



**Summary workshop report:**  
**Africa Regional Study Group Meeting on**  
**Strengthening the Role of Parliaments**  
**in Conflict and Post-conflict Situations**  
**(Nairobi, 11-12 June 2005)**

As part of the Africa regional preparatory process for the UNDP Global Conference on Strengthening Parliaments in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations, UNDP and WSP International convened a regional study group meeting in Nairobi, Kenya (at the Holiday Inn) on 11-12 June 2005.

The Global Conference on Strengthening Parliaments in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations is an initiative of UNDP's Global Parliamentary Strengthening Programme, a collaboration of the Government of Belgium and UNDP. The purpose of the Conference, which will be convened in Brussels in early 2006, is to discuss the role of parliaments in conflict and post-conflict situations and to put forward recommendations on how that role may be better supported by the international community.

Throughout 2005, UNDP and its partners are preparing for the Conference through an intensive, global preparatory process. The Africa regional preparatory process is being undertaken in partnership with WSP International and includes case studies on the following countries: Burundi, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Zimbabwe.

The purpose of the 11-12 June study group meeting was to review the findings of the case studies, review the recommendations arising from the case studies, discuss experiences from other post-conflict situations in Africa, and develop regional-level recommendations regarding the role of parliaments and international assistance to parliaments in conflict/post-conflict situations.

The final agenda (which evolved during the course of the workshop) is attached as Annex 1. The final list of participants is attached as Annex II.

Day 1

The first day of the workshop comprised (i) presentations by the case study authors, followed by comments and questions from other participants, and (ii) presentations by two UNDP personnel on the parliaments in DR Congo and Congo-Brazzaville, followed by comments and questions from other participants. Given the Rwanda case study authors' inability to attend the meeting, Koenraad van Brabant, WSP's Programme Director, presented that case study's findings. Mr. van Brabant also introduced and prefaced the case studies presented on the parliaments in the northeastern and northwestern regions of Somalia (WSP will be producing a consolidated case study on Somalia at a later date).

Some of the issues arising from the Liberia presentation (by Ezekiel Pajibo) included:

- MPs' lack of requisite skills and expertise
- The part-time, poorly paid nature of their positions
- Lack of resources for constituency outreach, e.g., no constituency offices, etc.
- The dearth of professional secretariat staff in the parliament
- Parliament's failure to fulfill its oversight role over the executive branch, e.g., not challenging the Government in budget debates on the lack of funding for social services, etc.
- The need for electoral process reform, not least given the large numbers of displaced people

Issues arising in the subsequent comments and questions session included:

- The need for Parliament to have and control its own (guaranteed) budget
- Adequate compensation for MPs
- Competent technical staff for MPs, committees, etc. (answerable to MPs and not the Executive)
- Perception challenges – ensuring that Parliament is not seen as self-serving, that MPs are not deemed to be overpaid or lazy
- Occasionally excessive focus by donors on CSOs (civil society) can sometimes undermine Parliament's role
- In times of crisis, the political space for civil society shrinks, increasing the importance of Parliament in representing citizens
- Parliaments need to play a meaningful role in socio-economic development, including having a voice in donors' poverty alleviation and related programs (as well as PRSP strategies, etc.)

Some of the issues arising from the Rwanda presentation (by Koenraad van Brabant of WSP) included:

- Hutu/Tutsi ethnic tensions exacerbated by considerable regional tensions in the country
- Parliament played no role in the 1990-93 Arusha peace process
- Parliament's role marked by emergence of the Speaker as a key genocidaire in 1994
- Up until 1994, Rwanda views very favorably by donors and other international actors, with no shortage of development assistance; however, this belied the brewing crisis
- Political parties espoused divisionist ideologies
- Political parties' representativeness constrained by party list ranking system, which undermines ties to constituencies
- Current international support is unsparing but very uncoordinated

Issues arising in the subsequent comments and questions session included:

- Diversity as critical factor in conflict: causes people to organize themselves, sometimes to ill ends
- In crisis/conflict, security concerns become paramount, leading to human rights abuses and less respect for rule of law, etc.

- Rwanda's 49% female participation in Parliament – highest female ratio in the world (and female MPs play key role in political processes).

