
ATTENDANCE:

H.E President Goodluck E. Jonathan – Nigeria, Chairman.
H.E President Djotodia Am- Noudouko Michael – C.A.R
H.E Prosper Bazomanza – Burundi
H.E Nevers Mumba – Zambia
H.E Ali Hassan Mwinyi – Tanzania
H.E Philemon Yang – Cameroon
H.E Dr. Abdullah Hasnuu Makame- Tanzania
H.E Hery Rajaonarimampianina, Madagascar
Mr. Okechukwu Emmanuel Ibe - African Union
Amb. Simeon Uwa – ISCP Secretariat

COMMENCEMENT.

The Concurrent session convocated at 9.30 am at the Presidential room of Palais Des Congress Centre.

In his opening remarks, the Chair of the body, President Goodluck Jonathan gave a brief background to the summit Council on the origin of the body. He informed the council that the body was initiated in February 2019 in Seoul, South Korea, by Dr, Hak Ja Han Moon.

That since its formation, African chapter (ISCP- Africa) is the first chapter to be inaugurated. The global body (ISCP-Global), is billed to be inaugurated in February 2020 in Seoul, South Korea.

He informed the council that since its inauguration, the Niamey meeting was the third meeting to be held. He requested the members to indicate to the secretariat how many of them will be free to attend the World Summit in February 2020 in Seoul, so that the secretariat can raise letters of support to the Embassies, to facilitate the issuance of the necessary entry visas.
He informed the council that the main agenda of the meeting was to among other things, interrogate the main challenges facing African Nations like the refugee problems (particularly considering the resultant deaths of refugees migrating from Africa to other continents of the world); problems of kidnapping, insecurity and violence in the continent, poverty, disease among others, and how to curb these challenges.

He charged the council to come up with a position which would among other strategies be communicated to the African Union (AU), to help fashion out new initiatives at resolving the challenges. He noted that for Africa to advance in her Democratic experience, electoral management process has to be reviewed. That there must be a minimum standard for all, noting that what happens these days are nothing less that “Political Coup d’états”.

**CONTRIBUTIONS AND DEBATE.**

Contributing, **H.E. Nevers Mumba** of Zambia, agreed with the Chair on the universality of the problems and challenges facing Africa, and the need to fix them.

He noted that Africans should not continue to cry and criticize but should challenge themselves to fix those problems. In order to fix the problems, African Leaders must understand the origin of the problems in the first place. He expressed confidence that Africa can fix her problems from within herself and does not need to depend on foreign influence (s) since these influences were the source of the problem in the first instance. He believes that International Summit Council for Peace (ISCP) will be a veritable platform to find peace in Africa as it is different from other regional and continental bodies, owing to its spiritual nature.

He raised fundamental questions as to why Africa should allow foreign languages to be the main source of division within her ranks. He raised the need to interrogate the effectiveness of the African Union, and proposed that in trying to find homegrown solution to the challenges, ISCP must define how it will be different from other bodies within the regional and continental groupings.

He further suggested the following:

That ISCP as a group should assist Locals in elections and the electoral process as a means of reducing conflicts;

That council should create its parameters of operations;

That council must define our mandate and work towards achieving them;

That the Council and indeed Africa has tremendous experience to resolve her problems by themselves, as we had solved the problems of coups d’états in African countries;

That owing to the challenges in our electoral process, there is need for Africa to review our approach to politics;
That among other resolutions that we should develop and send to AU, should be the moderation of excesses of power so as not to stifle the process and reverse the gains so far made.

He raised the following questions to enhance deep thoughts and reflections:
1. What really are the reasons we are in conflict with ourselves?
2. How effective is AU and other regional and continental bodies in solving our problems?

Concluding that we (Africans) can’t always rely on Foreign influence(s) to solve our problems.

H.E. Prosper Bazambanza in his contribution, agreed that African nations have all that it takes to solve her problems without relying on external influences. He highlighted the influence of Foreigners in African Problems.

He suggested that to move forward, African Leaders must do the following among others:

A. Seek internal solutions to African Problems. He cited the ability of Burundi to organize her elections without external help as an example of capacity.
B. Africa must explore and exploit her resources; fix proper prices for her products for revenue purposes.

H.E Philemon Yang contributed to the debate and noted as follows:

That AU was involved in carrying out a number of initiatives to encourage Heads of State and Heads of Governments to deal with local issues. He enumerated some of the initiatives to include:

i. African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA). This is to promote trade among Nations of the continent and form the platform to reduce tensions among African Nations.
ii. Terrorism. The Continental fight against terrorism.

He explained to Council that there is no conflict between Anglo and Franco speakers of Cameroon;

That the problem of that country is an internal one;

That people within the Cameroon territory who need a “new Country”, are the promoters of the negative publicity and fake news of language dichotomy as the source of the conflict in Cameroon. He urged the Council to ignore such information and continue to support Cameroon as one United Country.
**H.E. Michael Djotodia** contributed by saying that the council should interrogate the reasons for conflicts in Africa. He identified the major source of conflict to be **Injustice**. He said that to have a lasting peace, injustice and insincerity on the part of Leaders must be addressed.

**H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi** in contributing, noted

That the problems of Africa is of “our own making” and this is the time to seek ways out;

That it is not just time to mention the problems and end them, but to reflect deeply on the way out of the problems.

He concluded with the position that since we know the causes of the problems, we must challenge ourselves on how to go about solving them. He regretted that other members of ISCP, (Sitting Presidents), were not present at the meeting. He therefore suggested that once conclusions have been reached by the ISCP, the body should approach African Union AU, to integrate proffered solutions into its program of action.

