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Université pour la Paix



PEACE RESEARCH CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

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FINAL REPORT



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I. Executive Summary

The Africa Programme of the University for Peace (UPEACE) organized a “Peace Research Capacity Building” Workshop from 16 to 20 March 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Workshop is one of the activities of a project on Peace Research Capacity Building that is financially supported by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). Thirty-six participants, who came from various African based universities and civil society organizations attended the Workshop. All these participants have taken part in one of the three major categories of the Peace Research Capacity Building Project: Doctoral Research Awardees (PhD candidates at the final stage of their studies), PhD Fellows (PhD candidates at the beginning stage of their Studies) as well as Peace Researchers (Researchers both in and outside of academics supported to build their capacities of publishing).

The Workshop had two main focuses, to evaluate participants’ draft research papers that will be considered for publication in the African Peace and Conflict Journal (APCJ) and provide an advanced level Peace Research Training. In the first session, fourteen draft papers were presented. The presentations covered wide range of topics relevant to Africa such as “Oil Companies and Compliance with Nigeria’s National Policy on the Environment: Pathway to Peace in the Niger Delta”, “Promoting Human Security and Peace in the Pastoral Karimojongo Communities in Uganda through Systems and Strategies to Mitigate Land Conflicts”, and “Effectiveness of Drama Festivals as a Tool for Peace Education in Nairobi Province Secondary Schools”. After each presentation, extensive feedback was given to strengthen and improve the presented papers.

The other session, advanced level Peace Research Training, focused on qualitative and quantitative research methods. In this regard, topics relevant to the capacity building process of the researchers were covered including Ethics and Politics in Peace Research, Identifying Sources and Selection of Data, Methods of Sampling, Introduction to SPSS, Quantitative Data Analysis, Grounded Theory and Data Analysis. A Practice Session was included for the trainees to apply what they learned in the session through the method of group work.

II. Introduction

The University for Peace (UPEACE) was established in December 1980 as a treaty organization by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 35/55. Based in Costa Rica, UPEACE offers ten Master of Arts (MA) Degree Programmes in Peace and Conflict Studies. The University also implements global initiatives aimed at building the capacity of international institutions to educate, train, and undertake research on critical matters of peace and security around the world. UPEACE has regional programmes in different parts of the World.

One of these programmes is the Africa Programme, which is based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Programme was officially launched in January 2002 after extensive, continent-wide consultations that aimed to develop a programme that would respond to the true needs, aspirations and obstacles in building peace in Africa. From its inception, the Programme has focused on stimulating and strengthening the capacity in Africa to teach, train and conduct research in areas of peace and conflict studies. The current focus of the Programme is Teaching, Training and Learning; Research and Outreach.

In support of the Programme's effort in building peace research capacity in Africa, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) extended financial assistance to run a project on Peace Research Capacity Building for three years (2008 – 2010). Ongoing activities under this project include offering Doctoral Research Awards (for candidates at the final stage of their dissertation), PhD Fellowships (for candidates at the beginning stage of their PhD Programmes), organizing three consecutive Peace Research Capacity Building Workshops and publishing a dedicated Journal, Africa Peace and Conflict Journal (APCJ).

Parallel to this project, the UPEACE Africa Programme also runs a Peace Research Training Programme that focuses on building capacities of researchers from Eastern Africa both in and outside of the academic. These researchers have been attending Peace Research Capacity Building Workshops together with the Doctoral Research Awardees and PhD Fellows. In addition, they have been provided with financial support as well as connected with mentors. Thus, each of the researchers is expected to publish at least one article in the APCJ. This Project is also financially supported by IDRC.

The objective of both Projects is to build capacity and develop a network of expert researchers from academic and research institutions as well as civil society organizations, who will contribute to efforts toward building peaceful and secure communities, inform policy, mediate political conflicts and prevent the initiation and escalation of violent conflicts through research, information dissemination and dialogue.

Under both projects, twenty-two participants have been taking part: nine Doctoral Research Awardees, two PhD Fellows and eleven Peace Researchers.

III. Welcome Remarks

This session was led by Dr. Jean-Bosco Butera, Director, and UPEACE Africa Programme. He started by introducing UPEACE and IDRC staff members, who attended the workshop, i.e. Mr. John J. Maresca, Rector of University for Peace (UPEACE), Dr.

Brent Herbert Copley, Director of Social and Economic Policy Programme at IDRC, Ms. Rita Bowry, Senior Program Specialist at the IDRC Training and Awards Program (CTAP), Ottawa and Ms. Njeri Karuru, Senior Program Officer-Peace, Conflict and Development Program (PCD) at IDRC-Eastern and Southern Africa office (ESARO) in Nairobi. He also introduced Facilitators and Evaluator of the Workshop, Professor Jim MacGregor, Dr. Pamela Machakanja and Mr. Mulugeta Gebrehiwot.

Following the introductions, the Director said that UPEACE Africa Programme was pleased to have the group of the Doctoral Research Awardees, PhD Fellows and Peace Researchers again. Then, he thanked the Rector and IDRC team for taking part in the workshop. Particularly, he said the presence of the Rector and Director of Social and Economic Policy Programme of IDRC added to the value of the Workshop. In addition, he extended his gratitude to IDRC for supporting the project.

Then, he gave a brief explanation about the UPEACE-IDRC Research Capacity Building Project. He also informed the participants that the second round of the Doctoral Research Awards and PhD Fellowships was posted on the UPEACE Africa Programme website and advertised in the East African News Paper. Thus, the Programme will have 14 additional Doctoral Research Awardees and PhD Fellows in the near future. Finally, he said that he expected the Programme will contribute towards increasing the number of professionals in the area of Peace and Conflict in the continent.

Next, Mr. John Maresca, Rector of UPEACE made his opening remarks. First, he thanked the UPEACE team for organizing the Workshop and IDRC for supporting the Programme. He gave a brief explanation about UPEACE saying that it is a unique educational institute having currently students from fifty different nations at the main campus and headquarters in Costa Rica. The presence of different nationalities, he explained, creates the right environment for intensive interaction between students, which leads to understanding different cultures and building confidence between one another. The Rector also said that UPEACE is a dynamic institute that has programmes in different countries and partnerships with different institutions. He also indicated that there is a growing interest to attend school at UPEACE, for instance, the number of applications submitted in 2009 has increased by 30%.

After the Rector, Dr. Brent Herbert Copley, Director of Social and Economic Policy Programme, IDRC addressed the attendants. He started by expressing his gratitude to both UPEACE and IDRC teams for working on the Programme. Furthermore, he explained that IDRC was established in 1970 with the purpose of supporting research in developing countries. He also said that IDRC's Programmes have three major characteristics - problem focused, strives for quality and engaged with actors that can make a difference. Finally, he said that he was looking forward to the discussions during the workshop.

Ms. Rita Bowry, Senior Program Specialist at IDRC was the next person, who took the floor. She started by explaining that the Doctoral Research Awards and Doctoral Research Fellowships programmes focus on sub-Saharan Africa and go hand in hand with the Peace Researchers Project. She emphasized the importance of the hard work of the selected candidates towards the success of the project.

Following the welcoming remarks, participants filled pre-workshop evaluation form, which was provided by Mr. Mulugeta Gebrehiwot, evaluator of the workshop.