Some of the issues arising from the Sierra Leone presentation (by Pallo Banguura) included:

- Parliaments are not only institutions but are about people, human nature and power
- In Sierra Leone, Britain established a pattern of governance, including parliamentary processes, though this undermined by a mentality of de facto constitutional monarchy after independence
- Coups d'etat not merely military rebellions, but also connected to maneuverings of the political elite
- Recent elections undertaken in midst of massive displacement and dislocation
- All recent elections "have been stolen" thus undermining parliament's legitimacy
- One should not consider "conflict" and "post-conflict" timeframes; rather a continuous spectrum of human and political (power) behavior

Issues arising in the subsequent comments and questions session included:

- Challenges of post-colonial state formation in the context of regional/ethnic/tribal/clan-oriented cleavages
- Identity: how to address multiple identities (regional, ethnic, etc.) and simultaneously inculcate a national identity
- Role of regional bodies, including parliamentary forums, in conflict prevention and recovery (ECOMOG, IGAD, SADC, etc.)
- Parliament's potential as a space for turning ethnic conflict/tension into political disputes (rather than violence and bloodshed)

Some of the issues arising from the Zimbabwe presentation (by Cyril Ndebele) included:

- Parliament is generally scorned in Zimbabwe today
- Fact of legacy of British colonial-era parliamentary system should be as positive legacy, even if the former system perpetuated white-only rule
- Parliament's representativeness gives it a pivotal role and right to speak for the people
- Recent parliamentary reform initiatives included situational analysis, which showed limited awareness by MPs of their constitutional rights , prerogatives and privileges vis-à-vis oversight of the Executive, etc.
- Parliamentary reform/development needs to be perceived as unthreatening by the Executive
- MPs should feel they have complete ownership of any and all parliamentary development programmes/projects
- Competent technical staff is critical to Parliament's effective functioning
- Current international assistance (mostly UNDP and USAID) is "commendable"

The proceedings paused for lunch at this juncture.

Some of the issues arising from the two Somalia presentations (by Shuke Osman and Mohamed Sheik) and the subsequent plenary discussion included:

- The critical importance of clans and sub-clans, and their competing interests, in Somali political culture.
- Challenge of balancing international law and recognition of a federal Somalia versus realities on the ground in parts of northeastern and northwestern Somalia.
- The pros and cons of international assistance to unrecognized, sub-national political entities (e.g. Somaliland and Puntland).
- Issues of federalism and decentralization vis-à-vis resolving disputes and preventing lingering tensions and conflict.
- Some parts of Africa are “in limbo,” between traditional (e.g. clan-based) societies and the modern nation state

(The session on Somalia was introduced by Koenraad van Brabant of WSP, who prefaced the two presentations by explaining (after giving some history of Puntland and Somaliland’s de facto formation) that the 2 case studies are “not country studies” but “case studies” and constitute “two Somali experiences” that they (WSP) have documented. He said that given the newness of the current Federal Transitional Government process, analyzing the FTG’s assembly is “politically and practically impossible”. He added that their two case studies are “not meant to send any political message or symbol” about Somalia’s political landscape).

The presentations by the case study authors were followed by brief presentations on Congo-Brazzaville and DR Congo by Max Fira and Jorg Kuhnel of UNDP Brazzaville and UNDP Kinshasa, respectively. Issues arising from their presentations and subsequent plenary discussions included:

- In conflict situations and the aftermath thereof, political parties per se don’t exist – rather there are politico-military movements dominating the political landscape. In the case of DRC, there are currently more than 400 officially registered political parties, and the process of consolidation of the political party system will certainly take another five years.
- Potential best practices in DRC include: some conflicts have been brought into parliament to address grievances/differences, e.g. during drafting of the Essential Law (the parliament has proven to be an appropriate platform to transform seemingly “irresolvable conflicts” into conflicts of interests for which rules of procedure and solutions can be devised); special parliamentary committees that deal with conflict-related issues, e.g. war-related land/property confiscations; participatory drafting of essential laws (constitution, nationality bill, electoral law, etc); establishment of a joint Senate and National Assembly communication cell that outreach to the grand public, e.g. by radio, which reaches 78% of DRC population; donor coordination at the technical level to ensure coherent assistance and prevent overlaps.
- Missed opportunities in DRC include: weak linkages between Parliament/MPs and constituencies; Executive oversight function needs strengthening (has shown potential with recent resignation of three ministers); failure to include parliamentary funding issue (crucial for independence of institution) in the peace agreement; failure by Parliament to address transitional justice matters;
- Role of regional bodies and parliamentary forums, e.g. Amani Great Lakes forum has been proven to be essential to reestablish contact between the great lakes

countries involved in the conflict; essential questions have proven to be more easily addressed at this level than at the government (executive) level.

