul, concord and justice"

We continue to be most grateful to all our funding partners for their generosity and support. All our national network member organizations have made WANEP what it is today. We are grateful that with your collaboration with the staff of the regional secretariat, the year ending has truly been rewarding. The stories contained in this report are the work of your hands. While we celebrate what has been achieved during the year, let us renew our collective commitment to work even harder in the coming years.



Emmanuel Habuka Bombande
Executive Director



Thelma Arimiebi Ekiyor
Program Director

REFLECTING ON LEARNING TO LIVE TOGETHER PRACTICES IN SCHOOLS

Introduction

After three years of designing peace education materials, training teachers and students and establishing peace clubs and peer mediation programmes in schools, WANEP in the first quarter of the year officially drew the curtains on the pilot phase of the Active non-violence and Peace Education programme.

As WANEP began the year within the process of ending the pilot phase, discussions were underway to build on the experience acquired over the years and develop appropriate strategies to respond to present needs of young people. At the regional level, a lot of time has been spent on reflecting on the three-year learning experience and carving the way forward for a full scale programme that address the issues of violence and non-violence among young people at both formal and non-formal levels. The programme has also spent a lot of time supporting the implementation of follow-up initiatives in the different countries at the national level.

Throughout the year, raising funds to sustain the initiatives that have began and thus sustain the interest and enthusiasm generated has been very challenging. Nonetheless at both regional and national levels, we have been relentless in our efforts to carry on with the programme in different ways. Below are the key activities that have been carried out under the programme this year.

Objectives

- To monitor the impact of the programme at the individual, school and community level
- To identify challenges to effective implementation of the programme
- To train teachers and students in peace education
- To discuss potential strategies for sustaining the programme at school level

Highlights of Activities

Ghana

- Training of 22 volunteer teachers from 11 schools in the Liberian Refugee camp (Budumburam Camp) in Ghana
- Teaching of peace education in 7 schools in the Liberian refugee camp
- Training of curriculum developers of the ministry of education in Ghana
- Revision of syllabuses for five subject areas in the Ghanaian curriculum for primary and junior secondary schools level to include topics from the peace education materials developed by WANEP

Cote d'Ivoire

- In collaboration with the UN system WANEP conducted a 4 day training of young people from the three zones of Cote d'Ivoire (12-15 years) as ambassadors of peace in
- Ecumenical prayer session for peace by students

Liberia

- 17 peace camps conducted for about 1000 children between the ages of 6-16 years. This was supported by Actionaid Liberia.
- Musical Festival for children held and conducted official closing program for peace camp. The

programme was attended by over 500 children and adults including government officials, parents, UNICEF and NGO leaders.

- Adaptation of peace education materials developed by WANEP to Liberian context
- Three-day reconciliation workshop with public and private schools in Monrovia. This followed violent clashes early in the year between public and private school students which left many school children wounded and private and public properties destroyed. Schools were closed down for nearly two months.
- Recruitment of peace education staff for the national network office
- Training of 75 teachers, 300 students and 100 young people within the non-formal sector

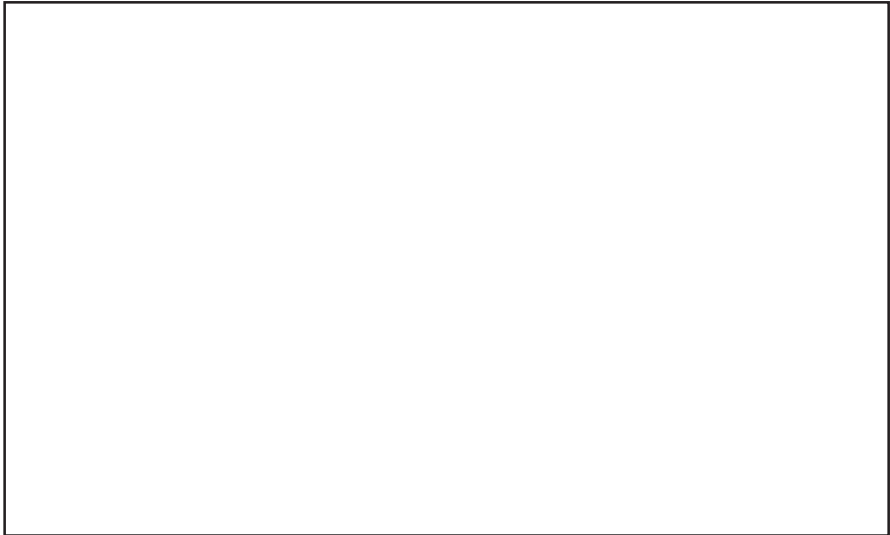
Guinea

- Two peace education workshops in May/June for students held in Mamo and Kankan in Guinea under the auspices of the civic education department of the Ministry of Education

Togo

- 2 peace days organized in schools in the first and second quarters of the year

Highlights of Activities



- Sensitisation workshops with leaders of “motor-taxi” drivers’ union

International Bureau of Education of UNESCO

Gambia

- With support from CRS 22 teachers from various provinces of The Gambia were trained in peace education

Regional

At the regional and international levels,

- Providing support for the implementation of follow-up initiatives in the different countries at the national level.
- The launch of peace poem competition for primary and junior secondary students across selected schools in 7 countries involved in the peace education programme
- Production and dissemination of posters on peace education
- Participation in the development of a global framework for evaluating learning to live together programmes in both formal and non-formal sectors, an initiative led by the

Challenges

- Lack of materials required for effective peer mediation programmes in schools
- Tensions between the use of mediation to resolve problems and the use of other punitive measures preferred by some teachers and schools authorities
- The influence of acts of violence by youth groups within the non-formal sector
- Sustaining the process has been extremely challenging at various levels. First of all, the programme has faced challenges raising funds to continue the various initiatives on the ground and to monitor the impact of the programme so far. At another level, the transfer of teachers and changing of schools of students involved in the programme also affects the programme.
- Lack of motivation of teachers has rendered coordination of

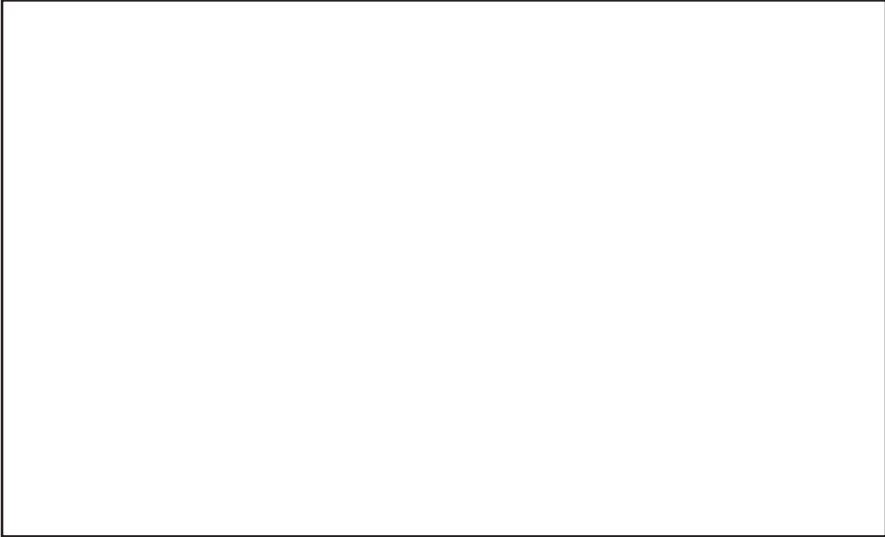
the programme at school level very difficult

- Though students and school authorities are doing their best to provide alternative non-violent solutions to problems through mediation, adequate and appropriate space for mediation continues to be an issue. In most schools, mediation sessions are held outdoors somewhere on the compounds of the schools. Obviously with no space, keeping of records of mediation sessions becomes another challenge in itself and this has consequences on the effectiveness of the mediation programme.
- At the school level, tensions between the use of mediation to resolve problems and the use of other punitive measures preferred by some teachers and schools authorities
- The influence of acts of violence by youth groups within the non-formal sector continues to pose a huge challenge to development of personal non-violent skills
- With the exception of Liberia that has paid staff for the peace education programme, follow-up on the programme at the national level is challenging due to the fact that there are no desk officers for the programme at the level.

LESSONS LEARNED

- The monitoring visits have given WANEP the opportunity to realize the immense opportunities that exist to transform our societies and communities into violence-free ones. There is no doubt that children who are the future leaders of

Highlights of Activities



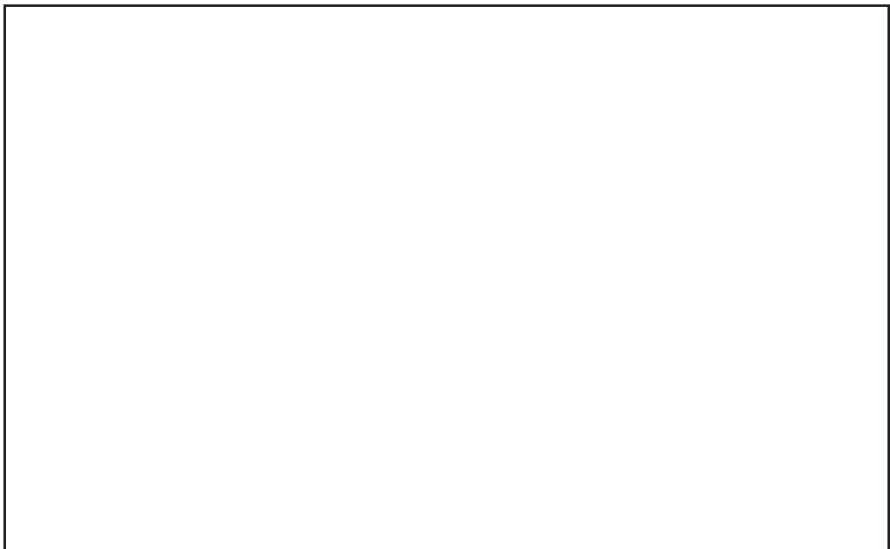
eties were there are potentially huge negative impact on the school community as a result of the high rates of violence within youth related structures within the community. In subsequent phases of the programme, WANEP intends to extend the programme to the non-formal sector and carry out a more integrated programme that targets key stakeholders with potentially negative impact on students. While WANEP cannot address directly the challenges of the education sector, it intends to create more opportunities for personal development of and motivation for teachers involved in peace education programmes. At the student level, as the concept of peace education is embraced by ministries of education and the goal of having peace education as part of the official curriculum of the various countries is achieved, WANEP intends to expand the scope of the programme in schools by providing more opportunities and space for students to put into practice the knowledge and skills acquired through the official peace education programmes. The creation of what WANEP is calling "open spaces" will be a key focus to promote the culture of dialogue and non-violence.

our nations are ever prepared to resort to non-violent and peaceful means to resolving conflicts if they are constantly and consistently made aware of alternative and better ways of dealing with conflicts.

- In order to sustain the interest and enthusiasm generated over the three years implementing period, WANEP needs to ensure effective co-ordination of the programme in schools and secure various incentive packages for students, teachers and school authorities who have contributed immensely to the successful development of the programme.
- There is also the need to occasionally organize some form of awareness sessions on non-violence for parents and community members.

huge challenges within the education sector as a whole and which impact on the implementation of the programme in schools. These include the following lack of adequate learning resources, lack of an appropriate learning environment (i.e. overcrowded classrooms, shortage of tables and chairs etc.) and very little recognition and appreciation of teachers.