IV. Introduction of the Workshop

Dr. Elias Cheboud, Research Coordinator of UPEACE Africa Programme gave a brief explanation about the workshop. He said that the Workshop was focused on two areas; advanced level training on Peace Research and a presentation session on draft publishable papers in the APCJ. The paper presentations will be made by all of the Peace Researchers, two Doctoral Research Awardees and two PhD Fellows. Then, he explained about the objectives, focus and outcome of the Workshop as follows: -

The objectives of the Workshop were: -

1. To provide a venue for peace researchers and awardees to share their research work through presentations and access peer feedback in order to adjust their document for disseminations through APCJ publication.
2. To offer awardees advance peace research training including use of analytical soft wares (SPSS & NiVo) in order to enhance skills and research capacity.

Focuses of the Workshop were: -

1. Attending Peace Researchers, Doctoral Research Awardees and Doctoral Fellows will present their research findings
2. Participants will respond with constructive critique and provide feedback for document revision
3. Peace Researchers, Awardees and Fellows will attend the scheduled research training

Expected Outcomes of the Workshop were: -

1. Presenters will be able to adjust their work in reference to peers' critique and feedback
2. Presenters will develop an advanced mythological and software based analytical skills
3. Peace Researchers, few awardees and fellows will start finalizing their papers for publication
4. Lesions learned will be gathered through evaluation

Dr. Cheboud's explanation was followed by self-introduction of participants. Thirty-six participants from different African countries as well as from Canada and Costa Rica took part in the workshop. They included lecturers from various universities and members of civil society organizations, who are all part of the UPEACE-IDRC Peace Research Capacity Building Project.

V. Summary of Sessions

Day One: Monday, March 16, 2009

Research Paper Presentations by Trainees

This section presents a summary of seven research papers presented at the Workshop, which are draft research papers that will be submitted for publication in the APCJ by the trainees. Each presentation was provided with extensive feedback by facilitators, fellow trainees as well as UPEACE and IDRC Staff members to improve the paper writing process. Full texts of all presented papers were distributed to participants at the beginning of the Workshop.

Presentation One: - Oil Companies and Compliance with Nigeria's National Policy on the Environment: Pathway to Peace in the Niger Delta. By Fidelis Allen

This research paper examined how compliance with Nigerian's national environmental policy by oil companies operating in the Niger Delta might lead to the peaceful resolution of the crisis in the region. Thus, its key research question was "How might compliance with Nigeria's environmental policy by oil companies contribute to peace-building in the Niger Delta?" To gather data, the researcher used the following instruments - Key informant interviews, Library materials and Questionnaires. Data obtained from the above instruments were first grouped into themes and interpreted with the aid of relational content analyses. Accordingly, findings of the research indicate that oil and environment related conflicts in the Niger Delta are reflections of the failure of either oil companies or government to implement pertinent national environmental policy meant to achieve sustainable development.

Presentation Two: - Accessing Returnee Refugee Women in Post War Liberia: Practical, Ethical and Gender Considerations. By Olajumoke Yacob- Haliso.

The research has focused on identifying and analyzing the practical, ethical and gender related dilemmas concerning access to returnee refugee women in Liberia, and the possible implications for research outcomes. Its major research question was, "What are some of the practical, ethical and gender considerations related to accessing returnee refugee women for research in post war Liberia, and the possible implications of these for research outcomes?" To conduct the research, the following methods were used – semi-structured interview, in-depth interview, Focus groups discussions, observation and documentary analysis. The sample group that participated in the research included - returnee refugee women and men, family and community heads, and staff members of government and NGOs. Collected data for the research was transcribed, manually coded, analyzed and presented thematically in narrative description. In the findings section, the researcher presented further research areas and reflections. Some of the points presented were balancing local politics and research process, engaging in advocacy following academic research and the secondary trauma of doing research with sensitive subjects on sensitive issues in sensitive contexts.

Presentation Three: - Promoting Human Security and Peace in the Pastoral Karimojongo Communities in Uganda through Systems and Strategies to Mitigate Land Conflicts. By Mr. Maxie J. Muwonge.

This research proposed to develop a template to inform interventions aimed at facilitating effective responses to the emerging land disputes that are increasingly threatening human security and sustainability of peace among the pastoralists Karimojongo communities in North Eastern Uganda, informed by their needs, experiences and knowledge systems. To conduct the research, both primary (participant observation, unstructured interactions, interviews, focused group discussions) and secondary (documentary review) data were used. Findings of the research showed the following four key areas – Weak Karimojong’s cultural authority unable to leverage their Land ownership, use, and control system and the national systems; Poor joint planning between the Karimojong cultural institutions and other stakeholders on land use in Karamoja region; Potential of mitigating Karimojong land related conflicts through mediation under the co-chairmanship of the Council of Elders and Diviners and Low awareness with the Karimojong on how to improve on the natural resources use, and control.

Presentation Four: Effectiveness of Drama Festivals as a Tool for Peace Education in Nairobi Province Secondary Schools, Kenya. By Njageh Ann Rita Karimi.

In her Background, Ms. Karimi explained that primary, secondary and tertiary level institutions in Kenya meet every year for Drama Festivals beginning from 1959. Ministry of Education in Kenya also identifies drama as one of the co-curricular activities employed as a strategy to foster teamwork and a respect for diversity. This particular research, thus attempted to evaluate the effectiveness of drama festivals as a tool for peace education in Nairobi Province secondary schools in Kenya with preliminary findings already showing the effectiveness of the drama festivals as a peace education tool in public secondary schools in Nairobi province. This area was considered for research because no previous study has been conducted on drama as a peace education tool in the context of educational institutions in Kenya. The research method included ex post and Naturalistic research design, questionnaires, observation, and Focus group discussion instruments and applying both qualitative and quantitative analysis tools. Both non-drama and drama students, peace education experts, drama teachers and school, who participated in peace related festivals from 2003 to 2007 were targeted for the research.

Presentation Five: Land Accessibility, Ownership and Retention by Resettled Acholi Women in Northern Uganda. By Stephen Langole.

According to Mr. Langole’s presentation, existing literature shows that there is discrimination against women in land accessibility, ownership and retention in Acholi, Northern Uganda. There is also assumption that new developments in land access and use between men and women might have occurred due to resettlement. The research, therefore, intended to examine the issue of equality between Acholi women and men in land accessibility, ownership and retention after leaving the Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs) and resettling either in transit camps near their original homes or in their original homes. Qualitative thematic analysis was used to analyse data derived from storytelling, focus group discussion and interviews. Findings of the research indicated that upon return from the camps women lag behind men in accessing, ownership and retention of land far

worse than was the case before encampment. The literature review also identified several factors leading to gender asymmetry disfavoring women related to land access and ownership.

Presentation Six: Challenges to Customary Land Tenure in Uganda. By Mr. Esibo S. Omaada.

In his statement of the problem, Mr. Omaada explained that there is incompatibility between the existing land tenure practices and what the government advocates in Uganda. While 60% of agricultural land is under customary rules, the government through 1998 Land Act targets to achieve freehold land tenure. The land reform is believed to result in conflicting values on multiple institutions and systems of land administration, land dispossession and re-distribution, enforcing trusteeship, and parceling out of land in disregard of trust element. Thus, the main objective of the research was to examine challenges of government policies on customary land tenure in Teso, Eastern Uganda. The research further looked into conflict mitigation practices and sustainability issues in the customary land tenure. The researcher has used qualitative approach with purposive sampling, and used thematic analysis and interview for data analysis and collection, respectively. At the preliminary stage, the research has highlighted the customary land tenure is feasible in social, political and economic terms and needs to be supported and sustained by government policies.