- Need for dedicated and targeted parliamentary security sector oversight – critical after conflict, as conflict prevention mechanism;

In the following months, the DRC will embark on a number of pilot experiences. These include:

- MDG and PRSP training for parliamentarians;
- Conference on regional integration (to look into reviving an existing treaty between Rwanda, Uganda, Burundi and the DRC)
- Involvement of parliamentarians together with other political leaders in a negotiation training based on game theory (win-win instead of zero-sum) and SIMSOC method (“simulated society”).

At the end of presentation, two questions were proposed for discussion:

1: Given the weakness of capacities of the parliament and the lack (scarcity) of funding, how can priorities for support to the parliament be determined?

2: To what extent can MPs that were appointed (instead of elected) represent the people during political transition, and how can the level of representation be enhanced?

Day 1 concluded with a brief presentation by Marie-Ange Bunga of UNDP on the proceedings and outcomes of the Asia-Pacific regional study group meeting held in Colombo, Sri Lanka on 8-10 July.

## Day 2

The second day comprised (i) working group discussions in the morning (partly guided by a conceptual framework prepared by WSP – see below), and (ii) presentations of the working groups’ findings and recommendations in the afternoon, followed by a general plenary discussion (including discourse on the gender dimension of the topic), wrap-up session and next steps presentation.

The day commenced with Koenraad van Brabant presenting a framework for conceptualizing parliament’s possible roles before, during and after conflict. The eight such roles – agreed to at an internal UNDP-WSP meeting the evening before – are:

1. Oversight\*
  - Portfolio committees: budget, SSR
  - Holding the Executive branch to account
  - Allocation of resources
2. Legislative\*
  - Public participation
  - Protect freedoms and rights of groups in society
  - Transitional justice
3. Representative\*
  - Nature of the electoral system

- Power sharing (after conflict) versus true representativeness
- Divided loyalties: to party, to interests, even to neighboring country (e.g. DRC)
- Interactions with MPs' own constituencies
- 4. Role in specific war and peace situations
  - Authorizing military action
  - Peace negotiations and peace agreements
  - Dealing with impacts of war, e.g., confiscated property, etc.
  - Regional parliamentary networks
- 5. Socio-economic policies
  - Macro and micro level
  - Int'l assistance (including MDGs, PRSPs, etc.)
  - Local-level and local-owned development programs
- 6. Constructive mediation of diversity
  - Identity politics, citizenship, multiple identities
  - Exclusion/inclusion (e.g., reserving seats in parliament for minorities)
- 7. Conflict analysis: history and commemoration
  - Truth seeking, remembrance, undoing divisive interpretation of history
- 8. Elements of parliamentary diplomacy
  - Restoring national image and confidence

(\* = the three traditional (non-conflict-related) roles of parliament)

As part of this framework, both internal and external constraints affecting parliaments' ability to fulfill these potential roles were identified and presented.

Possible internal constraints affecting parliaments' ability to fulfill these potential roles include:

- Legitimacy
- Competencies
- Resources
- Motivation, dedication
- Self-image
- Transparency and communication
- Relevant and productive?
- Independence
- Ownership

Possible external factors that need to be taken into account – and even strengthened – in order for parliaments to fulfill the eight potential roles above include:

- Parliament's relations with the judiciary, executive (incl. local authorities), organized civil society and constituencies
- Critical entities: Auditor-General, Ombudsperson, Human Rights Commission, Truth Commission, etc.
- Political culture and the political class
- Systemic factors: political parties and electoral system

This framework was utilized by the two working groups that met for most of the morning on Day 2 to discuss and prepare findings and recommendations related to strengthening parliament's role in conflict and post-conflict situations.

Working Group A was chaired by Pallo Banguura (Sierra Leone researcher) and the rapporteur was Kango Lare-Lantone (UNDP WCA SURF). Group B was chaired by Noha El-Mikawy (UNDP Beirut SURF) and the rapporteur was Jorg Kuhnel (UNDP Kinshasa).

