

Report

International Research Workshop on

The Role of Coercion in Peacebuilding:

Insights from Africa in an Interregional Perspective



...where peace begins



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Addis Ababa University

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REPORT

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH WORKSHOP ON

“THE ROLE OF COERCION IN PEACEBUILDING: INSIGHTS FROM AFRICA IN AN INTERREGIONAL PERSPECTIVE”

Venue:

Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC), Accra, Ghana

Date:

October 5-7th, 2022

Organized by:

Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC, Ghana)

Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF, Germany)

Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS, Ethiopia)

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INTRODUCTION

Interventions aimed at building peace and reconstructing societies after violent conflicts have become an increasingly salient aspect of international politics. This has also led to a growing body of research on the conditions under which such intervention practices are successful, as well as on the normative frictions they quite often cause in the countries concerned. On the one hand, scholars have analyzed shifting approaches and practices of international peacebuilding over time and more or less explicitly dealt with the role of coercion in peacebuilding. On the other hand, researchers have started to investigate the growing engagement of what are being referred to as ‘new’, ‘non-traditional’, ‘rising’ or non-Western actors in peacebuilding. These two strands of research are directly related when it comes to establishing (1) whether emerging peacebuilding actors from the Global South employ specific – perhaps less coercive – approaches that differ from the global mainstream of peacebuilding as it was designed by international organizations and major donors from the Global North; and (2) to what extent this mainstream is actually challenged or changed by the increasing presence of such ‘new’ actors. As there is scattered research on the role of coercion in peacebuilding – globally as well as with a view on Africa in particular –, discussing conceptualizations and identifying different types of coercion in peacebuilding has been an integral task of the international research workshop titled “The Role of Coercion in Peacebuilding: Insights from Africa in an Interregional Perspective” that took place at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KA IPTC) in Accra Ghana, from 5 to 7 October 2022, in collaboration with the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF), Germany, and the Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS), in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The three partner institutions welcomed a group of about 30 international researchers and practitioners to jointly explore the role of coercion in peacebuilding. By creating a space for discussing peacebuilding insights from Africa in an interregional perspective this workshop was intended (a) to critically review the concept of coercion as it is applied to the study of peacebuilding, (b) to take stock of what we know about the coercive features of (different types of) peacebuilding activities, and (c) to identify different theoretical and methodological approaches that shed light on the role of coercion in peacebuilding. The workshop is the result of a collaboration among the partner institutions KA IPTC, IPSS and PRIF that only came to fruition thanks to the generous funding of the *Fondation “Avec et pour autres”*, based in Vaduz.



Opening Session on Day 1

MAPPING THE TOPIC: KEYNOTE TALK & WORLD CAFÉ

After Major General Francis Ofori, Commandant of the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KA IPTC), Dr. Sabine Mannitz for the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF), and Dr. Bamlaku Tadesse Mengistu for The Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS) welcomed the participants, the workshop started off with a keynote given by *Erin McCandless (University of Witwatersrand)*. Dubbed “Coercion in Peacebuilding: An Evolutionary Reflection”, the talk gave an overview of the main underpinning theoretical foundations of coercion. Pointing out key academic debates, Erin McCandless spoke on the conceptual evolution of coercion and how it relates to peacebuilding research. The overview given in the keynote ignited a trail of deliberations which set a solid foundation for the ensuing World Café moderated by *Samantha Ruppel (German Institute for Development and Sustainability, IDOS)*. The World Café is a specific method to stimulate exchange and discussion by dividing participants into table groups before diving deeper into the topic. In five groups, the participants were moving from one table to another where they discussed five different topics surrounding coercion and new actors in peacebuilding and jotted down their thoughts on white wallpaper. Arriving at a new table meant to add to the ideas others had left on paper already.

The tables covered questions such as:

- How does coercion play out in peacebuilding?
- How can we conceptualize and measure coercion?
- Coming to the fore: the role of women, youth and civil society actors in peacebuilding. Why have they been getting increasingly more attention in peacebuilding research?
- How does the engagement of new actors (regional, rising, etc.) in peacebuilding differ from traditional approaches?
- Under what conditions can coercion be legitimized/justified?