Presentation Seven: A Proposal for an African Civilian Peacebuilding Brigade. By Penine Uwimbabazi.

This research paper argued for the establishment of an African Civilian Peacebuilding Brigade (ACPB). Three case studies were taken into consideration; Peacekeeping Operation in Rwanda, Peacekeeping Operation in Liberia and Peacekeeping Operation in Darfur. The Research was conducted based on both primary data (UN documents and UN hearing to assess their operation) and Secondary data (presentations, workshops and articles/journals that are provided in different libraries and available on the internet, published and unpublished articles/journals). Based on its findings, the paper concluded that the implementation of the ACPB will create conditions for providing solutions that can contribute to sustainable social-economic health and building local capacities to deal with conflict in the continent.

Day Two: Tuesday, 17 March 2009

Theory and Research Short Background by Dr. Pamela Machakanja

Theory is a system of ideas or statements that are used to explain social phenomena. It can also represent general laws, principles, or observations that relate to particular aspects of social life. Furthermore, theory is a set of propositions that state relationships between concepts, for instance, Violence and Peace, Access to Land and Political Elections.

There are different theories in social science. *Realism* is one of them, which is based on the following assumptions: (1) the state is the most important player in the game of politics, (2) the state is a unitary and rational actor, i.e. the state speaks with a representative voice irrespective of the differences in viewpoints, (3) Security and issues known as high politics dominate most of national and international political agenda. From this perspective Realism can be summarized having the following features: state-centric, unitary-rational actor, viewing the world as being an anarchic international system and dominated by militaristic politics. The other theory is *Idealism*, which states that our world is shaped by mental images of universally valid issues because the real world is inseparable from mind, consciousness or perception. The ultimate nature of reality is based on ideas. The third one, *Social Constructionism* is based on the assumptions regarding reality, knowledge and learning. Reality is a social construction of human activities. Reference was also made to other theories such as the Critical Theory, Feminist Theory, Conflict Theory, and Grounded Theory.

In conducting Research, theory plays a significant role because it helps to set context and direction for research. Possible explanations and tentative hypotheses can also be derived from theory. In addition, it assists researchers in understanding context of the social issues, identifying problems and framing questions related to people and their experiences. In short, theory gives researchers a language to describe and explain social phenomena.

To select suitable theory/theories for a particular research, researchers can use as a guiding instrument either the topic of the research or key words in the research. If both do not work, researchers can also invent their own theory.

Ethics and Politics of Peace Research

Ethics is a moral philosophy that involves systematizing, defending and recommending concepts of right or wrong behaviour. It is associated with three general subject areas (1) *Metaethics*, which investigates where our ethical principles come from, their meaning and if they are merely social inventions; (2) *Normative Ethics* that takes on a more practical task that involves moral standards, which regulate right and wrong conduct (3) *Applied Ethics*, which involves examining specific controversial issues such as abortion, genocide, female genital mutilation, and environmental concerns.

Ethics is one of the components of a good research. Strong ethical thoughts, principles and actions should be the leading principles of researchers because they are responsible for their work, actions and research results. Thus, researchers should take maximum care so that their actions and results do not harm other human beings and their environment.

Researchers, therefore, must keep in mind possible ethical problems that may arise during the research and when the results are utilised.

In Peace Research, there are several ethical principles that should be considered including Honesty, Objectivity, Integrity, Carefulness in how one conducts research activities with informants, Openness, Confidentiality, Respect for intellectual property, Responsible Supervision, Respect for informants, Social Responsibility, Non-discrimination and Legality of all research issues as they may impact on informants, findings and those who might have access to research findings.

Review of Descriptive Statistics by Prof. Jim MacGregor

Tables and Graphs

Tables and graphs are one of the convenient means of condensing and packaging data. They compress, simplify and organize information and better show patterns like trends, differences and relationships. There are different kinds of tables and graphs. During this session, two types of tables were explained: **Frequency Table**, which presents grouped information and **Crosstabulation Table**, which is a frequency table that is used to present more than one variable. This table is one visual way of examining if two or more variables are related or not.

There are also different kinds of Graphs. One of them is **Histogram**, which is a way of illustrating a frequency distribution as a chart rather than as a table. The second one, **Time Series Plot** is a line graph of some variable plotted on the vertical axis (y-axis, ordinate) that changes over time. Time is plotted along the horizontal axis (x-axis, abscissa). It can convey different information about same research finding depending on the way it is presented. The other, **Scatter Plots** is a chart and similar to time series plots, except its horizontal axis may use any numerical variable but it doesn't have to be time. In the case of this chart, it is possible to add a trend line.

A table can be converted into a graph using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). This is quite important because in some cases graphs better present pattern than tables. To illustrate this case, a table that shows females live longer than males was presented. It was not easy to understand the presented information before giving a closer look. However, while same data was presented in a graph, it was much easier to communicate the information.

Variables and Observations

A Variable is a quantity (or quality) that can take on different values. For instance, Gender can be taken as an example, which has two values, Male and Female. These values can be numerically coded, for example, number 1 can represent Female and number 2 can represent Male. There are four kinds of variables - Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio. Each of these variables is explained in the following page:-

Level of Measurement	Characteristics of values	Arithmetic operations	Central tendency	Examples
Nominal	qualitative categories that are mutually exclusive & exhaustive	Count	mode	Gender, Region Name
Ordinal	can be placed in order of magnitude	Count, rank order	mode, median	Hardness of minerals, pleasantness of odors
Interval	can be placed on equal interval scale	Count, rank order, add and subtract	mode, median, arithmetic mean	IQ, Temperature
Ratio	can be placed on equal interval scale with a true zero	Count, rank order, add, subtract, multiply, divide	mode, median, arithmetic mean, geometric mean	Salary, age, program length

Presented by Prof. Jim MacGregor in the Peace Research Capacity Building Workshop, March 2009, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

To be aware of the distinctions between different types of variables is quite important for researchers because it determines the kind of statistics that they apply.

Summary of Measure

A summary measure is a means of summing up a distribution of values by expressing an important characteristic of the distribution as a single value. There are various types of summary measures. In this session, three types were discussed: measures of *central tendency*, of *variability* and of *position*.

Measures of Central Tendency

There are three commonly-used measures of central tendency. One of them is **Mean**, which is obtained by dividing the total sum by the total number of cases. **Median** is the other one, which is the middle value and the third one, **Mode** is the most common value. Each summary of measure can give different results for same data. This gives researchers the opportunity to manipulate impressions that can best suit their cases. With different variables, different summary measures apply. In the case of Nominal Variables, for instance, Mode is the only summary measure that applies. On the other hand, both Median and Mode apply for Ordinal Data. With numerical data, all mean, median and mode can apply.

Mean, Mode and Median will more or less be similar, if the distribution is approximately normal. If the distribution is skewed i.e. tilted towards one direction, however, the mean tends to be pulled to the direction of the skew. In such cases, the median may be the preferred kind of measurement. If the distribution is negatively skewed, the mean will tend to be lower than the median and if it is positively skewed the mean will tend to be higher than the median.