Beyond the school environment and formal sector, the programme faced immense challenges especially in soci-



Conclusion and next steps

The monitoring visits were a great opportunity for deep reflections of the impact of learning to live together programmes in schools, at individual, group and institutional levels. It was also an opportunity to appreciate the

Building Action-Oriented Capacity for Peacebuilding

Three years ago the West Africa Peacebuilding Institute (WAPI) was launched. The underlying principle of WAPI is to build action-oriented capacity for working with conflict and building just, peaceful and reconciled societies. In other words, WAPI is about conflict transformation and peacebuilding. By providing practitioners the opportunity to enroll for, and participate in peacebuilding trainings at reduced cost, WAPI brought hope to hundreds of peace practitioners living in, and working with conflict in West Africa. It is rooted in practice; thus drawing upon the day-to-day experiences of peace practitioners and blending these with existing theories and frameworks to design local/indigenous models for addressing issues of conflict, peace and human security in West Africa.

Objectives:

- To increase the number of competent, informed and active peacebuilding practitioners in West Africa
- To build action-oriented capacities for conflict transformation and peacebuilding in West Africa
- To provide quality training in peacebuilding at a reduced cost in West Africa
- To promote learning for change
- To strengthen both practice and policy making in conflict resolution and peacebuilding

Highlights of Activities

WAPI organizes an annual 3-week long intensive peacebuilding training every September. This year, WAPI took place at the New Coco Beach Resort, Teshie Nungua, Accra, on September 5 – 24. It brought together 38 participants (20 male and 18 female) from 10 countries: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Liberia, Benin, Canada, Sierra Leone, Togo, Cameroon and the Gambia. Below are highlights of events at the 3rd annual peacebuilding training (WAPI 2004).

Launch of WAPI 2004: WAPI 2004 was formally launched on Sunday, September 5, by Dr. Emmanuel Kwesi Aning of the African Security Dialogue and Research Centre (ASDR). Also in attendance were Mr. Joseph Akudibillah, Deputy Minister of Defence of the Republic of Ghana; Mrs. Afi Yakubu, Executive Director Foundation for Security and Development in Africa (FOSDA); Mr. David Kangah, Chairman Ghana Electoral Commission; Mr. Tayib Thomas from the Catholic Relief Services, traditional and religious leaders and the media.

Course Schedule: Five courses were taught in WAPI this year:

1. Introduction to Peacebuilding Paradigms
2. Conflict, Population Movement and Development
3. 'Proventive Peacebuilding': Early Warning and Early Response Development
4. Women in Peacebuilding
5. Justice Building and Conflict Resolution

In order to draw from the experiences of practitioners, courses taught at WAPI were highly participatory and in-

teractive, providing participants the opportunity to learn and exchange methods and techniques employed in different conflict situations around the region. The curriculum was structured to allow for individual reflective learning, role plays and group work. Each of the aforementioned courses was a 5-day long intensive exercise.

Faculty/instructors: This year two new members were added to the WAPI faculty. They are Dr. Isaac Olawale Albert and Fr. Clement Aapengnuo. **Dr. Isaac Albert** is the Coordinator of the Graduate Peace and Conflict studies Programme of the Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, Nigeria. He obtained his doctoral degree in African History from the University of Ibadan and was trained in Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping at the United Nations International Leadership Academy, Amman, Jordan.



Highlights of Activities



tional Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR), 2 refugee women from the Buduburam refugee camp in Ghana were supported to participate in the Women in Peacebuilding course in WAPI. The Women in Peacebuilding course curriculum was expanded this year to include topics such as refugee women, refugee women and peacebuilding. To clearly illustrate the dilemma of being refugee, one of the women shared her real life account on 'life as a refugee' highlighting the peculiar needs and concerns of refugee women. Both women expressed their appreciation to WANEP and IFOR for "... the rare opportunity afforded to them."

Internship at WAPI: WAPI runs an annual short-term internship program that encourages

young school leavers to get involved and take up careers in the evolving field of conflict transformation and peacebuilding. This year 2 young women, Anukware Togoh and Naomi Resnick, interned with WAPI. Ms. Togoh is a young Ghanaian with a degree in French from the Cape Coast University in Ghana and Ms. Resnick is a young Canadian with a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Toronto. Ms. Resnick has been volunteering in the Northern Region of Ghana and in Kpalime, Togo for the past one year.

WAPI 2004 in Retrospect: The 3rd edition of the annual WAPI newsletter, 'WAPI in Retrospect' has been published. WAPI in Retrospect is a review of events and activities at the peace institute that is both reflective and refreshing; providing the literal space for the exchange of best practice and lessons learned.

Other activities at WAPI:

Interreligious Peacebuilding Service: As is traditional with WAPI, an interreligious peacebuilding service was organized by participants to commemorate the International Day of Peace on September 21. The service was jointly officiated by a Moslem Imam, a Catholic Priest and a Pentecostal /Protestant Pastor (all participants at WAPI). The service also featured prayers for peace for countries embroiled in violent conflicts and a candlelight peace procession.

Variety nights: On Wednesday variety nights were organized, featuring cultural displays from participants. These informal exchanges not only created trust and amity between participants, but also showcased the rich cultural

He has been involved in peacebuilding projects in various parts of Nigeria, Africa, Europe, the Middle East and the United States. He has published extensively on issues pertaining to peace and conflict studies. Dr. Albert handled the course on Conflict, Population movement and Development. **Fr. Clement Aapengnuo** is the Project coordinator of the Northern Ghana Peace Project. He holds a Masters Degree in Mass Communication from the Salesian University. He is the editor of the newsletter, 'Northern Ghana Peace' and has co-authored publications on peacebuilding. Fr. Aapengnuo co-taught the course on Introduction to Peacebuilding Paradigm.

Other faculty members were Mr. Emmanuel Bombande, Ms. Thelma Ekiyor, Mr. Sam Doe, Ms. Karimi Kinoti, Mr. Takwa Suifon and Prof. Paul Kuruk.

ECOWAS Heads of Bureau attend WAPI: With support from the Catholic Relief Services – West Africa Regional Office and the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), 4 staff from the Secretariat of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) participated in WAPI. These are the ECOWAS zonal Heads of Bureau or hubs for conflict early warning monitoring in Monrovia, Banjul, Benin and Ouagadougou. In enhancing the capacity of these Heads of Bureau in early warning, WAPI further strengthened the current ECOWAS/WANEP partnership for conflict early warning. In the words of one of the bureau heads, "I have learnt more here in 3 weeks, than I did in 2 years ..."

Refugee Women attend WAPI: With financial support from the *Women Peacemaker's Program of the Interna-*

Highlights of Activities

legacy of Western Africa. Through dramas, folklores and songs participants illustrated different traditional African conflict handling techniques.

Outputs:

- 38 trained peace practitioners in conflict transformation and peacebuilding
- An expanded alumni base for networking and exchange of information on issues of peace, conflict and human security.
- A developed resource bank of trainers, facilitators and mediators in peacebuilding
- Replication of training in Togo by a 2003 ex-participant of WAPI
- The significant increase in the number of women participating in WAPI (from 15% in previous years to 48% this year)

Challenges:

- Non-availability of funds particularly for sponsorship. This continues to pose a challenge for WANEP as 50% of applicants each year seek some level of financial support.
- Closely linked to the above is the non-availability of funds to hire a full-time coordinator for the program. The need for a full time coordinator for WAPI cannot be over-emphasized as the presence of a full time staff dedicated to the program would give the program the life it needs for growth and expansion.
- Linguistic barriers continue to pose a challenge for WAPI due to the high cost of translation and interpretation.

Lessons Learned:

- It is imperative that WAPI runs at least two courses, in English and in French, each year to address the linguistics challenge faced as a result of high cost of interpretation.
- The number of applications received each year and the keenness of applicants to participate in WAPI requires extensive fundraising to sponsor participation.
- To ensure grassroots participation in WAPI, WANEP national networks and WAPI alumni should be used to advertise WAPI in-country.
- To facilitate the exchange of best practice, lessons learnt and information sharing there is need to establish linkages with other peace institutes

across and beyond the continent.

WAPI 2005 Planning:

- Organize two separate trainings (in French and in English) to cater for the specific peacebuilding training needs of Francophones and Anglophones.
- Identify French Faculty
- Organize a training of tutors for identified instructors/faculty
- Advertise WAPI in-country through the WANEP national networks, religious groups, governmental institutions, WAPI alumni and WANEP members in the different countries.
- Institutionalize a structured internship program with WAPI for young school leavers from across West Africa and beyond
- Introduce new courses at WAPI, such as proposal and report writing, fundraising, peacebuilding monitoring and evaluation, and natural resource conflict management.
- Follow-up on WAPI's involvement and strategic partnership with Responding to Conflict (RTC) in the new advanced peacebuilding program - Applied Conflict Transformation Studies (ACTS)
- Launch WAPI open day to showcase WAPI in different peace centers and institutions within and beyond the continent. E.g. in the Dag Hammarskjold Centre for Peace and Good Governance, Zambia; in the Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Ibadan, Nigeria; in the Eastern Mennonite University; in the peace studies department in the University of Sierra Leone; in the Moslem-Christian inter-faith center in Kaduna, Nigeria.
- Develop a curriculum for policy makers that would strengthen both policy-making and practice
- Organize gender trainings and trainings for youths in active non-violence and peace education
- Organize a course on media and peacebuilding for media personnel and journalists
- Develop course curriculum on community early warning
- Extensive fundraising

The year 2004 saw the Natural Resource Conflict Management Program consolidating the pilot project it started in the year 2003. The programme aimed to build capacity of development agencies to provide support and training in natural resource conflict management based on sustainable Livelihood principles. The NRCMP involved field activities such as

- Adaptation of training materials which was developed in Rome,
- Field training and capacity building,
- Networking and coalition building for the management of natural resources

It was implemented over an eighteen month period between April 2003 and October 2004 in Ghana.

Objectives:

- Introduction of FAO and Partner Agencies to conflict Management principles based on SLA in NRCM projects.
- Adaptation of Conflict management methodologies
- Development of Training materials for field testing
- Capacity building of stakeholders to manage natural resource conflicts

Highlights of Activities

During the period under review, with support from the FAO and Institutional hosting of WANEP, all the major planned activities were successfully implemented and the major objectives achieved.

Training workshops

2 Training workshops were held in Accra and in Kumasi for 20 senior staff selected from key institutions. These trainings aimed at consolidating lessons learnt in the first two Trainings in 2003, to deepen knowledge and skills in facilitation and to map out the way forward for the programme. The Do No Harm approach to development was introduced to the group of participants.

Revision of training manual

The objective of the revision of the training manual which was developed in Rome was to adapt it to the Ghanaian context. In this process of adaptation, experiences during the various training workshops in Ghana were drawn upon to improve the core set of training materials on Community Based Natural Resource Conflict Management (CBNRCM).