He cited the example of Tanzania where despite having many tribal groupings and religions, the founding President of that Country, President Julius Nyerere, never allowed those factors to influence elections. He suggested to the Council to consider involving African Union (AU), to bring the above-mentioned factors into election management process, if done, it could help in reducing conflicts.

**Mr. Okechukwu E. Ibe,** of African Union noted as follows:

That elections were the identified primary source of conflicts in Africa;

That African Union has reviewed and will continue to review its policy of Non-Interference as it can no longer stand by Intimidation of Population;

That to achieve her objective, the AU, uses such tools as election monitors;

That one of the serious challenges that confronts AU is its limited resources.

**Dr. Thomas Walsh, International President of UPF,** in his input and observation noted as follows:

1. That ISCP was initiated in February 2019;
2. That since its formation, there was an Asia Pacific Summit in November in Phnom Phen, Cambodia hosted by UPF together with H.E. Hun Sen the Prime Minister of Cambodia, along with the current Vice President of Myanmar. Former President Sokomanu of Vanuatu, former Vice Presidents Jha a Nepal, former Vice President of Afghanistan, former Vice President Fard of Iran, former Prime Minister Galini of Pakistan;
3. That the members of the ISCP proposed the establishment of an Asia Pacific Union;
4. That ISCP is a project of the UPF, that UPF is the legal entity, with accreditation at the United Nations;
5. ISCP as a program of UPF, has sibling organizations like IAPP, IAED, etc., which associations are there to support and complement the work of ISCP;
6. That in general, the UPF seeks to work globally with diplomatic and constructive personality. It seeks to solve global problems as dialogically and collaboratively and constructively as possible.

RESOLUTIONS.

After exhaustive interrogation of the issues, Council resolved and adopted the following:

That Africa is capable of solving her own problems;

That ISCP should dialogically engage with sitting Presidents and AU on the following to avoid conflicts and violence:

(a) Minimum standards of composition of Electoral Management Bodies in the different countries,
(b) Term Limits Enforcement,
(c) Formation of Political Parties, as some political parties are now formed along family lines instead of Ideological blocks,
(d) AU should be encouraged to constructively engage with Governments that infringe the above;

That ISCP should draw the attention of African Union (AU), European Union (EU), United Nations (UN), to anything identified to constitute danger to Africa Peace; and to what would be helpful to Africa e.g. Electoral Process Management, and where necessary, the International bodies should be urged to raise sanctions against erring governments. It was resolved that attention of these bodies can be drawn to the issues at the same time;

That ISCP is an “ADVISORY GROUP”, and would constructively advise its members on the use of their resources to the benefit of Africans, having identified “Africa Resources” to be her biggest problem, as Africa has become a resort for foreign powers;

That ISCP should approach African Union (AU), commend them on what they have done to curb military coups in Africa, and urge them to moderate “Political Coups”. AU, should be implored to deal with the “political coups” in the continent.

That International Summit Council for Peace (ISCP), is an advisory group. To succeed, it must work hand-in-hand with the African Union, AU.

The Council pledged commitment to continuous advice, dialogue and interaction with and amongst its members within the limits of its powers and reach, with a view to finding lasting peace among African Nations and all people.
ISCP- AFRICA KEY MANDATES.

ORGANIZATION TYPE:

International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO)

AFRICA HEADQUATERS:

NIGERIA

INTERNATIONAL SUMMIT COUNCIL for PEACE (ISCP-AFRICA)

The International Summit Council for Peace (ISCP-Africa) is a project of the Universal Peace Federation, (UPF). Universal Peace Federation (UPF), is an NGO with general consultative status accreditation at the United Nations. ISCP as a program of UPF, has sibling organizations like the IAPP, IAED, etc., which associations are there to support and complement the work of ISCP.

ISCP- Africa, is a non-partisan council that is established to enhance interaction, collaboration and cooperation among Former and Sitting Heads of State and Heads of Government in Africa. This also includes former and Sitting Deputy Heads of State, Vice Presidents, Prime Ministers, and Ceremonial Heads of State where applicable.

VISION:

A non-partisan organization effectively Building a Peaceful, United and Prosperous Africa Centered on Universal Values of Peace, Reconciliation, Interdependence, Mutual Prosperity and Universally shared Values.

MISSION:

To provide a forum for interaction, collaboration, cooperation amongst former and sitting Heads of State and Heads of Governments and their Deputies on matters of Public Policy; to promote Peace, Good Governance, Development, Reconciliation, experience sharing and advise; to promote International Best practices and restoration of African Nations.
CORE VALUES:

The implementation of these Mandates is guided by three core values:

- Interdependence. Every activity undertaken will be done in a non-partisan manner based on the Principle of Mutual Interaction which enhances harmony, the pre-requisite for peace – the foundation for growth, multiplication and development. Basically meaning, interdependence brings about the unity and development of the inter-players to a greater and higher dimension of positive accomplishments. It produces energy for cooperative action.

- Mutual Prosperity. Delivery of all mandates is based on prospering together. Development and promotion of knowledge and experience-sharing geared towards empowering members to develop and implement policies that enhance mutual prosperity.

- Universally Shared Values. Dependent on each other we automatically embrace each other, discovering that we cannot live without each other. This principle naturally and spontaneously exudes respect for one another. Sharing and serving the common good.

Amb. Simeon Uwa

Executive Secretary/ Administrator,

ISCP- Africa.

Tel: +234 816 790 8883

Tel: +234 901 621 4289

Email: iscp.africa@upf.org