Measures of Positions or Location of Observations

Similar to the central tendency, there are different kinds of measures of positions or location, for instance, **Percentile** reflects the rank or position of an observation relative to the other observations in the distribution. The other one, **Quartiles** divides a distribution into four segments, each having the same number of observations (25th, 50th and 75th Percentile). They are also known as the first, second and third quartiles, respectively.

Variability of Distribution

In some cases, two distributions may have the same Mean while differing markedly in other important ways. For example, the Mean annual income for Denmark and the USA are about the same. However, a higher proportion of people live in poverty in the USA than in Denmark. There are also more rich people in the USA than Denmark. To reflect such kind of scenario, Range, which is the difference between the highest and the lowest values can be used. It is not, however, without its own shortcoming, which is being sensitive to extreme values and not representative of all values since most don't get a vote.

In cases where all numbers in a certain data are the same, the variability will be zero and all the numbers will be equal to the mean. The more the numbers differ from the overall mean, however, the more the variability in the distribution.

Research Paper Presentations by Trainees

Following the lectures, draft paper presentations resumed. Six more papers and one research proposal by PhD Fellows and Peace Researchers were presented. Similar to the previous day's session, extensive feedback was given for each presented paper. In this section, a brief report of each presented paper is presented as follows: -

Presentation Eight: Economic Dimensions and Conflict in Northern Uganda: A Probit Analysis. By Dr. Charles O Ayai.

The research paper attempted to measure statistically the probability of recurrence of conflict in Northern Uganda as a result of bad economic conditions and low rate of economic growth. It was based on two research hypotheses (1) If a region has low level of development, the higher the probability of recurrence of conflict and (2) If a region has a high rate of economic growth, the lower the probability of recurrence of conflict. Both primary and secondary data were collected to conduct the research. To analyze the data, STATA was used. Findings of the research indicated that both economic development and economic growth as independent variables are significant for the recurrence of conflict. Therefore, the probability of recurrence of conflict in the North is 0.69 while that of the South is 0.47 and the probability of recurrence of conflict in the North is 0.61 while in the South is 0.37.

Presentation Nine: The Role of Youths in the 2007/2008 Post Election Violence in Kenya. By Mr. Barasa E. Mangeni.

This research paper tried to explore responses for emerging questions from the Post Elections Crisis in Kenya. It also tried to capture the emerging conflict dynamics in the country with a view to understanding trends and contributing to possible solutions. The paper focused on the post elections crisis in Kenya due to a couple of reasons: the magnitude of violence experienced and the far reaching effects and the time in which this was experienced (Post elections). Accordingly, the research has the following research questions – (1) What were the different roles played by the youth during the 2007/8 political violence in Kenya? (2) Why did the youth take up the roles? In-depth interview was used as a means to collect data and content analysis to analyze the collected data. The findings of the research was not presented.

Presentation Ten: Impediments to Implementation of Peace Education Curriculum: A Case of Selected Public Universities in Kenya. By Dr. Mrs. Esther Chelule.

Dr. Chelule started her presentation by providing brief background about the research. In this regard, she said that the Kenyan system of education, having been revised by various Education Commissions since independence, has no courses on peace education. Peace Education is instead integrated in carrier-subjects such as Social Studies and Religious education that are offered in primary and secondary schools. In response to the 2007 post election violence, the Kenyan Ministry of Education & the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) rolled out Peace Education module in primary schools. The Kenyan public universities, however, do not yet offer Peace Education as a course, except as an elective at Masters Level. The research, therefore, aimed to identify and examine possible impediments to implementation of Peace Education in Kenyan public universities and give recommendations. Four universities were chosen for the research Questionnaire and Interviews were administered to the key informants from departments of Education in the universities and the Ministry of Education. Accordingly, findings of the research indicated that 75 % of the universities studied do not offer Peace Education and 25% offer it as an elective.

Presentation Eleven: The Cross-Border Effect of Rwandese Refugees on Political Conflicts in the Great Lakes Region (1959-2000). By Patrick Leo Kamau Magero.

In the background section of his research, Mr. Magero explained that the Rwandan historical conflict and the 1994 genocide experience make Rwanda a critical country in the study of Great Lakes Region conflicts and conflict system. The region generates and hosts a large refugee population. Literatures that relate refugees to conflict focus on issues like conflicts as generators of refugees, refugees as victims of conflicts and the need for humanitarian assistance to refugees. The issue of refugees and their effect on the cross-border political conflicts has not been given adequate attention. The particular research, therefore, examined the cross-border political conflicts in the Great Lakes region vis-à-vis refugees' influence, taking the case of Rwandese refugees. Having its basis in Conflict Systems Theory, the research used both primary and secondary instruments to collect data. The main findings of the research indicated that Rwandese refugees have influenced

political conflicts in Burundi, Uganda, and Rwanda, and are instrumental in conflict generation and protraction.

Presentation Twelve: Dynamism of Conflict in Kano: Response to A Threatened Identity. By Sister Jacinta Chiamaka Ifeoma.

In her presentation, Sister Jacinta started by providing a brief background about the research. In relation to this, she said that in Kano, one of the oldest cities in Nigeria, both settlers and host lived in Peace until 1953 when the first host-settler violent conflict erupted in the city. Since then, Kano has become a volcano waiting to erupt at any moment. The research aspired to find explanation not only for the volatile nature of Kano since 1953, but also for the dynamism of conflict in the city. To that end the research examined the settlement patterns and policies in Kano up till 1953, analyzed the causes and nature of host settler conflict in the city between 1953 and 1995, and assessed existing coping mechanisms in Kano. The research assumed that the conflicts in Kano were largely the result of divisive policies of the colonial master on patterns of settlement, and the conflicts since the 1980s are mostly religious. The research relied on primary (archive) and secondary sources and used qualitative data analysis. Findings of the research, at the preliminary stage indicate that population inflow became the source of anxiety for the Kanawa and the Igbo were dominating the economic sector. From the 1980s, the population inflow turned from that of economic, and by extension political domination to religious threat.

Presentation Thirteen: Formation and organization of Political Parties and Prospects of Democratic Consolidation and sustainable Peace in East Africa. By Cosmas Nkhara Bahali.

The central argument of this paper was that the manners in which political parties are formed and organized helps determine the character and quality of democracy, as well as the possibility for democratic consolidation and sustainable peace. This argument was informed by democratization theory which claims that nature of political parties' formation and organization is essential to democratic consolidation and sustainable peace. This study aimed to identify similarities and differences of formation and organization of Political Parties in Tanzania and Kenya. It also established connections between formation and organization of Political Parties and democratic consolidation and sustainable Peace in East Africa. Thus, this research was based on three research questions, (1) How are political parties formed and organized in East Africa? (2) How does formation and organization of political parties contribute to democratic consolidation and sustainable peace in East Africa? (3) What is the role of security forces in democratic process? Case Study was used as major research methodology to select the countries to be studied.

Unlike the other presented papers, the following presentation was still a research proposal. The researcher was given the chance to present it in order to assist her in the stage of developing it into a research paper. The title of the Proposal was, "**Challenges of Peace Building Initiatives in Kenya after the December 2007 General Elections**". It was presented by Dr. Susan Kilonzo and brief summary the proposal is presented below.