Advocacy day

Aimed at sensitizing policy makers, development partners and programme implementers on the Natural Resource Conflict Management program and attempting to start a process of implementing policy, an advocacy forum was held in Accra.

Highlight of the forum was the presentation of two cases (lands and Forestry) by trainees which gave insight to the

Mentoring Trips

As part of the training and capacity building of the trainees, fieldwork for practical experience was carried out. The purpose of mentoring was to have constant and systematic practice of the tools as they were being introduced to the trainees. Trainees went into the field in teams formed around professional and geographical lines to implement their action plans. The trainers, also as mentors followed up to supervise and mentor them in the application of the various tools and methods of all the steps of the collaborative approach to conflict management.



Highlights of Activities

value of the work they are involved in. Some of the key suggestions at the end of the forum included:

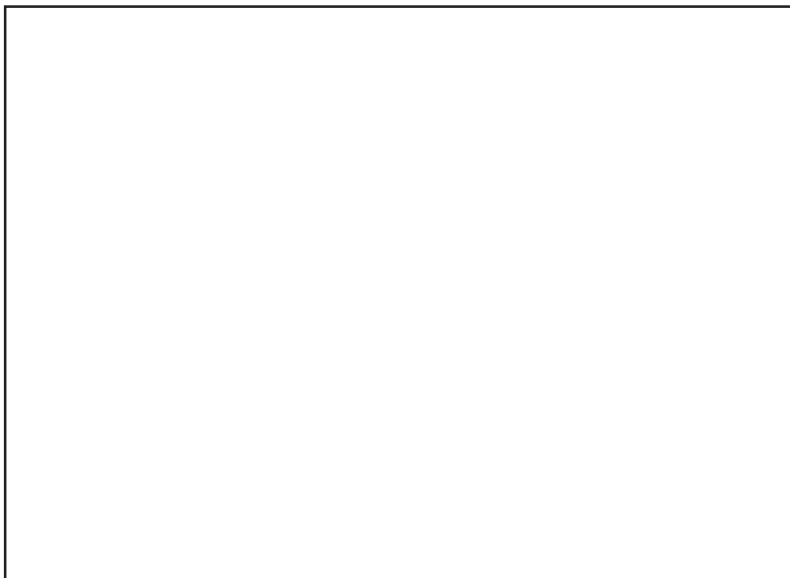
- Another set of trainees be trained from the other organizations for a wider influence
- The pioneers are made a useful resource base for all programmes related to NRCM.
- The concept is mainstreamed in the related ministries for better impact.
- Programme must continue possibly with other sources of funding.

tutional and community levels. In the process the various communities are being empowered to own the programme and to continue working on their own

- The manuals have been field-tested and adapted based on SLA, national and international collaboration mechanisms have been strengthened through the sharing of knowledge and experiences in NRCM

Outputs

- 7 case studies undertaken, 4 of them will be published as advocacy and learning material
- A revised training manual adapted to suit the Ghanaian situation
- A network of NRCM practitioners has been formed
- Team of advisors from different organizations and background formed
- There is increased collaboration and networking with both local and international organizations
- Nineteen well trained practitioners in NRCM
- The capacities of the major stakeholders' i.e. nine organizations and their partners have been greatly enhanced through training and fieldwork to manage natural resource and other conflicts effectively and efficiently
- The added value for the programme is the fact that not only has awareness been raised on the concept but capacity has been built at both insti-



Key Lessons learned

- The funds allocated to the field work was not adequate and this did not allow in-depth work on the field and cover a larger scope
 - Participants being senior personnel found it difficult to take long period of time off their schedule to attend the various trainings which took 2 weeks each
 - Effective collaboration between CSOs and International organizations is an assert for development
 - Traditional knowledge and expertise should be incorporated into rural/community development work
- Empowering communities to understand accept and own the programme is important if the programme has to be sustainable.
- It is important to add the gender dimension to the NRCMP especially since it is basically access to and control of resources which fewer women have.

Follow-Up

In the year 2005, the Natural Resource Conflict Management Program will be integrated in other programs and extended to other countries in West Africa.

What began as a desk to compliment the activities of the Capacity Building Programme (CBP) and a focal point for the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) has now developed into a full program within WANEP to harmonize civil society collaboration in peacebuilding across West Africa. Operating within the traditional WANEP peacebuilding focus, the program has assumed a distinct status as the cutting edge program as it mobilizes grass root organizations to advocate for and influence policies on conflict prevention and good governance.

Objectives:

- Create a common platform for effective action in conflict prevention from grass root to the global level
- Mobilize NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, sub-regional networks, practitioners and academics to advocate and influence conflict prevention and good governance policies
- Strengthen national and cross border networking among peacebuilding organizations
- Develop regional Action Agenda for the prevention of violent conflict

The main activities implemented by the CSP in 2004 were the organizing of a regional CSOs conference as well as participating in some international forums.

Highlights of Activities

Regional Civil Society Conference

During the year under review the CSP organized a regional conference of conflict prevention and good governance organizations. The conference, organized under the theme, "Civil Society Promoting Good Governance and Preventing Violent Conflicts", served as a platform for conflict prevention and good governance organisations and practitioners to deliberate on the challenges facing the sub-region in the prevention of armed conflict and the opportunities available to address the problem. The four-day conference brought together representatives of 60 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in West Africa. Apart from CSOs, there were representatives from the UNDP, UNOWA, ECCP, ECOWAS, Embassies, USAID-WARP, CRS-WARO and NPI-Africa (from East Africa).

Presentations were made by experts on some of the challenging thematic

issues facing the sub region such as the proliferation of small arms and light weapons; youth bulge and its impact

on conflict; gender issues in peace and security; religion; the role of the media in conflict; elections; and good governance. These discussions led to the development of a shared regional Action Agenda for the Prevention of Violent Conflicts.

West Africa Action Agenda for Prevention of Violent Conflict
Some specific actions undertaken by

CSOs include: translation of protocols on conflict prevention, peace and security into local languages for dissemination at the community levels through appropriate media; advocate for and lobby national governments, ECOWAS and international organisations to enforce laws that protect people's rights; enhance the capacity of traditional leaders in the prevention of conflict at the community level; involve national parliaments, government agencies, the media and the general public in the campaign against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons; build the capacity of women to advocate for and lobby for their involvement in peace and public decision making processes; facilitate the formation of local, national and regional interfaith councils; mediate in religious conflict and influence policies; and facilitate and coordinate the

Highlights of Activities

formation of media networks across West Africa and build their capacity in conflict prevention, with particular focus on conflict reportage.

Governments were also called upon to equip national electoral commissions with adequate human, material and financial resources; develop regional youth policy with a focus on skill development including skills for conflict prevention, management and resolution of conflict. A complete version of the action agenda is available on the WANEP website: www.wanep.org.

The action agenda is expected to be the discussion document at the national level for each country. Civil Society coalitions will curve out priority actions for the prevention of violent conflict and enhancement of good governance for implementation at the community level. These national priority actions will reflect the West African perspective in the framework of the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflicts (GPPAC) process.

Regional Steering Group

To facilitate the implementation of the Agenda at the national level a Regional Steering Committee was set up. The committee is also expected to coordinate the formation of national conflict prevention forums as focal points in the various countries. The committee was charged with responsibility to assist WANEP in the preparations towards the UN Conference on Armed Conflict Prevention scheduled for July 2005 in New York. Each of the fourteen participating countries is represented on the steering committee.

Continental Collaborations

The CSP reached out to other CSOs on the continent to share experiences

from West Africa and support them in various activities. These organisations include Africa Peace Forum (APFo), Nairobi Peace Initiative – Africa, Centre for the Study of Resolution of Violent Conflicts in South Africa. At these conferences WANEP was able to share its successes and challenges in mobilizing civil society around Peacebuilding in West Africa and specifically its experience in working with ECOWAS on the development of a regional early warning system in which civil society would play a major role.

Outputs

The CSP has made some stride in the year under review. Prominent among these are:

- The development of a West Africa Action Agenda for the Prevention of Violent Conflicts
- Setting up of West Africa Regional Steering Group
- Creation of CSOs Platform for advocacy for conflict prevention and good governance
- Increased collaboration and networking with CSO at continental level

Key challenges

Funding: The CSP faces a problem of funding to carry out its activities. Much as the program would like to execute the actions recommended in the Agenda it is restricted by the lack of funds. There is no financial support to publish the agenda. However frantic efforts are being made to raise funds for the program.

Unstable political environment: The unstable political environment in some West African countries posed as a hindrance to the implementation of program's activities. The first regional steering group consultation was cancelled due to recent fighting in Cote d'Ivoire. Cote d'Ivoire was the transit

point for most participants attending the consultation. As fighting broke out all airlines cancelled their flights to and from the country thereby making it impossible for passengers to travel.

Lessons learnt

- CSOs are playing effective roles in preventing conflict and promoting good governance by forming coalitions and networks
- CSOs can make effective impact in conflict prevention and promoting good governance by forming coalitions and networks
- Violent conflicts in West Africa can only be prevented through integrated approaches
- As the first dynamic CSO network in West Africa, WANEP is now a reference organization on how to organize and sustain CSO networks.

Follow-up Activities in 2005

CSP will continue to source funding to launch conflict prevention forums in 12 West African countries. It will also raise funds to publish the action agenda and execute some aspects of the action agenda that require immediate action for example voter education in Liberia. A regional steering group meeting will be organized to discuss and agree on a framework of implementation of the Action Agenda at the national level. The program will also facilitate the participation of West Africa CSO in the UN civil society Conference scheduled for July 2005. CSP will continue to reach out to other CSOs to build partnerships that will promote peace and good governance.

STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN PEACEBUILDING

In 2004, the Women in Peacebuilding (WIPNET) Program continued to expand to other countries in the sub region. It constructed a new vision of peace and security that places women at its centre, as it strengthened the capacity of rural and urban women to advocate for the mainstreaming of gender in all formal processes on peace and security. WIPNET calls for the participation of women at all levels of peacebuilding.

Objectives:

- Strengthen capacity of women in peacebuilding in national network structures
- Localize training methodologies through translation into indigenous West African languages
- Provide a forum for grassroots participation in issues on women, peace and security by airing the 'Voices of Women' radio program
- Promote women's participation in formal peacebuilding initiatives in West Africa

Highlights of Activities

Strengthen capacity of Women in Peacebuilding in national network structures

In 2004, funds were secured from the African Women Development Fund (AWDF), Mamacash and Oxfam America – West Africa Regional Office to hire full time dedicated program officers in 9 countries – Nigeria, Senegal, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Benin, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Ghana and Guinea Bissau. This resulted in the expansion of the program to new countries, fully making it a region-wide initiative. The impact of these officers on the implementation of the program is already evident. There is noticeably improved networking among WIPNET members. A functional communication and reporting structure between the national and regional offices has greatly improved resulting in less expensive and more efficient monitoring.

Consultative Meetings

As is traditional with WANEP, consultative meetings are organized when intervening in a country for the first time. This not only enables collaboration in the design of strategies that are appropriate and context specific, but also allows beneficiaries to take ownership of the initiative right from the beginning. In 2004, WIPNET with support from Oxfam America organized consultative meetings and training of trainers in

Mali, Guinea Bissau and The Gambia; consultation with media experts on developing the 'Voices of Women' radio program in the Senegambia. In September, WIPNET with the support of Oxfam Great Britain organized another consultation for media experts and grassroots women in Liberia. All together, 140 women were involved in these consultations from 6 countries.