After lunch, Group A's findings were presented by Kango Lare-Lantone (UNDP WCA SURF), and included:

- The entry point needs to be “peace and development” and the role of parliament in achieving this.
- Legislative development needs to be grounded in the African context.
- Being an MP should be a full-time position, and should be adequately compensated.
- Parliaments should strive for legitimacy:
  - Effectiveness
  - Accountability
- Parliaments need resources to fulfill their functions
- Parliaments should have authority over fiscal policy, foreign policy, etc.
- Legitimacy is directly related to electoral processes which need to ensure fairness, equity and transparency; a composite approach is most beneficial: first-past-the-post at the local level, and proportional representation at the national level.
- Capacity building at various levels is required so as to ensure parliament's ability to fulfill its functions:
  - Citizenry (civil sociality)
  - Political parties
  - MPs
  - Parliamentary technical staff
- MPs need to be involved in the development projects/initiatives in their constituencies
- Diversity is not a problem (or cause of conflict) per se; rather the purposeful manipulation of diversity is the problem
- There needs to be promotion of civil (or citizen) rights so as to mitigate against the pernicious manipulation of diversity
- Africa suffers from a lack of power sharing, which impacts the ability to manage diversity
- Managing diversity requires commitment in these three areas:
  - Power sharing
  - Participation
  - Dialogue
- Need to strengthen constitutional dialogue (understand that which binds people together)
- Transitional justice and justice in general needs to be rendered, while ensuring that such dispensation is not victor's justice and is not abused by those in power.
- MPs need to be explicitly education/trained in conflict prevention, resolution, etc.

- Parliament has a critical role to play in conflict prevention, resolution, etc. but cannot do it alone; other stakeholders have pivotal roles to play too.
- Regional parliamentary forums, exchanges, etc. are very important
- Parliaments need to be more involved in foreign policy formulation and implementation in general throughout Africa: needs active and functioning Foreign Affairs Committees (with appropriately skilled MPs and technical staff)

Group A's recommendation included:

- Parliamentary strengthening needs to include all aspects of parliament's functions:
  - Financial
  - Skill acquisition – MPs and technical staff
  - Process and procures
- MPs need assistance to connect to their constituencies
- Civil society needs to be strengthened
- Political party development is critical to parliament's effective functioning
- Both parliaments and political parties need to expand the political and public space
- Portfolio committees need to be strengthened
- MPs need to be assisted in better understanding conflict prevention, resolution, etc.
- Parliament needs assistance with outreach to help the citizenry better understand the Parliament's roles and responsibilities
- Assistance with resource allocation:
  - Natural resources
  - Public resources
- Constitutional arrangements and fundamental laws need to be reviewed vis-à-vis Parliament's role in declaring or going to war
- Parliament needs to be involved in mechanisms for transitional justice
- Parliament needs assistance in playing a more active role in foreign policy formulation and implementation
- Parliament (and other actors) need to ensure that there exists the legal and regulatory framework to ensure respect for civil (citizen) rights

Group B's findings, presented by Jorg Kuhnel (UNDP Kinshasa), were delineated as follows:

- I. Priorities
- II. Requirements
  - Internal
  - External
- III. Guiding principles for the international community

#### I. Priorities

The discussions of the working group showed clearly that priorities for Parliament activities depend on where the country is positioned within the conflict-peace continuum. Therefore, a basic continuum was proposed, consisting of (a) the period of

conflict prevention and recovery and (b) the period of peace consolidation. The following priorities are sorted in chronological order. Points 1 – 3 are part of the conflict prevention period, while points 4 – 7 are part of the peace consolidation period. On the basis of this simple chronology, each country can be positioned.

→ Conflict Prevention and Recovery:

1. Consensual rules of procedures (which permit Parliament to deal with disputes and conflict-related issues)
2. Mediation of diversity from inside (reconciliation, national unity, etc.)
  - Gender
  - Ethnicity
  - Regional balance
  - Majority/opposition
3. Confidence building legislation
  - Amnesty laws
  - Property/goods legislation
  - Peace charters

→ Peace Consolidation:

4. Legal framework for post-conflict institution building:
  - Constitution
  - Electoral law
  - Security sector reform (SSR) legislation
  - Political party legislation
5. Strengthening representation
  - Linkages to the population and constituencies
  - Laws that enhance representation of societal interests (groups) in the political system (electoral, etc.)
6. Reconstruction
  - Budget process
  - Repatriation/relocation and integration of refugees/IDPs
7. Oversight
  - Government's policies
  - Resource distribution
  - Utilization of international assistance

## II. Requirements

The group agreed that the efficiency of the parliament depends on both internal and external factors. Internal factors concern the structure, rules and procedures as well as resources of the parliament. External factors include both the interaction with the broader political system and environment of the country, and the intervention of the international community.