In her background, Dr. Kilonzo stated that the 2007-08 Kenyan post-election violence brought to the surface deep-seated ethnic suspicions, antipathy, jealousy and outright

hatred which in turn led to diverse effects, disrupting the peace of the country. From the chaotic scenes of the post-election violence, it is now evident that Kenyans are not 'one people' as they want to wish or they are a diverse people living together in a geographic unit. There are quite a number of strategies that were put in place to support the peace building process. However, only some of these efforts yielded positive results.

Therefore, her research attempts to explore the peace initiatives that have so far sought to address the Kenyan violence and its impacts, while focusing on the sustainability of these peace initiatives as Kenya approaches 2012 general election. The research is qualitative that will use cross-sectional as well as longitudinal research approaches. Relevant published and unpublished literature and online materials will be used as source of data. Three regions, which are affected by the 2007/08 violence, are purposively selected from Nyanza and Western Provinces. In-depth oral interview is the main data collection method. Preliminary literature reviewed indicate that there is a need to link the pre- and post-election violence as observed from 1992 through 2007 to ethnic issues and use it as a basis of examining the effectiveness of peace building initiatives.

Day Three: Wednesday, March 18, 2009

Sources and Selection of Data by Dr. Pamela Machakanja

In research, there are three types of data: - Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. Primary Data is generated by the researcher. Thus, the researcher has control over the production and analysis of data. This puts the researcher in the position to judge quality of data and identify gaps for follow-up. Secondary Data is generated by another researcher, which is one step far from data. Examples of such kind of data are books, government reports, speeches, archived data sets and journals. The third type of data, Tertiary Data is analyzed by another researcher, for example, research reports and census reports. Such kind of data should be treated with caution because the researcher is two steps far from original data.

Data can be presented into forms, Words and Numbers. Words are narrative representations, which can be used at three different levels - during data collection, analysis and reporting. On the other hand, Numbers are numerical summaries, statistics and tables that can be used soon after collecting data, during data analysis or reporting results.

Similarly, there are also three kinds of sources of data. The first kind is found at Natural Social settings, which operate at three different levels: Micro, Meso and Macro. The Micro level includes individuals, small groups and social episodes or individual events. The Meso level encompasses organizations, communities, crowds and social movements. The Macro level comprises social institutions, social structures, nations and multinational bodies at global levels. The second source of data is derived from Semi-natural settings, which encompass case study situations that characterize individuals as informants, their histories and identities in different social settings. The third source of data is from Artificial Settings such as laboratory settings where experiments are carried out.

In conducting research, Population is one of the fundamental elements, which is an aggregate of all cases that conform to some designated set of criteria. Population elements are single members or units of a people, social actions, events, places, or time. A population can represent, for example, citizens of a country at a particular time; first-year university students at a particular university; telephone subscribers in a particular city; people of a particular age; all the issues in a newspaper published over a twelve-month period; or only articles in these newspapers that report on domestic or political violence.

A Sample is a selection of subjects or informants from a population. An ideal sample is one that provides a perfect representation of the whole population. The relationship between the size of a sample and the size of a population is called Sampling Ratio. With given limited research resources sampling reduces costs. It can also increase the breath of study coverage. The aim of having a sample is to draw a sample in which the value of sample characteristics is similar to those represented by the population.

There are two major types of sampling procedures, Probability Sample, which gives every element (individual) an equal chance of being selected and Non-Probability Sample, which does not give every individual or subject an equal chance of being selected. In selecting samples, researchers need to consider the following points (1) likely bias of the research method and (2) accuracy of estimates of population parameters. In addition, there are

common questions researchers should ask themselves like “How big should my sample be” and “What proportion of the population does the sample represent?”

The degree to which a particular sample is able to estimate the true population parameter is referred to as a concept of accuracy. In some cases, a sample value can be inaccurate to the extent that it deviates from the population value, which is called a sampling error. There is also a systematic error of a particular sampling method, which is called a sampling bias. Errors affect the capacity of the researcher to estimate population parameters. Sampling errors can influence the research results in different ways. Research should aim at reducing the levels of sampling errors by using more probability sampling techniques.

Methods of Sampling

There are different sampling methods, which include Single-Stage probability sampling (which is done randomly and gives the same chance of selection), Single Stage non-probability (which is accidental, highly unrepresentative of any population, and mainly uses volunteers.), Quota Sampling (which requires researchers to identify a set of criteria relevant to the research topic and decide on numbers to be selected in each category, for example, equal numbers in each category or proportional to incidence in population.) Judgmental or purposive sampling (it is based on strategic judgments and decisions informed by theoretical considerations.) Snowball/network/chain referral/ reputational sampling (it is a system of locating social networks like friendship or organizational networks.)

The other kind of sampling, which was extensively discussed, was Theoretical Sampling, which is “a process of data collection for generating theory. The analyst or researcher collects, codes and analyses data and decides what data to collect next and where to find it, in order to develop theory as issues emerge” (Glaser and Strauss, 1967:45). In short, it is a process in which researchers collect, code and analyze data in a continuous process. This kind of sampling is used in qualitative research and is heavily informed by the grounded theory (Glaser and Strauss, 1967). Decisions about sample size are made progressively. Initial cases are selected according to the theoretical purposes they serve-further cases are added on to facilitate development of emerging theory.

In theoretical Sampling, there are two key concepts, Theoretical Saturation and Slices of Data. The first one, Theoretical Saturation, refers to adding cases until no further insights are obtained. The other, Slices of Data, refers to different kinds of data that give the researcher different views or vantage points from which to understand a category and develop its properties. A variety of slices is desirable to stimulate theory development. The challenge is, however, selecting the appropriate slices and deciding their numbers. In this case, representativeness is not relevant.

Introduction to SPSS by Professor Jim MacGregor

Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) is software researchers can use to analyze collected data. Similar to other computer programmes, it has different commands including File, View, Data, Transform, Analyze, and Graphs. One of the widely discussed commands was **File Command**, which has different sub-commands like New, Open, Open Database...etc. Under each command, there are sub-commands and each sub-

command has extension sub-commands. The command Open, for instance, has the following sub-commands; Data Editor, Syntax, Output and Script. Among these sub-commands, Data Editor has two views - Data View and Variable View. Syntax Editor, on the other hand lists commands the computer uses to run its Programmes. The other sub-command, Output Window, is generated by syntax editor. Out of these, Data Editor and the Output are one of the major sub-commands researchers use frequently.

Data Command was the other one that was discussed extensively. This command has different sub-commands like Define Variable Properties, Copy Data Properties, Sort Cases, Split File, and Aggregate. Furthermore, a brief explanation was also given about **Transform Command**, which helps researchers to transform data in different ways. The fourth command that was discussed was, **Analyze Command**, which assists researchers to analyze gathered data. Different sub-commands are available under this command and Regression is one of the powerful ones.

This command also offers us different ways of presenting analyzed data. For instance, there are different types of graphs like **Bar Graphs**, which is used for plotting nominal or ordinal categories on x-axis and frequencies, Counts, Percentages on y-axis. The other graph is **Histogram**, which is normally used to plot a discrete scale variable on the x-axis and frequency on the y-axis. There is also **Line Graph**, which is often used to show the change in a variable over time, for example, exchange stock market index and mean temperature. Other types of graphs are also available like **Scatterplot** and **Boxplots**.