Regional Consultation with ECOWAS

In November, WIPNET in collaboration with its strategic partner, Oxfam

America, organized a 2-day regional consultation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria. The consultation, which brought together 68 female representatives from civil society women's groups, the ECOWAS parliament, government ministries and the media, developed strategies on how to improve on the proposed ECOWAS gender policy. The theme for the consultation was "towards developing a civil society led gender policy framework for peacebuilding in West Africa".

Highlights of Activities

Airing of 'Voices of Women' radio program

In 2003 WIPNET secured funds from Oxfam America to launch the first region-wide women's radio program, called 'Voices of Women'. The radio program commenced airing in 2004. In Guinea Bissau, Gambia and Senegal the program began airing in January and in Liberia in September. WANEP estimates that up to four million people in the region tune in to these programs.

Violence Free Elections Campaign in Guinea Bissau

With support from the Urgent Action Fund, WIPNET organized a quick impact project for violent free elections in Guinea Bissau in March 20 – 27. The campaign was initiated as a response to violent riots and attacks in Bissau, the capital city. Over 300 women under the auspices of WIPNET participated in this campaign. It raised the profile of the women on peacebuilding program in Guinea Bissau both nationally and internationally. WIPNET – Guinea Bissau is now considered a key player in national issues on peace and security.

Ivorian Women's Peace Advocacy Campaign

Following the violent eruptions in Cote d'Ivoire between the Government forces and the rebels in the Northern Ivorian city of Bouake in early November, the women in peacebuilding program with support from the Urgent Action Fund initiated a peace advocacy campaign that called on all parties to end the violence and respect the peace agreements signed.

3rd Annual Conference

On November 3 – 4, WIPNET organized its 3rd Annual Women in Peacebuilding conference in Nigeria. The theme of the conference was "revisiting WIPNET," carried out a SWOT analysis of the program and discussed strategy for the way forward. High points of the conference were the launch of **Control Arms Campaign** and the **West Africa Women for Peace Exhibition**. During the conference WIPNET inaugurated its Regional Advisory Team.

WIPNET-Liberia and the DDR Process

The Women in Peacebuilding program in Liberia currently serves as a partner of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in the Disarmament, Demobilization and Re-integration (DDR) process. WIPNET-Liberia is charged with the dissemination of information and awareness raising on the DDR process in 15 provinces.

International Women's Day

On March 8, 2004 the Women in Peacebuilding program commemorated the International Women's Day by initiated the peace check-point activity in 4 countries – Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone. This featured

WIPNET women at police check points in various cities, distributing flyers inscribed with peace messages. In Liberia, WIPNET unveiled two billboards (a ceremony that was performed by the Deputy Special Representative to the UN Secretary General and the Minister of Gender) and mounted checks at strategic locations with the UN peacekeepers.

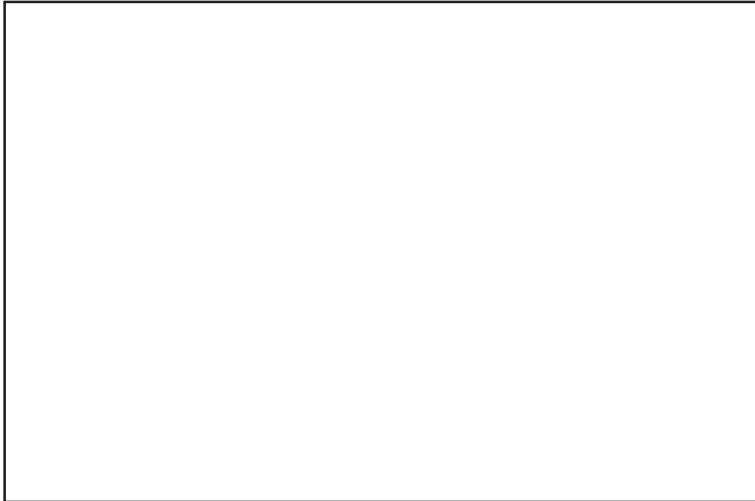
Women in Peacebuilding Course

This year, 21 participants (9 male and 12 female) enrolled for the Women in Peacebuilding course at the West Africa Peacebuilding Institute (WAPI). With support from the Women's Peacemakers Program of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR), five female participants - two from the Buduburam refugee camp in Ghana.

Outputs

- A key output of the program is the continuous expansion of the Network across the sub region, giving West African women the platform to engage in formal peace processes.
- Functional women in peacebuilding desks in 9 countries.
- Establishment of a region-wide women's community radio program that provides grassroots women the opportunity to engage in discussions and de-

Highlights of Activities



- bates on peace and security.
- Publications of Herstories and Women in Peacebuilding Monograph

Key Challenges

- Funds to sustain the program, especially in countries that are outside donor funding criteria
- Supervision of program officers in countries without a WANEP network office
- Monitoring of program activities by the WANEP national secretariat and timely reporting
- Recruitment of program officers in the remaining countries
- Difficulty in accurately stating the number of women's groups which benefit from the WIPNET program. This is due to the deepening of the program in rural communities.

Key Lessons Learned

- For the women in peacebuilding program to remain vibrant some program officers need close supervision and guidance.
- Networking amongst members must be

encouraged to facilitate communication and share experiences.

- In order to promote grassroots women's participation in formal peace processes, training aids need to be localized and translated into indigenous languages.
- The significant role of refugee women and other displaced women in conflict prevention and peacebuilding must not be overlooked. Deliberate efforts must be made to involve them in the WIPNET's initiatives.

Follow-up Activities in 2005

In 2005, the women in peacebuilding program will:

- Continue airing the 'Voices of Women' radio program in community radio stations in Guinea Bissau, Senegal, Liberia and The Gambia. It also plans to commence airing the program in Cote d'Ivoire.
- Implement phase II of the Oxfam America grant in the Senegambia region to expand WIPNET.
- Implement phase I of the NOVIB grant in Nigeria to expand WIPNET activities in the geopolitical zones.
- Launch its rural women peace initiative in Cote d'Ivoire and Liberia with a grant from The Global Fund for Women's Human Rights
- Translate the specialized methodology into other West African languages
- Produce a monograph of all existing conventions and protocols on the rights of women
- Engage ECOWAS Gender Unit and National Gender/Women Ministries across the sub region in an advocacy campaign that aims at ensuring the formulation of gender-sensitive policies and legislation.

A partnership between the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) has transformed peacebuilding activities within the West Africa sub-region. Under a grant award by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), CRS and WANEP implemented a Capacity Building Programme (CBP) in Conflict Prevention and Good Governance which has simultaneously strengthened and operationalized the ECOWAS conflict prevention mechanism, and created a coalition of over 370 peacebuilding civil society organizations in 12 countries in West Africa.

The countries are Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra-Leone and Togo.

Objectives:

The Capacity Building Program has the following three strategic Objectives:

- Increased conflict prevention capacity and effectiveness of ECOWAS
- Increased participation of, and collaboration between civil society organizations in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and good governance;
- Increased collaboration between ECOWAS and civil society in the areas of conflict prevention, peacebuilding and good governance.

Highlights of Activities

During the year under review, a number of key activities were implemented in the second year of the Capacity Building Program. Some of these activities are highlighted here.

WANEP signs MOU with ECOWAS

A memorandum of understanding was signed between ECOWAS and WANEP in February 2004. Key areas of cooperation were outlined for effective implementation. Among others, the MOU supports:

- The design of a conflict prevention (early warning) system that suits the West African context.
- Setting up of a WANEP liaison office at the ECOWAS secretariat in Abuja, Nigeria.
- Development of a training manual to train and strengthen the capacities of ECOWAS and CSOs
- The design of a database with salient indicators for conflict, peace and good governance.
- The establishment of a civil society forum and the strengthening of collaborative framework of CSOs at national levels.
- Strengthening the Observation and Monitoring Zonal Bureaus

of the ECOWAS OMC to produce a regional strategic conflict and peace assessment (SCONPA) reports.

- Develop a joint action plan between ECOWAS and WANEP

Operationalizing ECOWAS and CSOs conflict prevention mechanism

Three (3) major sub-regional consultations were held in Elmina – (Ghana), Cotonou – (Benin) and Banjul- (The Gambia) between May and August 2004. The consultation workshops provided the platform for applying the training manual, brainstorm on the practical modalities for operationalizing the Observation and Monitoring Centre of ECOWAS and strengthening CSOs capacities for conflict prevention. Currently only 3-5 countries out of the 15 in the sub-region have ratified the Mechanism.

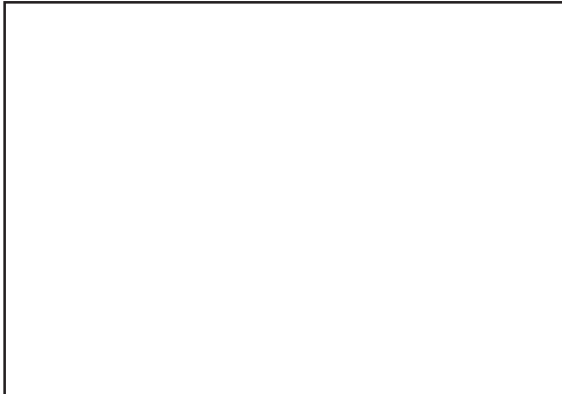
Nineteen (19) representatives from ECOWAS and eighty-six (86) from CSOs and governments were trained.

WANEP / ECOWAS Website and Database

Coming out of the ECOWAS training needs assessment, the consultations and the MOU, WANEP and ECOWAS contracted Urbanguru to design a joint user-friendly Early Warning database web site for the sub-region. The database is designed to be a central repository of all events and information related to peace and human security across West Africa. It is expected that ECOWAS will use the database to monitor the region and formulate response options; WANEP and other CSOs will report and store events, add comments to their own and other organizations' reports and provide expert analysis.

The database will facilitate the production of various types of reports which can be accessed by different users: within organizations; registered users of the system; and the general public. All users with privilege to view reports can add comments to each generated

Highlights of Activities



WANEP – Guinea Bissau was officially launched with a membership of 7 organizations. This now brings to 12 the number of WANEP fully functional national networks in the 15 ECOWAS States.

Outputs

- Enhanced working partnership between WANEP and ECOWAS resulted in the signing of an MOU
- The capacity of 107 conflict prevention monitors and analyst in the sub-region has been enhanced
- A West Africa context specific Training Manual was developed
- Guinea Bissau national network was established
- The capacity of national networks has been enhanced and made functional
- There is increased visibility in the sub-region as WANEP national offices are invited to serve on commissions set up by governments, collaborate with international organizations like USAID and UNDP.
- A WANEP – ECOWAS website has been established

Challenges

- Unstable and unfavorable political environment in some network countries inhibited progress of their conflict prevention work
- Difficulty of air travel within the sub-region affects negatively the timely organizing of activities
- Weak networks are unable to achieve objectives of the

project

Lessons learned

Some of the lessons learned in the course of the year include the following.

