

**Report of the Mid-Year Meeting of the
International Negotiation Network**

SEPTEMBER 8-9, 1992

DAKAR, SENEGAL

**CONFLICT RESOLUTION PROGRAM
THE CARTER CENTER OF EMORY UNIVERSITY**

SUMMARY

The mid-year meeting of the International Negotiation Network (INN) held in Dakar, Senegal

September 2002

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from left: Bill Spencer, Fatoumata Sow, Raymond Sook, John H. ...



Tshipamba Dikamba, Ngoy Mulunda, Vamik Volkan, Dayle Spencer, Jimmy Olusegun Obasanjo.

from top: Ngoy Mulunda, Vamik Volkan, Dayle Spencer, and Marie-Angélique Savané, chair of the day's meeting.

TOF-011/05/01

Photos: Joyce Neu

*MA
2005-05-01
10:00 AM*



PRIVATE MEETING OF THE

September 8, 1992

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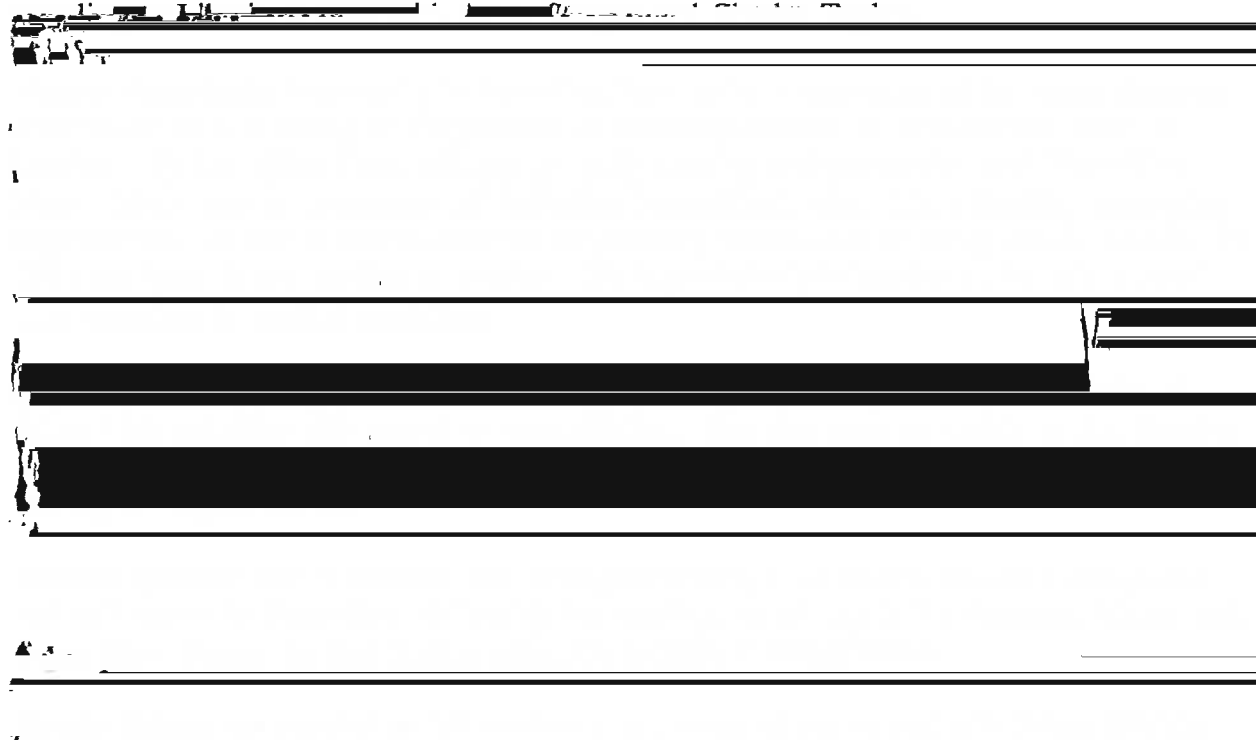
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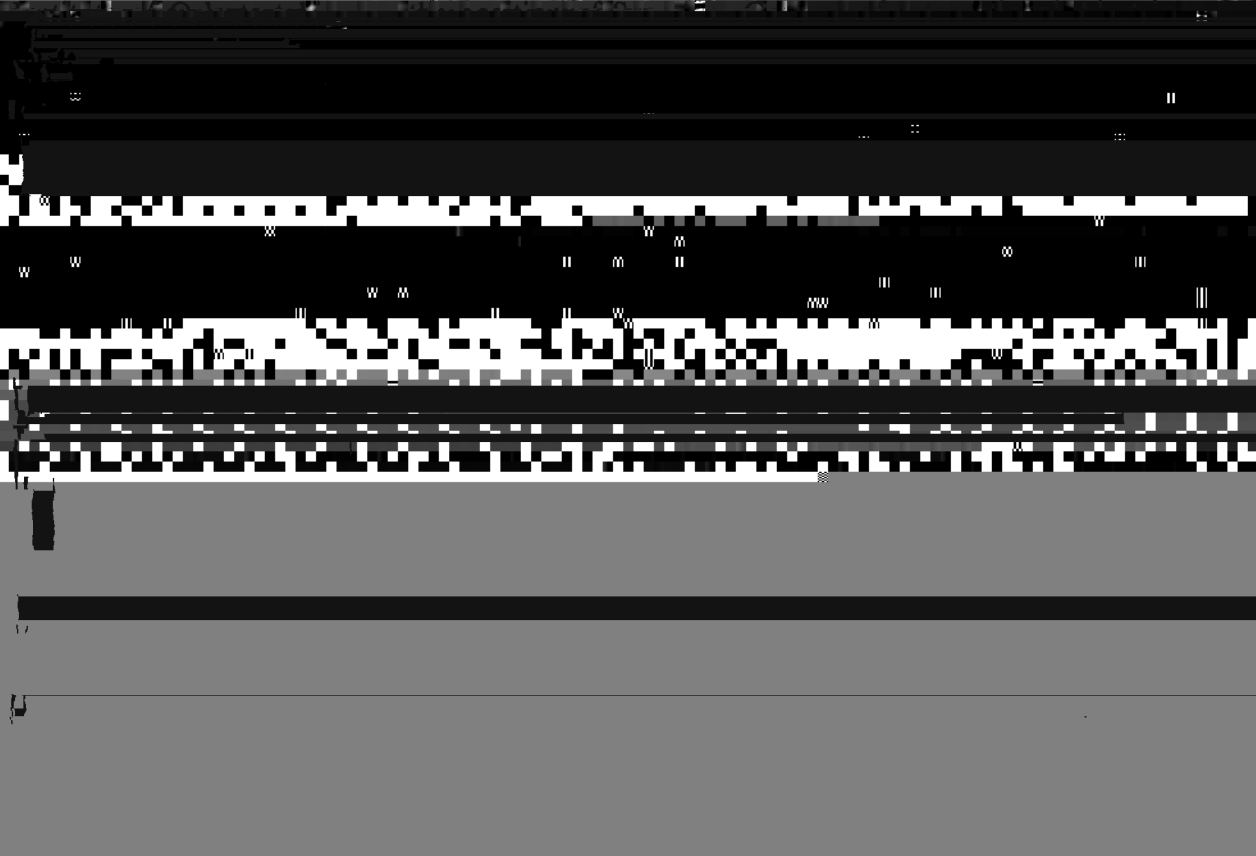
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Lisbet Palme Marie-Angélique Savané Core Group and Secretariat members Kumar