Basic Data Transformations

Transforming variables from higher to lower levels of measurement is an important aspect of quantitative data analysis. To transform variables, researchers can use different ways. One of these ways is using different commands available in SPSS programme. In this regard, the command, **Transform** can be used.

Group Work

In this session, the trainees formed six groups and practiced what they have been thought about qualitative and quantitative research methods (from data collection to analysis). Each group has taken a research, which is underway by one of the group members and reflected on key aspects to strengthen the various stages of the research process; Key Words in Research, Research Topic, Research Objectives, Research Questions, Literature Review Sources, Conceptual Framework, Methodology (Research Design, Sampling, Instruments, and Data Sources), Results (Data Management and Data Analysis), Conclusions/Recommendations, Possible/Challenges/Limitations, and Possible Future Research.

Group Three was the first group that reflected on a research entitled, “**Interventions for Sexually Abused Female Children in Conflict Areas of Uganda: A Case of Gulu District**” Key words identified in this research were Interventions, Sexually Abused, and Conflict Areas. Members of the group also offered different recommendations to strengthen the research such as changing the topic because the referred sexually abused children in the research are no longer children rather young women. It was also pointed out that the gender dimension was missing in the Literature Review. Thus, it was suggested

to include it to improve the quality of the research. In the Methodology section, it was pointed out that the quantitative research design needs to be strengthened. In this regard, Snowball Sampling can be used in addition to Purposive Sampling. Furthermore, emotional experiences was identified as one of the possible challenges in conducting the research.

The next group that presented its reflections was Group Two. The topic of the research was, **“The Catholic Church and Conflict Management in Igboland During the Nigerian Civil War”**. Key Concepts identified were dynamism, conflict and identity. Different comments were given to the research, for instance, it was said that the general objective did not communicate what the research aimed to achieve, did not reflect the temporal aspect and there were no linkages between the objectives and the topic. The other comment given indicated that research questions were missing. In the process of data collection, it was stated that the research needs to draw some data from the communities concerned and archives. Regarding expected challenges in conducting the research, ethnic and cultural issues encountered during data collection and analysis was identified.

The third group that presented its reflection was Group one, which examined the research entitled, **“Boundary Dispute in Post Apartheid South Africa: A Critical Analysis of Bushbuckridge, Matatele and Khutsong Cases”**. The following key words were identified; Boundary, Dispute, and Post Apartheid South Africa. Members of the group gave different feedbacks such as considering the boundary dispute as a dependent variable, apartheid, and colonialism as independent variables. In addition, it was said that the Theoretical Framework needs to discuss key literature/theories on democratic theory, and debate between functional planning and territorial planning model. Furthermore, the importance of including more research works in the area of Boundary in the literature review section was emphasized. For data collection, qualitative interviews with thematic content analysis, and purposive sampling were recommended.

The next group that presented its reflections was Group Four on the research entitled, **“Towards an Understanding of Challenges to Post-Conflict Peace Building: A Case of Natural Resource Distribution in the Sudan”**. Key issues identified in this research were Sudan Conflict, Resource Distribution, and Oil. A number of comments were also given like making the objectives of the research more specific, narrowing the focus of the research on issues such as resource distribution or the case of oil in Southern Sudan and then looking into how it connects with other explanations such as religious, ethnic and nationalism factors. The other comment given stated that being 1972 Addis Treaty the focal point of the research makes it difficult to justify what happened before the mentioned time and afterwards. In addition, different recommendations were given on the literature review section of the research such as adding more literature in the area of oil and conflict. With regards to the Theoretical Framework, it was suggested to include theories that look into aspects such as social and cultural issues instead of using Greed Grievance Theory, which will only focus on economic aspects.

Group five was the following to present its reflections on a research paper entitled, **“Oil Companies and Compliance with Nigeria’s National Policy on the Environment: Pathway to Peace in the Niger Delta”**. After going through the research, the first comment the group members provided focused on the topic of the research, which they

said should include violence as a variable. The Literature Review was the other area commented on, i.e., no single publication was used to show the link between environmental policy implementation and conflict. Besides, all the cited writers are local and seem to be subjective, and the researcher was also aggressive in some instances. The group members, therefore, recommended the researcher to refer other authors, who wrote on the subject matter. Regarding the Conceptual Framework, it was suggested that including Theories that address Environmental security and relative deprivation would be helpful. Lastly, the researcher was advised to include Discourse Analysis as part of his data analysis methods.

The last group that presented its reflection was Group Six, which looked at a research paper, “**The Concept of Equality and Access to Land in Cameroon**”. The Literature Review section of the research was the first area the group members gave comment on. In this regard, they underlined the need to capture theoretical and empirical aspects. Furthermore, they recommended the researcher to include Marxist Political Theory as well as Gender and Conflict Theories in the Theoretical Framework section. The expectation that large scale land owners may not be willing to give interview was identified as one of the challenges of the research. In addition, different questions were raised by the group members like, “Why do you need Purposive sampling for the research? Is it the law or its implementation that hinders equal allocation of land?”

Following the group presentations, the trainees reflected on the overall process of the training session in the last three days of the workshop. In the first reflection, it was indicated that interaction especially between Peace Researchers and PhD candidates was good. The individual presentations and the group work sessions were also indicated as very helpful to the learning process of the trainees. Among the training sessions, the introduction to SPSS was identified as very helpful because it has added to the researchers existing knowledge as well as contributed to building their confidence in using the software for data analysis.

Day Four, Thursday, 18 March 2009

Qualitative Research: Grounded Theory and Data Analysis by Dr. Pamela Machakanja

Grounded Theory is a systematic qualitative method in social science research where the focus is on generating theory from data in the process of doing fieldwork. It is a process of collecting and analyzing data using codes, concepts and categories. In other words, hypotheses and concepts are systematically worked out in relation to the data during the course of the research. In the process of developing Grounded Theory, it is important to identify key words that represent major thematic issues emerging during data gathering.

There are nine cyclical stages in developing Grounded Theory: -

1. Collect Data – develop codes and categories that illuminate and fit the data
2. Categories are ‘saturated’ meaning further development of categories until research is confident about the relevance and range of categories for the research setting
3. Abstraction – general formulation of the categories as well as specifying the criteria for inclusion in the category
4. Theoretical Reflection – researcher thinks of further instances to be subsumed in the category
5. Sensitivity to connection between emerging general categories and other relevant categories. E.g. Political violence and social settings.
6. Awareness of connections between categories developed in the previous stage – hypotheses development about links
7. Establish conditions in which there connections emerge (the conditions can be social setting, time or where the people are currently situated. This means the emerging issues and explanation of those issues and events should be contextualized.)
8. Explore implications of emerging theoretical issues for other pre-existing schemes of people’s experiences, events and actions.
9. Test or critique emerging issues among categories as a way of testing validity of connections

In Qualitative Research, Data Analysis is a cyclical process informed by Grounded Theory, which involves data collection, data reduction, data analysis as well as developing themes and typology construction. In this process, gathering quality information is very important, which is determined by how data was gathered and managed. In order to gather quality data, asking the right questions and capturing as much information as possible are quite important.

There are two important activities in qualitative data analysis, Coding and Category. Coding involves use of concepts, labels attached to happenings, events. Category, on the other hand, is a more abstract notion under which concepts are grouped together. Qualitative data analysis starts by coding each incident in the data into as many categories as possible. Categories emerge as data emerges.