- State machinery greatly influences the activities, performance and growth of Civil Society Organizations in some countries;
- The viability of any network depends on the commitment of its member organizations and this can be realized if members feel ownership of the network;
- Networks must do what the members individually cannot do and not compete with members in direct implementation of project activities;
- The network must focus on building the capacity of its members to implement projects
- It takes a good and proactive leader to effectively coordinate a network. Networks may be difficult to manage but they continue to be the most effective approaches to responding to conflicts

Follow-Up Activities

The Capacity Building Program has provided the foundation to pursue an integrated program focusing on cross border communities particularly in the Mano River Union Countries and the Senegambia region. Sustaining functioning national networks will be a priority next year.

expert analysis. Users can browse the reports in the system by location or indicator or perform a multiple search by location, indicator, date and keyword.

The development version of the site being published in English and French will be accessible at <http://www.omc-ecowas.org/> and <http://www.coscedeo.org/>. It is currently at the testing stage and expected to be launched at the ECOWAS headquarters in Abuja, Nigeria in March 2005.

Country Level Baseline data and thematic report

Two country baseline studies on peace and conflict indicators were done on Ghana and Burkina Faso. The reports followed a Strategic Conflict and Peace Assessment (SCONPA) format developed and adopted by ECOWAS and WANEP in line with the cooperative agreements signed in which WANEP was to provide technical support to ECOWAS in the operationalization of the Early Warning System.

Thematic study on Elections

One thematic study on elections in West Africa was conducted while three Policy Briefs on Liberia, Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire were completed.

WANEP – Guinea Bissau

The West Africa Early Warning Network (WARN) is an integral part of the West Africa Preventive Peacebuilding Program coordinated by the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP). WARN covers the entire Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) sub-region including Cameroon and Chad. Our main focus has been the Mano River Basin countries of Sierra Leone, Guinea, Liberia, and Côte d'Ivoire. We are now expanding to cover the entire sub-region. WANEP through its WARN Program is setting the stage for a civil society-based early warning and response network in Africa.

Since October 2002, WANEP has entered into an agreement with ECOWAS through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU in February 2003) in the framework of Capacity Building in Conflict Prevention. The Capacity Building in Conflict Prevention and Good Governance for ECOWAS and Civil Society organizations in West Africa grant has led to the establishment of a WANEP Liaison Office at the ECOWAS Secretariat in Abuja, Nigeria. One of the goals of this agreement is to interface WARN with the ECOWAS Early Warning Systems.

Objectives

WARN's overall objective is to institutionalize a culture of prevention in West Africa through an appropriate and effective early warning and early response mechanism. WARN therefore envisages the following objectives:

- Develop community, national and sub-regional capacities/structures for early detection, early warning and early response through training, systematic information sharing, data base development, and technical assistance.
- Identify and monitor context specific conflict and peace indicators and analyze them for preventive action.
- Foster collaborative relationships with/between civil society, think tanks, existing national, sub-regional/regional and international early warning, conflict prevention, and peacebuilding organizations.
- Share early warning reports, policy briefs, preventive instruments, mechanisms, tools, and strategies with partners, stakeholders, policy makers/actors potential interveners.
- Promote pro-active/preemptive and integrated approaches to conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

Highlights of Activities

Due to the strategic restructuring that is in progress in WANEP, there was no specific budgeted program activity. Nevertheless, we continued to extend our technical support to the national networks in the development of national capacity for early warning.

- *Nigerian Trainings:* WARN technically supported the WANEP-Nigeria in the training of trainers in conflict monitoring in the six geopolitical regions of Nigeria. Funding came from the German based *Bread for the World*. WANEP-Nigeria has published their report in a pioneering publication entitled "Conflict Monitor in Nigeria: Developing Civil Society Action for Early Warning & Early Response".
- *Gbarnga Training:* WANEP Liberia launched the concept of community based early warning conflict monitoring in August 2004 through a six month funding support provided by the Office for Transition Initiative, USAID, Liberia Transition

Program (Program implemented by the Creative Associates International Incorporated). A major training of monitors took place in Gbarnga, Bong County of Liberia, the springboard of Charles Taylor's military insurrection cum rebellious revolution. The Regional Office of WANEP provided the technical support in developing a community based conflict monitoring training manual (drawing experience from the trainings in Nigeria).

- *Early Warning Policy Briefs, Cote d'Ivoire, and Cameroon:* WARN continued to maintain its stimulus with the publication of three main policy briefs: *Accra III Peace Process: Prospects and Challenges* (July 2004); *Breaking the Ivorian Cycle of Violence: An Urgent Imperative* (November 2004); *Cameroon: October 2004 Presidential Polls and the Looming Threats of Instability* (July 2004).
- *WAPI, 2004 Lectures:* WARN was an active part of the 2004 Summer

WAPI session. Our input into WAPI was instrumental as we brought on board a practical, context specific and experience based approach to conflict prevention. Presence of the Four ECOWAS Zonal Bureau Heads was a landmark achievement.

Major Impact/Outcomes

- *Functional Early Warning Structures:* Two successful early warning networks have been established in Nigeria and Liberia. Fifty community conflict monitors have been trained in Liberia alone.
- *Recognition by Media and International Institutions:* As a result of WARN's achievements and acceptability, the international media such as the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC World Service) and Radio France International (RFI) as well as local print, audio-visual media have continued to seek WARN's analysis on key security and peace issues in West Africa.

Highlights of Activities



The *Institut Catholique de Paris* and the German Institute for International Affairs have all requested for a more formal collaboration with WARN in the area of early warning

- *Partners and Collaborators' Feedback:* Our partners, especially ECOWAS, have continued to appreciate our reports. The appreciation of the quality of WARN reports induced the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS, Dr Mohamed Ibn Chambas to request the WARN Coordinator (and Liaison Officer to ECOWAS) to draft key papers presented at international conferences. For instance, the draft paper presented at the UN Special Session of the Security Council on Cross Border Problems and Trans-Frontier Criminality in West Africa on March 25, 2004 was drafted by the WARN Coordinator. ECOWAS Zonal Bureau heads confessed: "This is our first real training in three years".
- *People Building Peace II:* The initiator of the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflicts, the European Center for Conflict Prevention recognized WARN by requesting its coordinator to write the Introductory chapter to Early Warning in the publication *People Building Peace II* (prefaced by the UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan).

Challenges

- *Limited Resources:* WARN as a program has not secured funding and its initiatives in 2004 were ad hoc. The ongoing restructuring process and sourcing of funding has put the ideals of WARN on the wait. The sustainability of the program in 2005 would depend on the availability of adequate funding that would ensure the recruitment of adequate and qualified staff to paddle the program effectively.
- *Responding to Early Warning Euphoria:* Many countries are enthusiastic about the program. The question we hear every day from various partners and members of the international community is "...what are you doing in Guinea, Togo, Burkina Faso, and Cameroon to avert and mitigate an outbreak of violent conflict".
- *Security Context/Risk management:*

Given the very nature of early warning and the continuous misperception of early warning as intelligence reports, the risk posed to our monitors and analysts remains a major cause for concern particularly in a region that is still led by some of the world's worst dictators. Political early warning therefore remains a challenge though our collaboration with ECOWAS may constitute a bulwark against government repression machinery.

Conclusion

Violent conflicts seem to have found an abode in West Africa. The phenomenon of 'justified' armed rebellion, hosting of one another's rebels, and concessions to rebels seem to have legitimized the 'bullet over the ballot'. Only the guns are talking in West Africa and the international community that has failed to exert pressure on dictators has quasi condoned violent rebellion that has become the bane of West Africa's political life. WARN's interface with the ECOWAS Early Warning System is a great opportunity for WANEP and West Africa's civil society to contribute to the establishment of a culture of conflict prevention. WARN is confident that early warning and early response can work; it is already working.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has revolutionized the way people live, communicate and work throughout the world. As a Network organization, communication is central to the functioning of WANEP. ICT failure or breakdown is capable of paralyzing the important work of the organization. The ICT department ensures smooth, effective and efficient technical support of the regional secretariat.

Objectives:

- Maintain and update website
- Manage e-mail and internet system
- Manage network domain
- Publish Quarterly Newsletters, Annual Reports, Topical Papers, Monograph, Journals, Reports etc.
- Conduct research

Highlights of Activities

Website

WANEP website (www.wanep.org), still remains resourceful and receives a large number of clicks from researchers, peacebuilding practitioners and other interested visitors from all over the world.

• **Publications**

During the period under review, the following publications were published: a

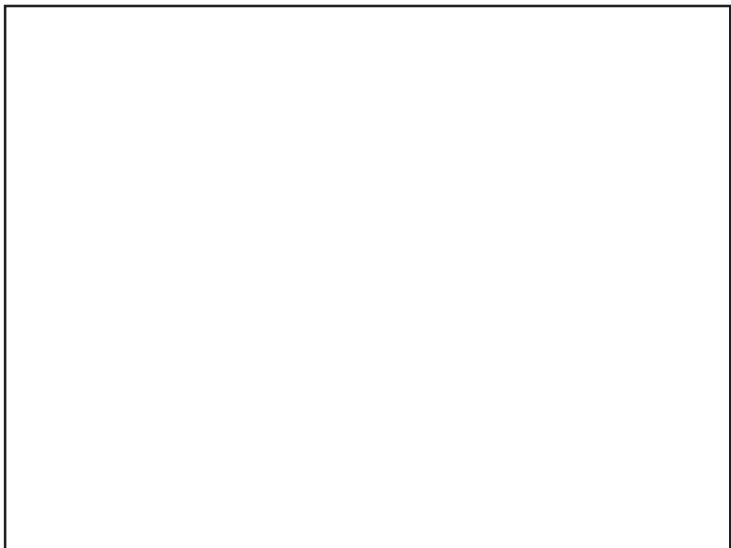
topical paper (From the Field), 2003 Annual Report, WAPI in Retrospect 2004), WAPI 2004 brochures. Efforts are being made to obtain an ISPN identity for our publications.

• **Resource Centre**

Since the establishment of the centre it has been under-resourced. Efforts are being made to secure more books and other materials to fully equip the resource center.

Outcomes

The WANEP web presence has provided a platform for an electronic re-



source center for peacebuilding practitioners and interested persons. The site has received an increase in number of ticks. The site contains publications, basic facts on WANEP, policy briefs and reports on conflict trends in West Africa. The website also hosts the West Africa Peacebuilding Institute at www.wanep.org/wapi.

The quarterly newsletter (WANEP Links), topical paper (From the Field), women's work and experiences (WIPNET Journal) and WARN policy briefs series are helping in the cross-fertilization of knowledge and experience. The publications are widely distributed and readership is increasing.

Particular positive feedback is the emphasis on practice instead of theoretical discourse. Grass root organizations least known are now being exposed to the international community through these publications.

Challenges

One of the biggest challenges the department faced in the year under review was the under staffing of the department in comparison to the amount of work load. This resulted in the delay in

some publications.