### A. Internal

- Stock taking (necessary first step to determine needs)

- Efficient internal procedures, that are consensus-oriented
- Capacity building (esp. technical, notably for Committees)
  - MPs
  - Staff
- Codes of conduct/ethics (transparency)
- Documentation
- Research and policy analysis capacity
- Financial resources for parliament and its committees (independent budget)
- Human resources development (incl. service conditions)
  - Press department
  - Research department
  - Committees' staff
  - Other technical staff

(The group felt that direct budgetary support to parliaments by international actors would be inappropriate, as would infringe on national sovereignty – national treasury should fund recurring costs of parliaments and their committees).

#### B. External

- Political culture
  - Civic education
- Society-parliament relations
  - Reservoir of expertise
  - Reflection of public expectations
- Interaction with constituencies
  - Regular reporting to constituents
  - Conferences in constituencies
  - Fact-finding missions
  - Constituency offices
- Legitimacy of parliament in public perception
- Checks and balances: parliaments role of oversight
- International negotiations - inclusion of MPs in:
  - Diplomacy, trade agreements, defense agreements, donor agreements, regional integration, etc.
- Image and public perception of parliament
  - Access to parliament
  - Communications strategy

#### III. Guiding principles for the international community

On the basis of the above requirements, the working group agreed on the following set of guiding principles regarding interventions of the international community.

1. Broad-based acceptance of the institution (Parliament) by local stakeholders (additionally, the institution receiving support should also have broad-based support): This factor is considered a sine qua non for efficient collaboration

- with the Parliament. In case it is not given, international community should look into how to establish it.
2. Process driven locally: crucial to ensure sustainability of the programme.
  3. Donor coordination
    - a. Parliament needs to develop capacity to do this
    - b. Donors need to agree on coordinated, strategically-cohesive approach
  4. Regional networks: the group noted that
    - a. Often appropriate structures for regional cooperation/programmes do not exist that could serve as a platform for donor support, and
    - b. A lack of donor willingness to support parliaments through regional networks.

However, the group felt that

    - c. Yet: MPs are interested in strengthening regional coordination, and
    - d. Regional platforms are helpful in post-conflict situations since in most cases the country-internal conflict is often fueled through neighbors (Expl: Great Lakes context)
  5. Advocacy for independence of parliament: In generally, parliaments in post-conflict countries often experience a de facto lack of independence within the political system that would enable them to carry out its oversight role. The group therefore recommends that the international community should work towards strengthening this factor.

The brief plenary discussion that followed the two presentations included a discussion on the gender dimension; issues arising included:

Pros and cons of quotas for women in parliaments

- Actual involvement of women in parliamentary processes regardless of quotas
- UN member states' commitment in Beijing in 1995 to strive for 30% female participation in parliaments
- Mainstreaming gender into budgetary processes, e.g. national health expenditures (most of which typically goes towards women's healthcare requirements)
- Creating fair working environment for both sexes, e.g. crèches for mothers, etc.
- Tackling issues of war's ravages on women, e.g. gender-based war crimes, etc.

The workshop concluded with a discussion of next steps:

- The case studies will be finalized by early July, incorporating WSP and UNDP comments
- A summary workshop report will be prepared by UNDP (LH, JK, KLL)
- WSP is preparing a regional paper, which will partly draw upon the conclusions and recommendations made by the working groups
- Relevant UNDP COs will continue to be closely consulted about the case studies, including approval of final drafts and possible dissemination/publication.
- Possible publication of selected case studies in partnership with World Bank Institute
- 1-2 of the researchers will be invited to the Geneva workshop (20-22 July).

Workshop evaluation: at the useful instigation of WSP, participants were asked to evaluate the workshop's proceedings. Outcomes include:

- All those who submitted evaluations said that the workshop was a good use of their time.
- Several researchers wrote that they were pleased to be able to put their country-specific experiences into a regional context.
- One researcher wrote: "What I found particularly illuminating is looking at parliaments in a new light, specifically an instrument, and the national repository, of managing, transforming and mediating conflict... it made me think that there is room for innovative ways to transform parliament..."
- One submission mentioned the failure to "take notice [of] the culture and value aspects of Africa." Another one found frustrating "certain lack of African sensitivity embedded in over-ambitious agenda on Day 1."
- Two submissions criticized the "lack of clarity on leadership of facilitation on day 1."

