



## **Second Great Lakes Region Ecumenical Forum (GLEF) Summit**

**Concept Paper**

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# Second Great Lakes Region Ecumenical Forum (GLEF) Summit: A Concept Paper

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 The Great Lakes Region Ecumenical Forum (GLEF)

Great Lakes Region Ecumenical Forum (GLEF) is a sub-regional initiative of All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC) and Fellowship of Christian Councils and Churches in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa (FECCLAHA). GLEF is AACC and FECCLAHA's response to the issues that the sub-region has been faced with since the Rwanda genocide in 1994. It is a bid to harmonise ecumenical activities in the Great Lakes Region (GLR) for greater impact that will positively transform the lives of the people of the sub-region.

A number of consultations were carried out between churches, national councils of churches and ecumenical partners in Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Rwanda to explore possible ways to support peace and reconciliation efforts in their conflict affected communities. AACC and FECCLAHA have made attempts to regularize these efforts. In an initial consultation held in December 2004 with church leaders from the three countries, it was realized that a holistic approach was needed. The concerns in these countries are intertwined, and the churches need to lead the way in building bridges and promoting reconciliation across community and state borders. The consultation noted that support given to the local churches and church councils within the Great Lakes Region by regional networks was effective and identified the need for transparency and a systematic approach in the desire for solidarity and active involvement from devoted and sincere partners at all levels.

AACC and FECCLAHA proceeded to convene another consultation in September 2005 that saw the inclusion of more stakeholders from the sub-region with the view of ensuring ownership of GLEF. The stakeholders deliberated on the benefits and opportunities of forming GLEF to respond specifically to the advocacy and lobbying issues arising from the conflict situation in the sub-region. It was at this consultation that stakeholders agreed to include Tanzania and Uganda as core members of GLEF as the issues affecting Burundi, DRC and Rwanda spillover into the two countries. In addition, the role of GLEF was defined: *GLEF will provide a platform to bring together like-minded stakeholders (churches, National Councils of Churches, FECCLAHA, AACC, other church bodies and other ecumenical agencies) to address issues of peace and security in the Great Lakes Region.* GLEF held its inaugural summit and launch in May 2006, where an action plan was formulated. It was also agreed that rather than create new projects or programmes it would be prudent to start with a few actionable points that members in the sub-region could execute.

### **1.1.1 Cross Cutting Concerns**

GLEF strives to ensure that the following concerns are mainstreamed in all its initiatives and activities:

- Equal participation of women;
- Involvement of youth;
- Integration of positive Christian teachings and values;
- Promotion of interdenominational dialogue and cooperation;
- Non-partisan interventions that cut across borders;
- Commitment to integrity, clarity and gender sensitivities in analysing and addressing issues affecting the sub-region;
- Cooperation and complementarity with existing initiatives from likeminded stakeholders like Amani Forum: The Great Lakes Parliamentary Forum on Peace and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (IC/GLR) process; and
- Publish occasional journals, which will seek to inform members on issues related to conflict, as well as provide country situation analysis.

### **1.1.2 Objectives and Structure**

#### **Objectives**

GLEF's objectives are:

- To heighten awareness of the state of affairs and political conditions of the Great Lakes Region in a bid to advocate and lobby for peace and security within the region;
- To promote dialogue between various actors (key individuals and organizations) through instructive presentations, meetings and other events;
- To disseminate information about actions and activities being carried out by the membership;
- To share an analysis of all developments that affect peace and advocacy in the region and internationally;
- To reach a common understanding of priority issues in the Great Lakes Region countries and agree on how to respond effectively; and
- To provide a space to discuss complimentary faith-based approaches and options.

#### **Structure**

GLEF uses the following mechanisms to achieve its objectives:

AACC and FECCLAHA steer and offer prophetic leadership to the initiative, with FECCLAHA providing the Secretariat and administrative support.

The Core Group, which comprises of representatives from GLEF constituencies, provides a link between the FECCLAHA Secretariat and the Summit, as well as ensures ownership of the initiative.

The Great Lakes Region/Africa Focal Point is based at the FECCLAHA Secretariat and coordinates the activities of the core countries' National Focal Points, as well as advocacy, information sharing, learning and resource mobilization.

The National Focal Points are based in each of the five core countries' National Councils of Churches. They collate relevant timely information and share with the Africa Focal Point; disseminate any information received from the Africa Focal Point; engage in advocacy and lobbying at the national level; and implement GLEF's programmes at the national level.

Ecumenical Partners in Europe and North America have appointed the following lead organizations: ICCO and Kairos, Canada that are the points of contact in the respective regions. They serve to enhance advocacy, information sharing, learning and resource mobilisation.