Conversations during the World Café

This exercise started the conversation among participants and allowed them to verbalize their thoughts on and experiences of peacebuilding and coercion at the very beginning of the workshop.

The remaining program was organized in five thematic panels and concluded by a roundtable discussion.

PANEL 1: CONCEPTUALIZING COERCION

Following the historical overview of the concept's evolution in the keynote and an initial exchange of thoughts in the World Café, panel 1 brought to the table different theoretical perspectives on how to conceptualize coercion and its role in peacebuilding.

The first contribution by *Antonia Witt, Jonas Wolff, Melanie Coni-Zimmer, Sabine Mannitz, and Sophia Birchinger (Peace Research Institute Frankfurt, PRIF, Germany)* drew on PRIF's research program "Coercion and Peace"¹ offering a first broad definition of coercion as "the threat and/or the actual imposition of costs on an actor, directed towards eliminating this actor's freedom of action with regard to a specific set of actions". While coercion has been mostly discussed as physical or military force, the paper suggests a conceptual framework sketching out forms and mechanisms of coercion. Two empirical examples were presented to illustrate how coercion can take on the form of a normative regime (as in the case of the African Union (AU) and African Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and the norm against unconstitutional changes of government) or formal and informal sanctions in the contexts of economic peacebuilding. This points not only to the distinction of coercion 'in' and 'to' peace, but also highlights the inherent ambivalence of coercion that requires further research. This was followed by a presentation from *Birte Gippert (University of Liverpool, United Kingdom)* on "The Impact of Coercion in Peacebuilding". She highlighted that coercion is more evident in peacebuilding than it is usually estimated. Gippert showed that if peacebuilders use coercive means at their disposal, it affects how local elites perceive the mission's legitimacy, which in turn affects local compliance. This interplay between coercion and legitimacy in peacebuilding forms the starting point of a new enquiry into the effects of peacebuilders' coercion and use of force on host state legitimacy. Next speaker was *Michael Sitawa Mugah (International Peace Support Training Centre, IPSTC, Kenya)* who presented on "The Kinetic Approach in Asymmetric Theatres: Identifying Gaps to Sustainable Peacebuilding" where he discussed the role of intelligence practices in the transformation of peacekeeping initiatives and its contribution to coercion. The panel was concluded by *Louise Wiuff Moe (Roskilde University, Denmark)* who took up the ball on intelligence practices and spoke on "Anticipating Protection Risks while Confronting Unconventional Wars: The Role of Intelligence Practices in Transforming Peacekeeping". In her presentation, she argued that the purposive/selective use of information shaped the targeted use of coercion in UN peace operations. This observation, Louise Wiuff Moe highlighted, makes necessary to examine the contradictions surrounding the use of coercion.

In concluding the first panel, the conversations brought to the fore first ideas how to conceptualize coercion and conceptual tensions that will require further exploration.

PANEL 2: TAKING COERCION INTO VIEW I

Moving on from the first panel that rather took a conceptual look at coercion, the second panel discussed coercion from a more empirical perspective drawing on case studies from selected African states.

Lise Morjé Howard (Georgetown University, USA) kicked-off the panel by presenting on "Power in Peacekeeping in the Central African Republic". Based on her influential book "Power in Peacekeeping", she suggested coercion as one form of power that can take the shape of compellence, deterrence, defense, surveillance, and arrest as seen in the UN's