## Annex I

Time	Activities	Roles
	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b> <b>GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON STRENGTHENING PARLIAMENTS</b> <i>IN CONFLICT/POST-CONFLICT SITUATIONS</i>  <b>Regional Study Group Meeting on Africa</b> <b>Holiday Inn Nairobi, 11-12 June 2005</b>	
<b>10 June</b> 20:00	<i>Welcome dinner - Holiday Inn</i>	
<b>11 June</b> 09:30-10:00	<b>Introduction:</b> Welcome, introductions and overview of the Global Conference process	Ludovic Hood, UNDP (LH)
09:30	<b><u>Session 1: Presentation of case studies, followed by questions and comments</u></b> - Burundi (Charles Ndayiziga) - Liberia (Ezekiel Pajibo) - Rwanda (Koenraad van Brabant, WSP) - Sierra Leone (Alimamy Pallo Bangura) - Zimbabwe (Cyril Ndebele)	Main facilitator: Bogdan Lungulescu Main speakers: case study authors
13:15	Lunch	
14:30	- Somalia (KVB, Mohamed Sheik & Osman Shuke) - Congo-Brazzaville (Max Fira) - DR Congo (Jörg Kühnel)	Facilitator, Martin Chungong, IPU
17:15	Update on Asia-Pacific study group meeting (9-10 June)	Marie-Ange Bunga, UNDP
<b>12 June</b> 09:00	<b><u>Session 2: Working group discussions</u></b> Introduction	Koenraad van Brabant, WSP
09:15 (11:00)	Working group sessions (moderators and rapporteurs TBD) Coffee break	All participants engaged
11:15  12:30	Working group sessions (cont'd)  Lunch	
14:00 14:30	<b><u>Session 3: Emerging regional lessons and recommendations</u></b> Rapporteurs report back to plenary Plenary discussion of working groups' recommendations	Facilitator: Cyril Ndebele Synthesizer: Koenraad van Brabant
16:00	Final synthesis of major recommendations and themes	
16:30 17:00	Next steps Workshop concludes	Ludovic Hood, UNDP

## Annex II

### Participants

#### Researchers

- Mr. Charles Ndayiziga, Coordinator, Centre d'Alerte et de Prévention des Conflits (CENAP), Bujumbura, Burundi
- Mr. Ezekiel Pajibo, Executive Director, Center for Democratic Empowerment (CEDE), Monrovia, Liberia
- Mr. Alimamy Pallo Bangura, Political Analyst, Freetown, Sierra Leone
- Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim Hassan Sheik, Researcher, Academy for Peace and Development (APD), Hargeysa, Somalia
- Mr. Abdirahman Osman Abdulle Shuke, Director, Puntland Development and Research Centre (PDRC), Garowe, Somalia
- Dr. Cyril Enoch Ndebele, Political Analyst, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

#### Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)

- Mr. Martin Chungong, Director, Division for the Promotion of Democracy

#### UNIFEM

- Ms. Nyaradzai Gumbonzvanda, Regional Programme Director, East and Horn of Africa (*Saturday*)

#### WSP International

- Mr. Koenraad van Brabant, Director of Programmes
- Mr. Bogdan Juncu-Lungulescu, Programme Coordinator
- Mr. Raghe, Programme Officer, Somali Programme Liaison Office

#### The Great Lakes Parliamentary Forum on Peace – AMANI Forum

- Mr. Joseph Hongo, Secretariat-General (*Sunday*)

#### UNDP

- Ms. Marie-Ange Bunga, JPO, Democratic Governance Group, Bureau for Development Policy
- Ms. Noha El-Mikawy, Governance Institutions Policy Advisor, Sub-regional Resource Facility (SURF), Lebanon
- Mr. Max Fira, Project Manager, Republic of the Congo Country Office
- Mr. Ludovic Hood, Project Manager, Democratic Governance Group, Bureau for Development Policy
- Mr. Jörg Kühnel, Programme Officer, Democratic Republic of the Congo Country Office
- Mr. Kango Lare Lantone, Governance Advisor, SURF, Dakar
- Ms. Celine Moyroud, Conflict Prevention Advisor, Bureau for Crisis Prevention & Recovery
- Mr. Abdusalam Omer, Programme Manager, Governance and Financial Service (GFS) Programme, Somalia Country Office (*Saturday morning only*)