Coding in Grounded Theory

There are three phases of Coding in Grounded Theory: Open Coding, Axial Coding and Selective Coding. Open Coding means breaking data down into categories and sub-categories. It involves expressing researchers' observation using sentence/s, paragraph/s and giving each idea or event a name representing a phenomenon. The second phase, Axial Coding is used to find relationships between sub-groups and categories. It is done by using, "Coding Paradigm" which involves thinking about possible causal conditions, contexts, action/interaction strategies used to respond to phenomenon. A core category is then selected and a descriptive narrative constructed about it. This type of coding describes properties of categories, searching for conditions, causes and consequences, searching for strategies and interactions, and building relations between categories. Selective Coding, the final phase, is a process of developing a theory from the interrelationships of the categories identified in the axial coding.

SPSS Quantitative Data Analysis by Prof. Jim MacGregor

Testing Differences between Two Groups

There are different ways of testing differences between two groups. One of them is, **Independent Samples T-Test**. This test can be done using SPSS and its command is - Analyze – Compare Means – Independent Samples T-Test. To demonstrate the case, an example, where there are twenty cases and two variables (Gender and Salary) was used. Then, the output was presented in two tables. This example demonstrated, one of the key issues in Statistics, which allows researchers to calculate how likely could differences occur (Big difference) while there is no difference in reality.

The other test is, **Paired Sample Test**, which is using a "before and after" design and compares measures taken at Time 1 and at Time 2 on the same person. This type of test is used to test whether there is a significant change in test performance between the pre-treatment test and the post-treatment test. This kind of test allows for a more sensitive comparison. Such kind of test can be used in Medical or Evaluation Research, to measure the effects of some treatment or intervention.

Testing Difference among more than Two Groups

To test differences among more than two groups/variables, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is used. ANOVA allows analyzing more than two levels as well as more than one independent variables. ANOVA that uses one independent variable is known as, "Oneway ANOVA". It can be used to test whether there is a significant difference. The Command in SPSS is - Command – Analyze – Compare Means – Oneway Anova. The other one that uses more than one independent variable is termed as "Factorial Analysis of Variance."

The other two topics, which were discussed in this session, were Correlation and Regression. **Correlation** is a way of looking at association between different variables. Its

command in SPSS is as follows: Analyze - Correlate. **Regression**, on the other hand involves the use of a single dependent variable measured at ordinal, interval or ratio level as well as one or more independent variables, with at least one measured at the ordinal, interval or ratio level. An example, which shows the association between Cigarette consumption and lung cancer, was used. Then, it was explained that the example does not show if one is the cause for the other rather the existence of relationship between the two variables.

Day Five: Friday, March 20, 2009

Practice Session on SPSS

In the morning session, the trainees practiced how to use SPSS.

Closing Ceremony

The first session of the closing ceremony was devoted to reflections of workshop participants on the overall process of the workshop. Accordingly, the participants highlighted the following points as strong aspects of the workshop: the richness of the content of the workshop, allocation of significant time during the workshop for Research methodology, analytic aspect of research and SPSS, and designing the workshop based on the learning needs of trainees. On the other hand, it was suggested that UPEACE Africa Programme should organize such kinds of workshops not only in English but also in other African Languages like Swahili to reach more people in Africa.

The reflections of the participants were followed by filling post evaluation forms by workshop participants.





Finally, Dr. Jean-Bosco Butera, Director of the Africa Programme of UPEACE made closing remarks. He first thanked the participants for taking part in the Workshop and interacting with the Rector and the IDRC team. He also underlined the significance of participants' confirmation about the importance of such kind of training and reconfirming to publish in the APCJ. In addition, he said that the Africa Programme is pleased to see some of the Peace Researchers already start doing their PhDs. Finally, he expressed his gratitude again to IDRC for financially supporting the Programme.





Proposal Presentation for Establishing Africa's Peace Research Network





Following the closing remarks, Mr. Patrick Magero presented a proposal to establish Africa's Peace Researchers' Network. The idea of establishing the network was raised during the Peace Research Training Workshop in March 2008. According to Mr. Magero's presentation, the mission of the network was to develop and foster a critical mass of peace researchers in Africa, who will combine both academic and practical experiences to search for solutions to conflicts in Africa and develop new strategies that will facilitate lasting peace. (Please find the full proposal on Annex Three)






VI. Annexes

Annex One: Participants' Profile

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Annex Two: Agenda

Day One – Monday, March 16, 2009

07:00 – 8:15 – Breakfast

8:15 – 8:30 - Participant Pick-up from the Hilton Hotel to UNCC

08:30 – 9:30 - Registration

09:30 – 9:35 - Welcome Remarks – *Dr. Jean Bosco Butera*
Director, UPEACE Africa Programme

09:35 – 09:40 - Remarks by Mr. John J. Maresca, Rector, UPEACE

09:40 – 09:45 – Remarks by Brent Herbert Copley, Director of Social and Economic
Policy Program, IDRC, Ottawa

09:45 – 09:50 – Remarks by Ms. Rita Bowry, Senior Program Specialist, IDRC
Training and Awards Program, Ottawa

09:50 – 10:30 – Introduction on Workshop Evaluation

10:30 – 11:00 - GROUP PHOTO AND TEA BREAK

11:00 – 12:00- Introduction of the workshop and Participant's self-introduction
(*Dr. Elias Cheboud*)

12:00 – 12:30 –Paper Presentation

Mr. Fidelis Allen

12:30 – 13:00–Paper Presentation

Mrs. Olajumoke Yacob-Haliso

13:00 – 14:00 – LUNCH

14:00 –14:30 –Paper Presentation

Mr. Maxie J. Muvonge

14:30 –15:00 –Paper Presentation

Ms. Njageb Ann Rita Karim

15:00 – 15:30 - Paper Presentation

Mr. Stephen Langole

15:30 – 16:00 - TEA BREAK

16:00- 16:30 - Paper Presentation

Dr. Esther Chelule

16:30 – 17:00 - Paper Presentation

Mr. Esibo S. Omaada

17:00 – 17:30 - Paper Presentation

Mrs. Penine Uwimbabazi

17:30 – 17:45 – General reflection of the day

07:00 – 09:00 - Reception (Inauguration of Africa Peace and Conflict Journal),
Hilton Hotel, Harrar Grill

Day Two: Tuesday, March 17, 2009

- 09:00 – 10:30 - Theory and Research Short Background (Dr. Pamela Machakanja)
- The Meaning of Methodology (Professor Jim MacGregor and Dr. Pamela Machakanja)
 - Ethics and Politics, (Dr. Pamela Machakanja)

10:30 – 11:00 - Tea Break

- 11:00 – 13:00 - Qualitative and Quantitative Research Designs and associated Ethics (Dr. Pamela Machakanja)
- Qualitative and Quantitative Measurement and associated Ethics (Professor Jim MacGregor)
 - ✓ Parts of measurement process.
 - ✓ Reliability and Validity.
 - ✓ Levels of measurement.
 - ✓ Index construction.
 - ✓ Scales.