¹ PRIF (2018): Coercion and Peace. PRIF's New Research Program, <https://www.hsfk.de/en/research/research-program/>

mission in the Central African Republic. *Adekeye Adebajo* focused in his presentation on the interplay of domestic, regional, and external peacebuilding actors in Sierra Leone. He noted that a strong civil society appears to have been important, while regional peacekeepers also played a critical role. The UN, the World Bank, and external donors, however, lacked the resources and local knowledge to rebuild the Sierra Leonean state, though they provided important international legitimacy and attention to these efforts. The next presentation took up this argument as *Ruth Adwoa Frimpong* (*Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre, KAIPTC, Ghana*) presented her paper on “Youth and Consolidating Peace in Guinea Bissau” arguing for taking youth’s proactive agency and contribution for peace seriously instead of following the dominant perception of youth as a vulnerable group in need to be protected. Explaining the frustration-aggression theory, she emphasized the need to engage youth meaningfully in peacebuilding activities. Drawing on the case of AU and ECOWAS interventions in The Gambia, *Sophia Birchinger* (*Peace Research Institute Frankfurt, PRIF, Germany*) in her presentation on “Perceptions of Coercion: The AU and ECOWAS in The Gambia” made the case for scrutinizing intervention experiences to understand what actually constitutes coercion for those affected by interventions. She suggested adopting societal perceptions as an integral part of a research agenda on coercion in peacebuilding.

In sum, panel 2 shed light on various peacebuilding experiences in African countries and collected different nuances and forms of coercion that were discussed with the aim to conceptualize coercion.



Discussing reactions to panelists' presentations

PANEL 3: TAKING COERCION INTO VIEW II

Continuing to discuss coercion based on empirical case studies, panel 3 started with a presentation by *Isaac Olawale Albert* (*University of Ibadan, Nigeria*) who presented on “Balancing Coercion and Peacebuilding in Nigeria’s Counter-terrorism Operations” discussing coercion in its physical and psychological aspects in counter-insurgency operations. In a similar vein, *Saidi Doshu Mwachinalo* (*International Peace Support Training Centre, IPSTC, Kenya*) presented his paper on the “Effectiveness of Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism Measures in Enhancing Youth Resilience: A Case for Mombasa County, Kenya”. He finds that while participation might be high, the effectiveness of programs to preventing and countering violent extremism (PCVE) remains low and suggests to address inconsistencies in donors’ benchmarking systems and the programs’ gender mainstreaming. The next presentation by *Bamlaku Tadesse Mengistu* (*Institute for Peace and Security Studies, IPSS, Ethiopia*) on “The Challenges and Prospects of Current Coercive Actions in Ethiopia to Peacebuilding Efforts and its Implications to the Horn Region” discussed the rationale for the Ethiopian government’s decision to adopt coercive measures in the Tigray region.

This panel moved away from dominant forms of peacebuilding and set a focus on the role of coercion in preventing and countering violent extremism (Nigeria, Kenya) and coercion in open full-scale war scenes (Ethiopia).

PANEL 4: REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN PEACEBUILDING: DIFFERENT APPROACH, LESS COERCION?

After panel 2 and 3 had presented case studies of coercion in peacebuilding, the workshop then turned to the issue of 'new' and 'rising' actors in peacebuilding. Acknowledging the trend of regionalization of peace efforts, panel 4 put a focus on regional organizations discussing whether and how their approach is different to the liberal peacebuilding paradigm and presumably less coercive.

Fifi Edu-Afful (Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre, KAIPTC, Ghana) opened the panel with his presentation on "Agency and the Role of Coercion in the ECOWAS Peace and Security Architecture". He highlighted the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework as the legal framework within which ECOWAS exercises its coercive power in the use of mediation, diplomacy, negotiation and reconciliation. While ECOWAS can effectively live up to the responsibility to prevent and to react, he pointed out how the lack of resources restrains ECOWAS' capacity to respond to the responsibility to rebuild. The second presentation by *Emma Birikorang (Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre, KAIPTC, Ghana)* on the "ECOWAS/AU Regional Peacekeeping Frameworks and Standby Arrangements" added to the topic by discussing ECOWAS' actual military capacity to respond to security challenges in the region. She emphasized that ECOWAS and its component of the African Standby Force are unprecedented and serve as first point of call in times of crisis. The various models of deployment leave enough room for the full operationalization of the force in the future. Moving from the West to the East on the continent, the third presenter, *Yohannes Tekalign Beza (Institute for Peace and Security Studies, IPSS, Ethiopia)* spoke on the "Challenges for Regional Peacebuilding in the IGAD Region" identifying regionalized conflict dynamics, emerging security threats due to the region's geo-strategic location and weak institutions as the key factors limiting IGAD's potential.