and Mali. Following the Dakar meeting, Carter, accompanied by Dayle Spencer, would be



Kumar Rupesinghe is currently in transition from being a researcher at the Peace Research



inter-state wars have tended to be relatively short, intra-national wars may last 30 years or longer. Bill Spencer suggested that *the INN act as a change agent to prepare the international environment for peace.*

INN MID-YEAR MEETING WITH AFRICAN N
September 9, 1992

The meeting was convened at 9am by Dayle Spencer. Participating in this meeting were

[REDACTED]

Savané; Core Group and Secretariat members Kumar Rupesinghe, Dayle Spencer, William
[REDACTED]

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Touré suggested two main sources of African conflicts: exogenous causes consisting of superpower influences during the Cold War (e.g., Mobutu supported by the U.S.; Mengistu supported by the U.S.S.R.). Leaders in Africa gained and lost power because of superpower pressure. Touré believes that the imposition of sanctions by other countries are a critical and effective tool. He said that superpowers need to accept co-responsibility with African countries for the problems the continent now faces. Endogenous causes are another source of conflict. Prior to independence, ethnicity wasn't a problem because everyone was united against the colonizer. Now there is the phenomenon of exclusion in Liberia and in the Casamance--a sense of disenfranchisement, a sense of being left out of the process and this is a source of conflict.

The issue of ethnicity was discussed at some length by other participants as well. Mamadou Diouf, a program officer at CODESRIA, and a historian at University Cheikh Anta Diop in

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1. The role of NGOs and the belief of many governments in Africa that

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Reverend Mulunda of the All African Conference of Churches agreed and suggested that the

[REDACTED]

the JINL could play an important role in helping autocratic leaders decouple without

[REDACTED]

- Chad (1)
- Ethiopia (5)
- Ghana (0)
- Guinea (1)
- Kenya (5)
- Madagascar (2)
- Malawi (2)
- Mali/Niger (Tuareg) (9)
- Mauritania (1)
- Nigeria (1)
- Senegal (3)
- South Africa (9)
- Sudan (5)
- Togo (9)
- Zaire (10)

Zaire was the country felt to be most at risk for serious conflict because of governance and
g ct in Mali and Niger ic and
. Kabué, chairperson the Zaire
in the national conference taking place in

occurs, it will affect nine other countries. The
Zaire: as an example, Kabué said that when t
Zaire. Recently a banknote was issued in Zair
will buy only .55, Bundu that Zai