13:00 – 14:00 - Lunch

14:00 – 14:30 - Paper Presentation

Dr. Charles Ayai

14:30 – 15:00 – Paper Presentation

Mr. Barasa E. Mangeni

15:00 – 15:30 – Paper Presentation

Ms. Susan Kilonzo

15:30 – 16:00 – TEA BREAK

16:00 – 16:30 – Proposal Presentation

Mr. Patrick Leo Kamau Magero

16:30 – 17:00 – Paper Presentation

Reverend Sister Jacinta Nwaka

17:00 – 17:30 – Paper Presentation

Mr. Cosmas N. Babali

Day Three: Wednesday, March 18, 2009

09:00 – 10:30 - Qualitative and Quantitative Sampling associated Ethics
(Dr. Pamela Machakanja and Professor Jim MacGregor)

- ✓ No probability Sampling.
- ✓ Probability Sampling
- ✓ Ethical Survey.

10:30 -11:00 - Tea Break

11:00 – 13:00 – Analysis (Dr. Pamela Machakanja and Professor Jim MacGregor)

- ✓ Dealing with Data
- ✓ Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis: Similarities
- ✓ Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis: Differences

13:00 – 14:00 – Lunch

14:00 – 15:30 - Introduction to SPSS Programme (Professor Jim MacGregor)

15:30 – 16:00 – Tea Break

16:00 – 17:30 – Practical Application on SPSS Programme (Professor Jim MacGregor)

Day Four: Thursday, March 19, 2009

09:00 – 10:30 - Qualitative data (Dr. Pamela Machakanja)

- ✓ Open coding
- ✓ Axial coding
- ✓ Selective coding
- ✓ Analytic Memo Writing
- ✓ Successive Approximation
- ✓ Illustrative Method
- ✓ Analytic Comparison
- ✓ Domain Analysis
- ✓ Ideal types
- ✓ Event Structure Analysis
- ✓ What is Missing: Importance of Negative Evidence

10:30 – 11:00 – Tea Break

11:00 – 13:00 - Quantitative Data (Professor Jim MacGregor)

- ✓ Results with One Variable
- ✓ Results with Two Variables
- ✓ Results with More than Two Variables
- ✓ Inferential Statistics
- ✓ Content Analysis.
- ✓ Existing Statistics and Secondary Analysis
- ✓ Issues of Inference and Theory Testing.
- ✓ Ethical Issues.
- ✓

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00 – 17:30 – City Tour

Day Five: Friday, March 20, 2009

09:00 – 10:30 - Practice/Application (Both Qualitative and Quantitative Approach)

10:30 – 11:00 – Tea Break

11:00 – 13:00 Practice/Application (Both Qualitative and Quantitative Approach)

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00 – 15:00 Reflection

15:00 – 16:00 – Evaluation
- Closing Ceremony

Annex Three: Proposal for Establishing Africa Peace Research Network

Background to the Network

The African continent has been dogged by conflicts which manifest themselves in a variety of ways. The conflicts witnessed have significant effect on both development and human security in the continent. It has come to the continent's realization that a significant number of researchers, policy specialists, advocacy and capacity building agents come from outside Africa or have been trained outside the continent. While such exterior resource is important, often it fails to capture the totality of the African experience and often distorts the true African picture and situation. The failure to capture the African experience in the discourse of African conflicts as well as their management has continually opened a window through which conflicts and peace processes have been detached from the African reality with negative consequences in management and resolution processes. Therefore, this presents an urgent need for the continent to have a critical mass of thinkers and researchers on matters of peace who can effectively articulate issues for Africa in the epistemological debate on the causes and conditions for the protraction of conflicts in the continent as well as factors that will foster peace in Africa.

The idea of developing a network of peace researchers came out of the UPEACE-IDRC Peace Research Training Workshop that took place in Addis Ababa-Ethiopia in March 2008. Participant of this workshop while identifying with the aforementioned challenge agreed to forge a way forward and partake in the consolidation of a critical mass of peace researchers, who will research, engage in policy analysis, advance peace advocacy and capacity building, and engage in interaction forums to create a body of knowledge that will contribute to peaceful coexistence and realization of peace in the Continent. This is among the many strategies needed to generate the much needed knowledge on conflict and peace in Africa from an African perspective which is increasingly being recognized as requisite in the conflict resolution processes.

Vision:

Africa, a continent experiencing sustainable peace and prosperity.

Mission

To develop and foster a critical mass of peace researchers in Africa who will combine both academic and practical experiences to search for solutions to conflicts in Africa and develop new strategies that will facilitate lasting peace.

Main Objective

To develop a world class African Peace Think Tank

Specific Objectives:

- To provide opportunities for discourse within and facilitate interaction with researchers and practitioners from within and outside the African continent.

- To enhance sharing of available opportunities for furthering knowledge in the area of peace and conflict.
- To develop appraise concepts and paradigms that will give new direction to peace and development process in Africa.
- To facilitate development of peace research themes and facilitate the research process.
- To facilitate publishing of Articles, papers and reports generated from within the network.
- To organize workshops and conferences to discuss pertinent issues on peace and security, and disseminate research findings.
- To develop strategies to facilitate positive and effective utilization of knowledge received.
- To explore capacity building opportunities for network members and upcoming peace scholars.

Rationale:

The Network is composed of young researchers who will be a long term peace resource to the continent. The Network will ensure that the members continue to engage in peace research as well as debate on pertinent issues facing peace research in Africa.

The Network is composed of members who are from different academic background and have different social, political and organizational experiences. Therefore, the Network will bring out the multidisciplinary approach to peace research and scholarship in Africa.

The Network will foster and perpetuate the initiative of UPEACE-IDRC of networking as well as training peace researchers. This network is conceived to foster networking process of the peace researchers trained by UPEACE and facilitate the tracing process of their progress beyond the three years training program.

Structure of the Network

At the moment the Network’s operation will be facilitated by the Peace Research Coordinator and a Resource Person. There is need to have an Assistant Coordinator who will among other duties take up the coordination responsibilities in the absence of the Coordinator.

Each country represented in the Addis Ababa training will be requested to present one member to the steering committee. This will be the policy making organ for the network, while the Coordinator and his Assistant become the facilitators of the Network in collaboration with the Resource Person and the Four Group Leaders.

The network members will select experienced and competent people outside the network who share the same interests of the network to become the Network Advisory Board. UPEACE as the mother of this initial idea will foster the network and facilitated its organization and continue to collaborate when the network becomes a full-fledged network.

Proposed Activities

- To establish an operational coordination point for the network.
- To develop a network forum to discuss emerging issues on peace and security in Africa.

- To create and foster an interaction forum for peace practitioners and academicians from the continent.
- To organize Seminars, conferences and workshops for dissemination purposes.
- To take part in peace building and conflict resolution processes.
- To advance policy research, development of policy briefs and advocacy on matters of peace and security.
- To organize training and capacity building programmes.

Immediate Plans

The establishment of an operation and coordination point.

This will entail setting up an office. The Network is considering entering a memorandum of understanding with an established organization (AFRICA PEACE FORUM or any other) to host the Network on a temporary basis. To this effect, the Network will contribute to Rent, Electricity, Water, Refreshments (tea and coffee), and salary for the Office Assistant, Secretary and Accountant.

The coordination office will be equipped with:

1. Two desks and four chairs
2. Two Laptops, Duplex Printer with copier and scanner, stationary, Wireless Telephone, Internet.

The network proposes to have honoraria for the coordinating team to facilitate their devotion of time and energy in the running of the Network.

Structural Support

The network will circulate concepts to willing donors to offer support both to the secretariat and the network activities.