In sum, this panel exemplified regional peacebuilding approaches by more closely discussing ECOWAS and IGAD. While ECOWAS has a strong normative framework with a full range of intervention practices at its hand, IGAD's emerging efforts in regional peacebuilding stand on a rather narrow mandate. As a result, ECOWAS has shown more pronounced efforts in trying to re-align member states to the organization's normative frameworks. In comparison, IGAD finds itself in the process of institutionalizing its efforts. By pointing to the various efforts of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to promote peace in their regions, the panel discussed their approach compared to the liberal peace paradigm.



Discussing reactions to panelists' presentations

PANEL 5: RISING POWERS AND PEACEBUILDING: DIFFERENT APPROACH, LESS COERCION?

The fifth panel discussed rising powers and whether their approach to peacebuilding is (less) coercive compared to dominant liberal peacebuilding initiatives.

Charles Nyuykonge (African Development Bank, AfD, South Africa) gave a talk on “The Rise of Afro-Phobia and Political Violence in South Africa: The Storm which Erodes Pro-Africa Peacebuilding Commitments” where he depicts the domestic challenges South Africa faces and that limit the role South Africa could potentially play as an emerging actor in African peacebuilding. *Xinyu Yuan (Graduate Institute Geneva, Switzerland)* then presented her paper titled “The Chinese Approach to Peacebuilding: Contesting Liberal Peace?” where she argued that China does not fundamentally contest the normative foundations of liberal peace, instead it challenges the sequencing of liberal peacebuilding activities and stands in for democratizing the international system to avoid the external imposition of peacebuilding solutions on domestic affairs. This was followed by *Monalisa Adhikari (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)* who spoke on “Liberal Peace and the Changing Global Order” by locating coercion in the Chinese and Indian engagement in Nepal and Myanmar. The panel was concluded by a presentation from *Wadeisor Rukato (African Leadership Centre, United Kingdom)* on “Chinese Technology and African Youth: Examining the Tension Between the Potential for Digital Peacebuilding and Threats of Data Colonialism”. Rukato discussed whether access to Chinese produced mobile phones allows young Africans to participate in digital forms of peacebuilding.

In sum, the contributions to panel 5, while covering a broad range of topics, all took a close look at the specificities of peacebuilding efforts conducted by so-called “new” and emerging actors and, in doing so, shed light onto alternatives to liberal peace efforts.



Listening to presentations

ROUND TABLE: COERCION IN PEACEBUILDING

The workshop was concluded by a roundtable discussion that was hosted by *Antonia Witt (Peace Research Institute Frankfurt, PRIF, Germany)*.

Mandy Turner, Tony Karbo and *Cyril Obi* discussed the role of coercion in peacebuilding in the light of the contributions made throughout the workshop. In the view of *Cyril Obi (African Peacebuilding Network, United States of America)*, AU and ECOWAS have coercive frameworks at their hands allowing them at full display to react to threats to democracy and stability. However, he pointed to limits of coercion in peacebuilding, for example a lack of capacity and will to act. While coercion has had “a good rock”, it has to be re-thought by going beyond the state, Obi posited. *Mandy Turner (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)*, in her contribution, emphasized the importance to differentiate between coercion *in* and coercion *to* peace (see also panel 1) with respect to its connotation. In the

same vein, she underscored the variety of forms coercion can take beyond mere military means. At the same time, Turner expressed concerns that acknowledging coercion as a form of peacebuilding might contribute to the securitization of development in the sense that peace is used as proxy for stabilization missions. *Tony Karbo (N'Zarama Center for Peacebuilding, Côte d'Ivoire)*, in his contribution, started off by tracing the historical development of peacebuilding from mere observation missions to robust peace support operations. In this, he observed increasingly coercive interventions that range from unilateral to multilateral interventions. Karbo found a major difference between traditional liberal interventions and African interventions: while the former is rather transactional, Karbo considers African interventions to be more relational.