### **1.1.3 Programme Areas**

GLEF has focused on the following programme areas during the last programme cycle:

- Healing and Reconciliation;
- Gender relations and armed conflict in the Great Lakes region;
- The role of the African Union/United Nations peacekeeping operations in the Great Lakes region; and
- Citizenship, nationhood and belonging.

## **2 Second Great Lakes Region Ecumenical Forum (GLEF) Summit**

The Second Great Lakes Region Ecumenical Forum (GLEF) Summit is set to take place from 18<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> May 2009 in Kigali, Rwanda. The summit will bring together seventy participants: Core group members-20; Burundian delegates-3; Democratic Republic of Congo-5; Rwandese delegates-3+; Tanzanian delegates-3; Ugandan delegates-3; Ecumenical partners-10; Other international agencies and government representatives-10 (IC/GLR; East African Community (EAC); United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC); United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB); Burundi government representative; DRC government representative; Rwanda government representative; Tanzania government representative; and Uganda government representative); and Amani Forum: The Great Lakes Parliamentary Forum on Peace-5.

### **2.1 Objectives**

The summit will seek to achieve the following objectives:

- To bring together the GLEF constituency to deliberate on priority peace and security issues in the Great Lakes Region;
- To appraise the GLEF constituency on ecumenical interventions undertaken since the first summit;
- To examine the politics of identity and exclusion and its devastating effect in the Great Lakes region;
- To stimulate churches active participation in the development of effective mechanisms to prevent, curb and eradicate the illegal exploitation<sup>1</sup> of natural resources<sup>2</sup> in the Great Lakes Region;
- To highlight the nexus between illegal exploitation of natural resources and sexual gender based violence; and
- To chart out avenues for collaborative knowledge sharing, policy development and advocacy in the region.

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<sup>1</sup> Illegal exploitation is any exploration, development, acquisition and disposition of natural resources that is contrary to law, custom, practice or principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources is the permanent authority and competence exercised by a state over natural resources on its territory according to the principle of international law as enshrined in the UN General Assembly Resolution 1803 (XVII) of 1962.

<sup>2</sup> Natural resources are substances provided by nature that are useful to human beings and have an economic value. The major types of natural resources include minerals, flora and fauna, fishery products and water.

## **2.2 Themes**

The Second GLEF Summit will, using presentations, case studies and group discussions focus on the following themes:

### **2.2.1 The Politics of Identity and Exclusion in the Great Lakes Region**

The recent forced expulsions of foreigners living in Burundi (mostly Rwandese and Congolese who have lived in the country some for over 25 years) and the citizenship, nationhood and belonging issues presented as the reason for the National Congress for the Defence of the People (CNDP) insurgency in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) give urgency to a focus on the politics of identity and exclusion in the Great Lakes region.

Identity consists of answer to the question: who am I (are we) and with what do I (we) identify? It refers to the 'I/we' feeling of individuals/collectivities emanating from the mutual recognition of the interaction of like and unlike units. Changing identities are constructed and reconstructed through socio-historical action in the Great Lakes region. The process of state formation in the region has generated political identities that are distinct from market-based and cultural identities. Identities inscribed in law and legally enforced form the basis of different political identities in the region. Legal enforcement makes these identities the basis of participation or non-participation in state organized institutional and political life. This then leads to exclusion of groups on the basis of the construction of their identity that in turn gives impetus to insurgencies to voice their grievances and sense of marginalization.

A presentation will seek to investigate avenues through which a plurality of identities in the region can be mobilized to prevent exclusion and support the consolidation of peace. The following will be addressed in the presentation:

- The construction and reconstruction of identity by the colonial state and the post colonial state in the Great Lakes region;
- Ethnicity: its roots and impact in the socio-political arena in the Great Lakes region; and
- Strategies for promoting positive ethnicity and nationhood and dealing with exclusion.

There will also be an update on the progress in the study on citizenship, nationhood and belonging in the Great Lakes region.

## **2.2.2 The Political Economy of Natural Resources in the Great Lakes Region: Churches Role in Lifting the Natural Resource Curse<sup>3</sup> and Turning Bountiful Natural Resources of the Great Lakes Region into a Blessing**

This theme will be addressed using paper presentations and case studies.

### **Presentations**

Two presentations will be made. The first will address the political dynamics of resource-rich countries and the decisions a political system needs to get right if it is to harness natural resources efficiently; the resource dimensions of the conflict in the Great Lakes Region: the nexus between natural resource extraction and conflict<sup>4</sup> and natural resource extraction and human rights abuses.