Activities for the next period

- Publish 4 Quarterly Newsletters (WANEP Links)
- Publish 4 Topical Papers (From the Field)
- Publish 1 Annual Report 2004
- Publish WAPI Journal
- Publish WIPNET journal
- Develop WANEP documentary
- Conduct and publish major research papers
- Link WANEP website to database
- Redesign computer network and improve internet access

Ghana's Elections: An example for Peace and stability in West Africa

by Emmanuel H. Bombande

The relationships between conflict prevention and elections in West Africa are intertwined and not mutually exclusive. Sierra Leone's civil war intensified with rage and unimaginable brutality immediately after the 1996 elections. It is general knowledge that Liberians voted in 1997 for Charles Taylor out of collective fear that war and destruction will continue if Taylor was not President. The civil war raged on regardless and one of the conditions that led to the Accra Peace Accord was the exit of Charles Taylor as President. How elections are conducted in La Cote D'Ivoire in 2005 and who is eligible to contest remains a sticking point and continues to feed into the crisis of that once peaceful country. In Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Togo, elections remain a key indicator for peace and stability.

A review of the democratic experiences of West African Countries particularly in regard to how elections are conducted clearly demonstrates that elections will remain a factor for peace and stability or violent conflicts in the sub region at least in the next five years. This observation is based on the premise that in the next 4-5 years, all countries of the ECOWAS member states will organize elections. A new trend has also emerged that Civil Society in West Africa is now fully awake and active and will not accept flawed elections that will impose leaders who are not the choice of the people. The critical question then is how elections should be conducted to promote peace and stability rather

than allow a country degenerate into violence. Ghana's December 2004 elections offer some lessons.

The role of the state agencies and institutions who organize and oversee elections is critical. In the case of Ghana, the Electoral Commission of Ghana (ECG) demonstrated in several ways that not only is it independent but that its policies and opera-

campaign team of the opposition leader, Prof. Evans Atta Mills, expressed dissatisfaction in the conduct of the elections in some constituencies but it is important to observe that the same opposition accepted the results of the elections and congratulated the NPP for winning largely because they admired and appreciated the independence of the ECG and its capacity to refuse to be directed by any party.

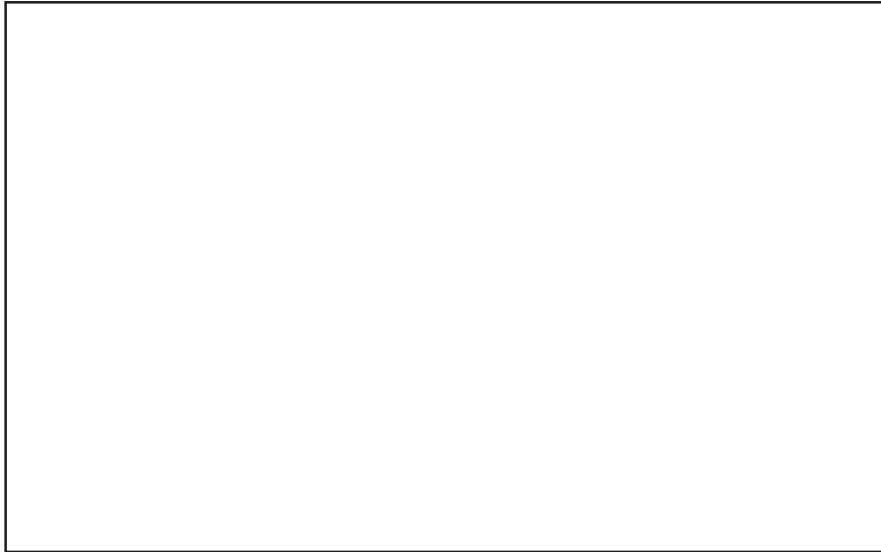
In some West African countries, elections are conducted by the Ministries of the Interior. It is simply not possible today to assume that people will respect the neutrality of a Government Ministry to conduct elections in a competitive multiparty environment. Electoral reforms in these countries is urgently needed to ensure national election commissions are independent so that the conduct of elections are viewed

and perceived as completely free and fair which will in turn make the results and outcomes of these elections acceptable. To refuse to do this is to continue to perpetuate an environment in which the conduct of elections will degenerate into violence.

Another important lesson from the Ghanaian election process is the role of the Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC). This body is an electoral conflict prevention mechanism because it provides the space for all the political parties contesting elections to sit with the ECG and raise all the issues that require redressing. What happens in effect is that as parties raise issues many of them often around perceptions about what could likely result in an election malpractice, the



tions will not be influenced by political parties whether the opposition or the ruling party. The ECG refused to change its procurement procedures as suggested by Government in 2003. Following the December 2004 elections, the ECG decided to re-collate results from 4 constituencies. In one of such constituencies in the Brong Ahafo region, the Pru constituency, the ruling party, the New Patriotic Party (NPP) threatened to sue the ECG if it went ahead to re-collate the results. The ECG went ahead and re-collated the results and indeed reversed the results in favour of the opposition National Democratic Congress (NDC). At the same time, the ECG refused to re-collate the results of the Presidential elections in those constituencies it re-collated the parliamentary results. The



issues becomes common problems for all the parties and the ECG to share and find common ground on how to resolve them. Such ownership of the problem not by one or two parties but by all the parties creates preventive and proactive capacities for dealing with problems that could undermine elections long before actual Election Day. Such a mechanism in a country is not possible when there is no political will and willingness on the part of all the political parties to collaborate and make elections an avenue for choosing leaders in complete freedom.

It is very important for each West African country to develop its capacity to respond to the structural indicators or root causes of electoral

violence. In Ghana, there is no dispute about the term limit of the President or an electoral calendar. It is the ECG that determines the dates for elections informed by the constitutional provisions for such calendar. It is also not possible for any President to end the term of service of a Member of the ECG or unilaterally appoint a member of the Commission. These checks and balances eliminate the possibilities for any abuse of power by those who rule.

While this brief reflection may appreciate the extent to which Ghana has made progress in ensuring that elections are not a factor for destabilization, it is also important to note that Ghana cannot be complacent but continue to improve upon its track record

after 4 successful consecutive elections. Ghana needs to move away from the present situation of a winner-take-all politics. More importantly, all of West Africa must wake up to the reality that it does not matter how efficient a Country's electoral process may be, as long as structural issues that enhance underdevelopment persist, violence and conflict is always plausible. These include the mass unemployment and disaffection of the youth and the culture of impunity, corruption and mismanagement. In some countries, there is a complete neglect and disregard of the minority while the arrogance of the majority draws the anger of the people to take up arms rather than use the ballot box to determine who rules. The level of poverty in the sub-region is pronounced and politicians create the perception that elections are a panacea for redemption. Too many promises that are often not fulfilled after elections create disillusionment and a democratic deficit that in itself is a factor for destabilization.

WANEP commends the good example of Ghana in conducting a peaceful election and enhancing its democratic growth. Within the sub-region, the example of Ghana has demonstrated that with the political will from all stakeholders, it is possible to ensure that elections are not a factor to destabilize but rather to reinforce democracy and stability.

Summary of Events 2004

8 January

AC MEETING

On 8 January a meeting for the Advisory Committee Members of the Natural Resource Conflict Management (NRCM) programme was held. This meeting examined and discussed the next training programme and reviewed reports.

10 January

WANEP-TOGO ORGANISES ITS ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Togo network organised its 2nd AGM which gave the opportunity to members to renew the constitution and to elect new members for the national board. 34 delegates from 20 associations attended the meeting

13-15 January

Consultation for Media Experts:

WANEP-Gambia, under the WIPNET programme, organised a consultation for Media Experts on the 'Voices of Women' Radio Programme in the Senegambia Region in Dakar, Senegal.

12-16 January

Training of Trainers course in Preventive Peacebuilding:

A TOT on 'Early Warning and Early Response Methodology and Application in the former SENEGAMBIA' was organised in the Gambia for the Senegambia Region.

18-21 January

Journalist Consultation:

WANEP organised a landmark consultation for Ivoirian Journalists on the 'The Media and Conflicts'.

26-28 January

PEACEBUILDING MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PME) WORKSHOP

WANEP organised a review workshop for the PME manual it developed. 42 participants from all the National networks including all Programme staff of the Regional Office took part.

29-30 January

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

WANEP organised its Sixth Annual General Meeting on the theme: 'Nationalising WANEP'. 42 Members of the National Networks participated in the meeting.

6 February

Partnership of WANEP and the Ibadan

University in Nigeria:

There was a meeting between the Ibadan University and WANEP. During the meeting, the University proposed that both WANEP and the University's peace studies program should begin a journal on Peacebuilding in West Africa.

8th February

A NRCM officer from Rome paid a one-week working visit where she interacted with the partners, trainers and other actors of the program.

10 February

Signing of ECOWAS- WANEP MOU

A grand ceremony was organized by ECOWAS for the signing of the ECOWAS-WANEP MOU. This gave a formal tone to the relationship between WANEP and ECOWAS. The signing ceremony was attended by partners, including USAID and CRS and members of WANEP-Nigeria.

12 February

REVITALIZATION OF THE SIERRA LEONE NETWORK

As a follow-up to an earlier meeting in 2003 which agreed that a consultant be hired to assess the current state of the Network and indicate its relevance in today's Sierra Leone, a second series of meetings with the Board which demonstrated willingness to revive the Network was held to concretize the earlier decision.

20-24 February

ISS MEETING

WANEP participated in a meeting in South Africa at the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) on the preparation of an early warning programme for Africa.

24-27 February

SUPPORT FOR THE GHANA NETWORK:

WANEP facilitated a training organised by WANEP-Ghana (GHANEP) in collaboration with the Canadian-funded water and sanitation project on incorporating conflict prevention and peacebuilding component into this project.

25 February

Paper Presentation

WANEP presented a paper on 'the role of women in conflict prevention' at the British Council Hall in Ghana.

28 February

Paper Presentation On The Impact Of Conflicts On West Africa:

WANEP presented a paper on 'the Impact of Conflicts on West Africa' at the University of Cape Coast, Ghana.

February 2004

WANEP-Liberia started organising series of Peace education trainings for 75 teachers, 300 students and 100 young people within the non-formal sector.

2-4 March

Consultative Meeting and Workshop in Guinea Bissau

WIPNET organised a consultative meeting and a training of trainers for 30 women in Guinea Bissau.

6-9 March

Training of Trainers in the Gambia

WIPNET organised a training of trainers workshop for community women in the Gambia.

8 March

Peace Check Points

WIPNET observed the International Women's day by organising Peace Check points in Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau, Senegal, Liberia and Gambia. Thousands of women took part in the activity which turned police/military check points into Peace check points.

10-11 March

Monitoring trips to Active Non-Violence and Peace Education Project in Schools in Ghana

WANEP conducted monitoring visits to the active non-violence and peace education pilot schools to assess the impact of the program and the processes of implementation.

6-9 April

WIPNET TOT IN MALI:

As part of the 3 year partnership with Oxfam America, WIPNET organized a 3 days consultative meeting and training programme for 20 identified women in Mali on 6-9 April 2004. Women from Bamako and Gao were selected to attend this consultation and training.

26-31 April

NRCM 3rd TRAINING AND ADVOCACY FORUM:

The NRCMP organized its last training programme at GIMPA and crowned it with an Advocacy Forum which was attended

by various development partners and government officials. It was aimed to sensitize policy makers, partners on the NRCM concept in an attempt to influence policy. Followed by the advocacy was the revision of the training manuals for adaptation to suit the Ghanaian context.

8-15 May **Peacebuilding Training**

WANEP held a 3-day peacebuilding workshop for the CSOs in the Gambian network.