Highlighting their respective key take-aways from the workshop's discussions, all three contributions emphasized the centrality of the question *whose* peace is being built and *who* is winning/losing in this regard.

CONCLUSION & WHAT'S NEXT?

The three partner institutions closed the workshop with words of thanks and appreciation for the insightful contributions. The deliberations have hinted to the need for continuing the discussions on the role of coercion in peacebuilding. In the concluding remarks it was stressed that coercion in peacebuilding is very complex, multidimensional and thorny at times.

Jonas Wolff (Peace Research Institute Frankfurt, PRIF, Germany) shared his summary in light of the workshop's presentations. As the discussions have revealed, one cannot discuss the role of coercion without specifying the understanding of peacebuilding. While presentations and discussions have not so much focused on most conventional forms and contexts of peacebuilding, the focus was rather on particular peacebuilding elements or peacebuilding-like activities. One can distinguish four contexts where coercion in peacebuilding was discussed during the workshop: first, in peacekeeping, coercion is clearly observable, in the form of deterrence (broadly conceived); this is to inhibit armed groups from harming civilians. In the context of peacekeeping, accompanying practices are surveillance/intelligence – that are, themselves, not coercive but that are (potentially) supportive of coercion. Second, for conflict prevention and crisis intervention, presentations put a focus on AU/REC interventions that can be seen as responses to the failure of deterrence, e.g. to coups that happen despite of regional norms that are meant to effectively deter actors from staging coups. As a reaction to coups d'état, one sees the firm stance of AU and its RECs responding with an array of interventions that are about compellence; their aim is to enforce a particular solution to, e.g., a constitutional crisis. A third example are peacebuilding elements in counterinsurgency or counterterrorism where limits of coercion become clearly visible. While one can compel people into participating in a PCVE or rehabilitation program, the success of such activities cannot be enforced. Also, the role of peacebuilding activities in this context is precisely about the non-coercive components that usual counterinsurgency and counterterrorism programs (with their focus on coercive means) often lack. Fourth and lastly, presentations discussed coercion in a context of armed conflict, as in the case of Ethiopia. While this is certainly an important topic, it clearly goes beyond the focus of peacebuilding. Looking at the role of rising (e.g. China, India, South Africa, Nigeria) or 'new' (e.g. youth, civil society, women) actors in peacebuilding, presentations suggest that the approach of these actors tends to be less coercive, but this also seems to be contingent on context (as the examples on China and India in Asia, or Nigeria in Sierra Leone, showed). In general terms, peacebuilding here is not non-coercive, but rather coercion seems to be playing a different role and being applied by different means.

On the concept of coercion, the discussions brought up various understandings of coercion but mostly focused on relational forms of coercion, this is coercion between discrete actors, that combine (the threat of) physical violence, sanctions/conditional funding and diplomatic/normative pressure. In terms of the broad distinction between compellence and deterrence, coercion in peacebuilding seems to be mostly about deterrence. While compellence does also exist, it is much more difficult to exercise. In the case of peacebuilding, this is particularly so as 'peacebuilders' tend to possess less instruments to compel others. Already the capacity to effectively deter is often very limited in peacebuilding operations.

Key questions that arose during the workshop and that require further deliberations and research concern (1) the question of legitimacy and effectiveness of coercion, as well as (2) the ambiguity of coercion with respect to the actors, their aims and the contexts in which they employ coercion.

The workshop was meant as an exploratory endeavor, to examine the different forms in which different types of coercion play a role in different peacebuilding contexts. The workshop's discussions, in sum, show that this is a very productive and promising lens that needs both more theoretical-conceptual discussions and more systematic empirical, including comparative, research. More so, this all is also of high policy relevance for designing effective peacebuilding initiatives in the future. Looking ahead, the three partner institutions together are committed to build onto this first workshop by organizing a more focused second workshop in a smaller setting in 2023. Designed as an author workshop, this next step is meant to prepare a joint book publication on the role of coercion in peacebuilding.



Group Picture together with Major General Francis Ofori, Commandant of the KAIPTC

Workshop Program

At 0900hrs on Wednesday 05 October 2022, participants had arrived at the KAIPTC and registration and other administrative exercises had begun. The Opening Ceremony was moderated by Mrs. Rosemond Aryeetey, Head of Corporate Affairs, KAIPTC. Sitting in as Chair and representing the Executive Committee of the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) was Major General Francis Ofori, Commandant of the KAIPTC. The Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF) was represented by Dr. Sabine Mannitz. The Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS) was represented by Dr. Bamlaku Tadesse Mengistu. The Commandant of the KAIPTC, Major General Francis Ofori in delivering his speech commended the organizers and participants for their contribution and dedication to bring about this novel explorative discussion. He acknowledged the role of the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt and the Institute for Peace and Security Studies. He highlighted the rising trends in peacebuilding initiatives on the African continent amidst ongoing conflicts. Further, he expressed hopes that the participants' deliberations would contribute positively to improving peacebuilding practice. In concluding, he warmly welcomed participants and wished them a pleasant stay in Accra. The representatives of PRIF and IPSS also both gave welcome remarks, thanked the KAIPTC for hosting this workshop, appreciated the commitment and contributions of the participants, and highlighted the all-important need to engage in these explorative discussions.

Day 1 – 05 October 2022

08:30 am – 09:00 am Arrival/Registration, KAIPTC

09:00 am – 10:00 am Welcome

Welcome remarks by representatives from KAIPTC, IPSS and PRIF

Group picture

10:00 am – 10:30 am Coffee & tea break

10:30 am – 12:00 pm Keynote with discussion

Moderator: Antonia Witt (PRIF)

Erin McCandless (University of Witwatersrand): Coercion in Peacebuilding: A Panoramic, Evolutionary Reflection

12:00 am – 01:00 pm Lunch

01:00 pm – 03:00 pm Mapping the topic / World Café

The 'World Café' is a specific method to stimulate exchange and discussion by dividing the group into table groups. We will have five tables in the room and participants will be divided into five groups. Each table will discuss a specific topic and will have one person responsible for hosting the discussion. The host will briefly introduce the topic and take notes during the open discussion. After some time, participants rotate between the tables, get introduced to a new topic, can read the notes from the previous discussion round and add their own thoughts.

Moderator: Samantha Ruppel (German Institute for Development and Sustainability, IDOS)

Table 1: "How does coercion play out in peacebuilding?" – Host: Ruth Adwoa Frimpong

Table 2: "How can we conceptualize and measure coercion?" – Host: Fiifi Edu-Afful

Table 3: "Coming to the fore: the role of women, youth and civil society actors in peacebuilding. Why have they been getting increasingly more attention in peacebuilding research?" – Host: Sabine Mannitz

Table 4: "How does the engagement of new actors (regional, rising, etc) in peacebuilding differ from traditional approaches?" – Host: Yohannes Tekalign Beza

Table 5: "Under what conditions can coercion be legitimized/justified?" – Host: Bamlaku Tadesse Mengistu

03:00 pm – 03:30 pm Coffee & tea break

03:30 pm – 05:00 pm Panel 1 – Conceptualizing Coercion

Chair: KAIPTC

Antonia Witt, Jonas Wolff, Melanie Coni-Zimmer, Sabine Mannitz, Sophia Birchinger (PRIF): Coercion in Peacebuilding: A Conceptual Framework

Birte Gippert (University of Liverpool): The Impact of Coercion in Peacebuilding

Michael Sitawa Mugah (International Peace Support Training Centre Kenya): The Kinetic Approach in Asymmetric Theatres: Identifying Gaps to Sustainable Peacebuilding