17-21 May **WANEP/ECOWAS 1st CONSULTATION:**

In partnership with ECOWAS, CRS and USAID, WANEP organized the first of the 3 set of consultative workshop on Operationalizing the Observation and Monitoring System of the ECOWAS Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security. This first Consultation brought together the following countries from the 1st and 2nd ECOWAS hubs.

25-29 May **PRE-ELECTION ACTIVITIES IN MALI:**

On 25-29 May WIPNET organized various non-violent activities leading to the elections in Mali on 30 May 2004.

31 May-5 June **EMU MEETING:**

WANEP and Eastern Mennonite University had a partnership meeting on 31 May -5 June.

21-25 June **WANEP/ECOWAS 2ND Consultation:**

In partnership with ECOWAS, CRS and USAID, WANEP organized the second consultative workshop on Operationalizing the Observation and Monitoring System of the ECOWAS Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security in Cotonou. This second Consultation brought together countries from the 3rd ECOWAS hub as well as ECOWAS secretariat staff.

June 2004

WANEP-Guinea facilitated a 2 peace education for students. These took place in Mamo and Kankan in Guinea under the auspices of the civic education department of the Ministry of Education.

26-30 June **WANEP/ECOWAS SECOND CONSULTATION:**

On 26-30 June WANEP organized the second consultation for the Hub 2 of ECOWAS in Cotonou. This consultation brought together Togo, Benin, Mali, Niger and Nigeria.

July 2004

WANEP-Liberia organised mediation and conciliation workshops with public and private schools in Monrovia was conducted. These followed violent clashes earlier in the year between public and private school students which left many school children wounded and private and public properties destroyed. Schools were closed down for nearly two months.

15-17 July **WAPI REPLICATION WORKSHOP**

WANEP-Togo held a WAPI replication workshop for 40 participants. The objective of this replication was to equip the various member organisations of the Network with basic Peacebuilding tools.

26-30 July **WANEP/ECOWAS 3rd Consultation**

On 26-30 July WANEP organized the third and final consultation for the Hub3 of ECOWAS in Banjul. This consultation brought together ECOWAS heads of bureau and the secretariat staff.

29-30 July **Active Nonviolence and peace education workshop**

With support from CRS 22 teachers from various provinces of The Gambia were trained in Peace Education

July – December

WANEP-Liberia supported by Actionaid conducted 17 peace camp sessions about 1000 children between the ages of 6-16 years. The sessions ended with a musical festival where children and adults including government officials, parents, UNICEF and NGO leaders were in attendance

18-22 August **PRE-MONITORING VISITS**

WANEP conducted Pre-monitoring meetings in Guinea Bissau and Ziguinchor in Senegal to assess the impact of the radio program aired by the WIPNET program with funding support from Oxfam America.

26-27 August **WANEP PARTICIPATES IN THE BEIJING +10 PLANNING MEETING**

In preparation for the African NGOs' forum and the 7th African regional conference on Beijing +10, a planning workshop of NGOs and Networks in West Africa was held in Lomé – Togo.

29 August – 2 September **CIVIL SOCIETY CONFERENCE**

WANEP organised a CS Regional conference which brought together 60 participants from across West Africa. The conference served as a platform for conflict prevention and good governance organisations and practitioners to deliberate on the challenges and prospects of armed conflict prevention facing the sub-region.

31 August – 3 September **WANEP participated in a peacebuilding workshop organised by the West and Central African regional office of UNICEF in Dakar**

6-24 September **WAPI 2004**

WAPI 2004 brought together 38 peace practitioners (20 male and 18 female) from 10 countries. Each of these participants brought along a different experience from their respective fields of endeavours, providing advice and cross-cultural exchange in the field of Peacebuilding, human rights, development and humanitarian assistance/relief aid.

11-15 September **ROUND TABLE MEETING IN MOMBASA, KENYA**

WANEP participated in a Round Table Meeting on "Building regional security architecture for the Horn of Africa", organized by the Africa Peace Forum, in Nairobi, Kenya. At this meeting WANEP shared its experience of collaborating with ECOWAS in developing a mechanism for conflict prevention and peacebuilding in West Africa

15 September **The last AC meeting for the NRCM program was held at WANEP. The highlights of the meeting was the institutionalisation of the programme in all the AC organisations. WANEP has since programmed to extend to other countries.**

19 - 22 September

THE PEACE CORRIDOR

WANEP CI participated in collaboration with the United Nations Organizations in 1 of the 3 workshops on Non violence and peace initiative for children of 12-15 ages. The PEACE CORRIDOR brought together 152 children from 5 major towns in Cote d'Ivoire.

22 – 24 September

SUPPORTING THE PEACE TREE NETWORK IN DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

WANEP supported the peace tree network of East Africa in a three-day workshop on the theme, "fostering a common agenda for peace".

23-24 September

TRAINING AT THE REFUGEE CAMP IN GHANA

WANEP facilitated a training workshop on Teaching for peace education in 11 schools at the Liberian Refugee camp (Budumburam Camp) in Ghana Training of following the training in September of 22 volunteer teachers from the camp

26-30 September

TRAINING FOR CURRICULUM DEVELOPERS

WANEP trained 7 curriculum developers of the ministry of education in Ghana in September. This was part of the process to revise syllabuses for five subject areas in the Ghanaian curriculum for primary and junior secondary schools level to include topics from the peace education materials developed by WANEP.

21-24 September

WANEP-CI PARTNERS WITH EU

WANEP-CI won a grant from the EU to enable the network carry Peacebuilding activities in various communities of CI.

3-6 October

WANEP TAKES PART IN ZIMBABWE PARTNERS WORKSHOP

In order to analyse the conflict in Zimbabwe, a workshop was organised. Among the objectives were: to learn from the experience of some successful networks organisations on the continent, to identify strategies for addressing challenging facing CSOs in Zimbabwe and to identify possible areas of collaboration among CSOs on the continent. WANEP shared its experience as a network organisation in the West

African sub-region.

4-5 October

WANEP participated in a meeting on Integrated Approaches to Border Areas in West Africa which took place in Senegal. The overall objective of the meeting was to secure agreement on the nature and scope of economic, security, socio-political and humanitarian issues plaguing border areas of West Africa.

5-9 October

Beijing +10 regional meeting and preparation for the African Development Forum (ADF)

WANEP was supported by the African Women Development Fund (AWDF), to attend the regional planning meeting of the Beijing +10 and the preparatory meeting for the ADF. During the meeting, WANEP facilitated a workshop on women and armed conflict and presented a paper on "opportunities and challenges of implementing UN resolution 1325", and "Gender & peacekeeping".

18-25 October

STRATEGIC PLANNING IN SIERRA LEONE

NCP-SL held a strategic planning meeting to renew the vision, mission and values of the network. Over 60 delegates attended the meeting.

24 October – 4 November

SETTING UP OF NETWORK IN GB

WANEP Guinea Bissau was formally set-up with the recruitment of an NNC and the renting of office space as well as of office equipment purchased.

1-4 November

WIPNET ANNUAL CONFERENCE

WIPNET held its 3rd Annual Conference in Ota, Nigeria. The conference brought together 72 women from across the sub-region. The first 2 days of the conference was a consultation with ECOWAS and representatives of local, national and regional women's groups that geared at developing a gender policy framework for Peacebuilding in West Africa.

13-18 November

UNITAR Training

WANEP facilitated the Gender, peace-keeping & peacebuilding training sessions for UNITAR in Addis.

19 November

Peace Poem Competition

WANEP launched a peace poem competition for primary and junior secondary students across selected schools in 7 countries involved in the peace education programme.

24 November

WANEP-SENEGAL ENTERED INTO A PARTNERSHIP WITH OXFAM-GB

Oxfam –GB awarded a grant to WANEP-Senegal. An MOU has been signed to this effect to implement 3 core activities. The grant is active for 6 months.

23 – 25 November

STRATEGIC PLANNING MEETING OF GHANEP

The Ghana National Network (GHANEP) held its strategic planning meeting in Tamale.

26-29 November

EAST-CENTRAL AFRICA CSO REGIONAL CONFERENCE

WANEP participated in the CSOs regional conference organised by Nairobi Peace Initiative –Africa, NPI is the East and Central regional initiator for the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC). As the regional initiator for West Africa, WANEP shared its experience of developing a West Africa Action Agenda for preventing violent conflicts.

November 29 – December 1

Management and Supervision Training

In order to strengthen the institutional, managerial, and human resource capacities of WANEP both at the regional and national secretariats, a 3-day workshop was organised for the Regional and National staff.

2-6 December

PEACE ACTIVISM IN CI

In response to the conflict in Cote d'Ivoire, WIPNET with the support from the Urgent Action Fund organised a press conference and a peace march in Abidjan and Bouake respectively. In Abidjan, WIPNET gave a copy of the position paper to His Excellency Thabo Mbeki.

Member Organisations

BENIN

- AHAVA
- Alliance Biblique du Bénin (ABB)
- Amis de l'Islam
- Ateliers ORISHA
- Droits de l'Homme, Paix et Développement (DHPD)
- I.A.J.P
- Institut Biblique du Bénin (IBB)
- Nouvelle Ethique
- Services Mennonite du Bénin
- Union des Femmes Musulmanes du Bénin (UFMUB)

BURKINA

- AB3P
- ACAT
- CITOYENS DU MONDE
- COA/FEB
- CRS
- FBACU
- FEME
- GERDESS BURKINA
- OCADES
- ODE
- TOCSIN
- UCAP/B

COTE D'IVOIRE

- AFMCI
- Afrique Démocratie et Développement (ADD)
- Club Moammar Al-Quadaffi pour U.A
- Club UA / CA
- COFEMCI
- Démocratie Paix et Développement (D.P.Dev)
- Doux Soleil d'Afrique D.S.A
- Education Communautaire
- EECO
- FCI / PC
- FDC / CUE
- Femme Cote D'Ivoire Expérience
- FF.PM
- Green Light Cote d'Ivoire
- Le Riof (miffed)
- PHENIX
- Positive Africa
- SOS / DVH
- VAFAG
- VICAS

GAMBIA

- African Centre for Democracy

and Human Rights Studies

- Christian Children Fund
- Concern Universal
- Foroyaa News Paper
- Forum for African Women Educationalists
- Gambia Christian Council
- Gambia Red Cross Society
- Gambia Workers Union
- Hope for Children Gambia
- International Centre for Human Rights
- National Women Farmers Association
- National Youth Council
- Stay Green Foundation
- Youth for Better World International

GHANA

- Action Aid Ghana
- Action Aid Ghana Upper East Region Development Program
- Action Aid Ghana Upper West Program
- Action Aid-Ghana (Tamale Office)
- Action Child Mobilisation – Ghana
- Action for Transire (ACTFORTAN)
- Assemblies of God Relief and Development
- Bawku East Women's Development Association - BEWDA
- Bela-Bela Association of Self-Help Interest Women
- Business and Development Consultancy Centre (BADECC)
- Care International
- Catholic Relief Services
- Centre for Communication and Advocacy Development (CENCAD)
- Centre for the Development of People (CEDEP)
- Christian Children's Fund of Canada (CCFC)
- Christian Council of Ghana
- Christian/Muslim Dialogue Commission
- Dawah Academy
- Development Alternative Services Foundation (DASF)
- Frafra Traditional area