Louise Wiuff Moe (Roskilde University): Anticipating Protection Risks while Confronting Unconventional Wars: The Role of Intelligence Practices in the Transformation of Peacekeeping

Day 2 – 06 October 2022

08:30 am – 09:00 am Arrival/Registration, KAIPTC

09:00 am – 10:30 am Panel 2 – Taking Coercion into View I

Chair: Yohannes Tekalign Beza (IPSS)

Lise Morjé Howard (Georgetown University): Power in Peacekeeping in the Central African Republic

Adekeye Adebajo (University of Pretoria): Sierra Leone and Peacebuilding

Ruth Adwoa Frimpong (KAIPTC): Youth and Consolidating Peace in Guinea Bissau

Sophia Birchinger (PRIF): Perceptions of Coercion: The AU and ECOWAS in The Gambia

10:30 am – 11:00 am Coffee & tea break

11:00 am – 12:30 pm Panel 3 – Taking Coercion into View II

Chair: Emma Birikorang, KAIPTC

Isaac Olawale Albert (University of Ibadan): Balancing Coercion and Peacebuilding in Nigeria's Counter-terrorism Operations

Saidi Dosho Mwachinalo (IPSTC): Effectiveness of Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism Measures in Enhancing Youth Resilience: A Case of Mombasa County, Kenya

Fana Gebresenbet Erda (IPSS): Abusing Coercive Powers: External Influence against the Ethiopian Government (2021-2022)

Bamlaku Tadesse Mengistu (IPSS): The Challenges and Prospects of Current Coercive Actions in Ethiopia to Peacebuilding Efforts and its Implications to the Horn Region

12:30 pm – 01:30 pm Lunch

01:30 pm – 02:30 pm Panel 4 - Regional Organizations in Peacebuilding: Different Approach, Less Coercion?

Chair: Sophia Birchinger (PRIF)

Fiifi Edu-Afful (KAIPTC): Agency and the Role of Coercion in ECOWAS Peace and Security Architecture

Emma Birikorang (KAIPTC): ECOWAS/AU Regional Peacekeeping Frameworks and Standby Arrangements

Yohannes Tekalign Beza (IPSS): Challenges for Regional Peacebuilding in the IGAD Region

02:30 pm – 03:00 pm Coffee & Tea Break

03:00 pm – 06:30 pm Networking activity: Visit of Kwame Nkrumah Mausoleum

Day 3 – 07 October 2022

08:30 am – 09:00 am Arrival/Registration, KAIPTC

09:00 am – 10:30 am Panel 5 – Rising Powers and Peacebuilding: Different Approach, Less Coercion?

Chair: Melanie Coni-Zimmer (PRIF)

Charles Nyuykonge (African Development Bank): The Rise of Afro-Phobia and Political Violence in South Africa: The Storm which Erodes Pro-Africa Peacebuilding Commitments

Xinyu Yuan (Graduate Institute Geneva): The Chinese Approach to Peacebuilding: Contesting Liberal Peace?

Monalisa Adhikari (University of Edinburgh): Liberal Peace and the Changing Global Order

Wadeisor Rukato (African Leadership Centre): Chinese Technology and African Youth: Examining the Tension between the Potential for Digital Peacebuilding and Threats of Data Colonialism

10:30 am – 11:00 am Coffee & tea break

11:00 am – 12:30 pm Round Table: Coercion in Peacebuilding

Chair: Antonia Witt (PRIF)

Mandy Turner (University of Manchester)

Tony Karbo (N'Zarama Center for Peacebuilding, Abidjan)

Cyril Obi (African Peacebuilding Network)

12:30 pm – 01:00 pm Concluding Comments, Outlook & Closing Addresses

Moderator: Bamlaku Tadesse Mengistu (IPSS)

Jonas Wolff (PRIF, Executive Board Member)

Fana Gebresenbet Erda (IPSS, Interim Director)

Kwesi Aning (KAIPTC, Director, FAAR, KAIPTC)

01:00 pm – 02:30 pm Lunch & Departure