- Consortium
- Help Foundation
- House of Hope Mission Ghana
- IBIS Ghana Northern Office
- Northern Ghana Network for Development
- Northern Ghana Peace Project (NGPP)
- Northern Region Youth and Development Association
- Northern Sector Office
- Oxfam Ghana
- Partners In Participatory Development
- Peace Seekers International
- Progressive Youth Organisation.
- Rural Media Network
- Rural Media Network
- SEND Foundation of West Africa
- Services (AGREDS)
- Social Development Agency
- Suntaa-Nuntaa Rural Development Programme
- The Human Help and Development Group (THUHDEG)
- UNICEF
- Upper West Rural Women's Assoc
- Wa Diocesan Justice & Peace Commission
- Wa Diocesan Justice and Peace Commission
- Wa Peacebuilding Team (WAPET)
- Women in Conflict Prevention (WINCOPAR)
- Women in Conflict Prevention and Peace building
- Women In Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (WINPEC)
- World Vision International
- Youth Network for Human Rights and Democracy
- Youth Network For Human Rights and Democracy

GUINEA

- Abc Développement
- Association Pour La Défense Des Droits de La Femme Guinéenne
- Club Unesco Université De Conakry
- Conseil Des Eglises De

Member Organisations

- Guinée
- Eglise Anglican
- Journaliste A Horoya Enceute Rtg
- Journaliste HORAYA
- Kadiatoul Koubra
- Lingue Islamique Nationale
- Organisation Guinéenne Pour Le Développement Communautaire
- Organisation Catholique Pour La Promotion Humaine
- Organisation Guinéenne Pour Le développement Communautaire
- Réseau Africain Pour Le Développement Local
- Union Des Jeunes Pour Le Développement De Dixinn
- Université De Conakry

Liberia

- Archdiocesan Trauma Counseling Program
- Catholic Relief Services (CRS)-
- Center for Justice and Peace Center
- Center for Trauma Healing and Reconciliation (CTCR)
- Christian Empowerment for Sustainable Program (CESP)
- Christian Health Associations (CHAL)
- Christian Women for Peace
- Community Empowerment Program
- Development Education Network –Liberia
- Edward Peal Center of Renewal
- Flomo Theater Production (FTP)
- Inter-Religious Council of Liberia
- Justice and Peace Commission (JPC)
- LCL-LWF-Ws Trauma Healing Program (THRP)
- Liberia United To Serve Humanity
- Liberian Women Initiative (LWI)
- Mother Pattern College Of Nursing
- Muslim Women for Peace
- National Association of

- Palaver Managers (NAPAM)
- New African Research Development Agency (NARDA)
- Peace Building Resource Center
- Press Union of Liberia
- Rural Human Rights Activist Program
- Save My Future Foundation (SAMFU)
- Young Men's Christian Association of Liberia (YMCA)

NIGERIA

- Academic Associates Peacework
- African Youth Development Foundation (AFRYDEF)
- Akpabuyo Bakassi Green Movement (ABGREMO)
- Alfacare Organization
- Arewa Youth Forum Zaria
- CAREFOR
- Centre for American Studies (CAST)
- Centre for Development, Constitutionalism and Peace Advocacy
- Centre For Education And Rural Development
- Centre for Peace & Development Action (CPDA)
- Centre for Peace and Development
- Centre for Peace in Africa
- Centre For Peace Initiative & Development Ent. (CEPID)
- Centre For Peoples Health and Progress "3P"
- Centre For Sustainable Democracy & Mass Empowerment
- Christian Association of Nigeria
- Christian Association of Nigeria
- Christian Rural and Urban Development Association Of Nigeria (CRUDAN)
- Civil Resource Development & Documentation Centre (CIRDDOC)
- Civil Rights Concern (CRC)
- Committee for Advancement Of Justice (CAJ)
- Community Action For Popular Participation
- Community Partners for

- Development (CPD)
- Country Women Assistant Of Nigeria (COWAN)
- Dutse Youth progressive Urioar
- Empower Citizen Organization
- Friends of Nigerian Women
- Gender Action Team
- General Action Against the Violation of and Child Right
- Girls Guard Association
- Grassroot Women Foundation (GWF)
- Grassroots Development Organ. (GRADO)
- Human Aid Corps
- Human Rights Centre (HRC)
- Impact for Change and Development
- Information Aid Network
- Institute For Media Society
- Institute of Church & Society
- Inter –Faith Mediation Centre
- Jigawa Women Network Assess to Justice
- Justice Development & Peace Commission
- Justice Development & Peace Commission
- Justice Development & Peace Commission
- Katsina Youth Forum
- Kawo Youth association
- Legal Defence And Assistance Project (LEDAP)
- Love and Peace Advocacy
- Man and Water Survival Project
- Mediation Center International
- N. C. W. S.
- National Women Peace Group, Anambra State Chapter
- Negotiation Conflict Management Group (NCMG)
- Niger-Delta Leadership Forum
- Ogoni Youth Development Project
- Organisation for Labour and Environmental Development, Africa (OLENDA)
- Peace & Conflict Studies U.I
- Peace and Conflict Studies Programme, University of Ibadan
- Peace Campaign and Initiative
- Peace Development Organi-

Member Organisations

- zation
- Peace Transformation
- Raising Hope For The Woman & Child
- Socio-political Research & Development
- Southern Kaduna Youth Action for Peace Team
- Staywell Foundation
- Visions Of Peace And Civic Education
- Wise Women Development Association
- Women and Children Support Initiative
- Women Forum
- Women in teaching
- Women Support and Development
- Women's Right to Education Program
- Yakasai CBO

SIERRA LEONE

- Action Aid
- African International Mission Services (AIMS)
- Association for the Well being of Communities and Development (ABC Development)
- Campaign for Good Governance (CGG)
- Catholic Relief Service (CRS)
- Centre for the Coordination of Youth Activities (CCYA)
- Children's Welfare and Community Development Programme (CWADEP)
- Christian Health Association of Sierra Leone (CHASL)
- Current Evangelism Ministries (CEM)
- Destiny Agriculture & Development Association S.L (DADA-SL)
- Dominion Skills Konnection
- Evangelical fellowship of Sierra Leone (EFSL)
- Feed the Homeless International-S.L (FEETHLESS)
- Forum for African Women Educationalist (FAWE)
- GEKO Sierra Leone
- Grace Land Counselling Services (GLCS)
- Grassroots Empowerment for Self-Reliance (GEMS)

- Independent Youth Forum (IYF)
- Love One another Campaign (LOAC)
- Lutheran World Federation/ World Services (LWF/WS)
- Network Movement for Justice and Development (NMJD)
- OXFAM
- Patriotic Alliance Network Services (PANS)
- Peace Links
- Search for Common Ground – Talking Drums Studio
- Sierra Leone Association of University Women (SLAUW)
- Sierra Leone Market Women's Association (SLMWA)
- Sierra Leone Red Cross Society (SLRC)
- Sierra Leone Youth Empowerment Organisation (SLYEO)
- Society for Peace and Reconciliation
- Women in International Peace and Arbitration (WIPA)
- World Conference on Religion and Peace (WCRP)
- World Peace Prayer Society – Sierra Leone (WPPSSL)
- Youth Movement for Peace and Non-Violence (YMPNV)

SENEGAL

- A Maaraweee
- AMA
- ANAFA
- APIC
- Association Culturelle Agoune-Diabone (ACAD)
- Association Pour La Promotion Rurale De L'Arrondissement De Nyassia/Solidarite, Devt (APRAN)
- Carrefour Des Initiatives Citoyennes (CIC)
- Comité Clérical
- Comite Regional De Solidarite Des Femmes Pour La Paix En Casamance (CRSFPC)
- CRS
- Direction Des Oeuvres Catholique
- Enfant De Paix
- FODDE

- Fondation Wagaabou
- Groupe De Reflexion Et D'Action Pour La Paix En Casamance (GRAPAC)
- Handicap International
- Kabonketor
- MJPI
- Ong Justice Et Paix
- Ong Pacte
- Organisation Nationale Des Droits Des L'Hommes (ONDH)
- Programme Du Sud/ CONGAD
- RECCIDHUP
- Rencontre Africaine Pour Des Droits De L'Homme (RADDHO)
- USAID
- World Education

TOGO

- ACEET
- CALPSO
- CNSC
- COADEP
- CONGREMA
- Conseiller En Communication
- DAV
- Ecole Instrument De Paix
- EIP, TOGO
- GF2D
- GRAF, TOGO
- JEC, LOME
- MIS / URM
- Novation Internationale
- OCDI
- ONG La Colombe
- Paroisse Saint Augustin D'Amoutive
- RESOKA
- UCF/YWCA
- UCJG/YMCA, TOGO
- Union Musulmane
- UONGTO
- VIVRE MIEUX

Financial Report

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2004

	2004 US\$	2003 US\$
INCOME		
Collaborative Peacebuilding in W/A		
Cordaid	437,616	547,761
DKA	-	40,977
Justice Lens: Cordaid	-	32,467
ISIP (CRS/WARO)	-	79,580
CRS - Institutional Capacity Building	92,000	-
Liberia Dance Troupe: War Child Canada	1,000	3,526
European Centre for Conflict Prevention	27,317	-
Proventive Peacebuilding in Nigeria - BftW	-	59,975
FAO-Natural Resources & Conflict Mgt	5,280	5,336
Everyday Gandhi	5,470	
Fund for Peace	-	19,954
West Africa Peacebuilding Institute	79,584	52,025
Women in Peacebuilding		
Oxfam America	27,275	100,735
CRS/WARO	-	17,000
Global Fund for Women	12,000	10,000
Urgent Action Fund	9,380	10,000
African Women's Dev't Fund	12,500	2,000
Mama Cash	11,408	-
Oxfam GB	21,200	-
General Support		
Mennonite Board	3,450	2,475
Community House Church	1,000	1,000
William & Flora Hewlett Foundation	100,000	100,000
CRS	-	5,000
Capacity-Building in Conflict Prevention		
USAID	367,905	332,887
CRS	93,636	74,760
TOTAL INCOME	1,308,020	1,497,459

Financial Report

EXPENDITURE

Program Expenses

Capacity-Building in Conflict Prevention	656,538	343,443
Collaborative Peacebuilding in West Africa	192,939	250,897
Justice Building in W/A	-	25,882
Collaborative Peacebuilding in Sierra Leone	-	1,671
Early Warning	-	2,451
European Centre for Conflict Prevention	7,962	3,239
West Africa Peacebuilding Institute	70,949	153,991
Liberia Dance Troupe	2,220	1,862
Women in Peacebuilding	127,490	108,217
Proventive Peacebuilding in Nigeria	2,881	89,288
FAO-Natural Resources & Conflict Mgt	2,274	2,245
Interventions & Special Initiatives	65,208	-
Everyday Gandhi	6,290	-
UN Portal	1,600	-
Fund for Peace	-	16,597
CRS - Institutional Capacity Building	18,042	-
Church World Service	275	-
General & Administrative	193,749	317,295
	1,348,417	1,317,078

Surplus / (Deficit) for Year Transferred to Accumulated Fund Account	(40,397)	180,380
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