The second presentation will address the constraints to effective natural resource conservation, development and management in the Great Lakes Region, the necessary advocacy for the development of effective mechanisms to prevent, curb and eradicate the illegal exploitation of natural resources in the Great Lakes Region and natural resource management/governance as part of an integrated peace building and post conflict reconstruction strategy in the Great Lakes region.

### **Case Studies**

Three case studies will be presented as follows:

1. A case study on the Christian Council of Tanzania study: *A Golden Opportunity? How Tanzania is Failing to Benefit from Gold Mining*<sup>5</sup>.

This study by the Christian Council of Tanzania identifies three severe problems with gold mining in Tanzania namely: it provides the government with very low tax revenues; it is subject to minimal governmental and popular democratic scrutiny and is associated with the problem of corruption; and people in gold mining areas are barely benefiting and many are being made poorer. The study makes the verdict that Tanzania is being plundered of its natural resources and wealth. The study has spurred a lively debate on mining in Tanzania including giving urgency to the review of mining legislation and has led to the establishment of the Mining Contracts Review Committee popularly known as the Bomani Commission by President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete.

2. A case study on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and the conflict in South Kivu Province, Democratic Republic of Congo; and

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<sup>3</sup> The resource curse describes the reality of resource rich countries that are less wealthy and less competently governed than those lacking in natural resources. The resource curse gives reason for the empirical correlation between resource-rich countries and reduced investment in human capital, increased domestic political corruption and perilous reductions in economic diversification.

<sup>4</sup>The role of natural resources in initiating, intensifying and sustaining conflicts.

<sup>5</sup> See Curtis, M. and T. Lissu (2008) *A Golden Opportunity? How Tanzania is Failing to Benefit from Gold Mining* 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. Dodoma: Christian Council of Tanzania.

### 3. A case study on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and the conflict in North Kivu Province, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Illegal exploitation of natural resources triggers and finances conflict in many parts of the Great Lakes region. The UN Security Council Resolution 1856 acknowledges that most of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) present difficulties are rooted in the absence of effective state authority particularly in areas where the nation's resources are being exploited. The resolution encourages the country to work with MONUC, specialist and financial institutions and other countries of the region on a plan for the effective and transparent management of its resources and in the mapping of the main sites of illegal exploitation. The resolution urges neighbouring countries and other vested interests to prevent cross-border support to armed groups and the illegal trafficking in natural resources that sustains them. The resolution also encourages all UN member states to keep watch on the companies that deal in Congolese minerals.

#### **The Political Economy of Natural Resources**

The political economy of natural resources is about the interplay between politics and valuable natural resources. The interplay is potentially in both directions: politics can affect the exploitation of natural resources while natural resources can affect politics. Either could explain the resource curse.

The better the political system the more able is the society to harness the potential value of its natural resources. In a weak political system the opportunities for economic development generated by natural resources cannot be harnessed. A valuable endowment of natural resources might substantially increase the risk of civil war which in turn devastates the economy, the mismanagement of the natural resources themselves being merely incidental to this devastation.

The political systems that are best suited to harnessing natural resources are precisely those least likely to develop once natural resources have become important in the economy. The presence of valuable natural resources can also undermine both security and accountability that are key public goods.

The political dynamics of resource-rich countries lead to high levels of inequality as those in control use the resource wealth to maintain their economic and political power. This entails appropriating for themselves a large fraction of the country's resource endowment. De Koning (2008:1) argues that dependence on the extraction of and trade in high-value natural resources has contributed to economic and state decline and aided rebel group mobilization in Central and West Africa. Rebel groups<sup>6</sup> are often able to finance their struggles by tapping into resource sectors. Armed insurrections are fed by systemic societal fragmentation in mineral dependent states where fighters can be viewed as lobbyists using armed strategies to get their share of the

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<sup>6</sup> According to De Koning (2008:12), the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) and Mayi Mayi groups have been involved in illegal resource extraction and taxation of minor deposits of cassiterite, coltan and gold in North and South Kivu provinces.

cake. Primary commodity exports provide opportunities for rebel predation during conflict and so can finance the escalation and sustainability of rebellion.

There is both a direct and indirect relationship between abundant resources and conflict. Directly, natural resources and associated revenues can provide groups with the means and the motives to fight both instigating and prolonging conflict. In a more indirect manner natural resource revenues can negatively affect a country's economic and political stability. Resource revenues diminish a government's incentives to innovate and diversify the economy, lead to the over-appreciation of national currency (negatively affecting non-resource exports) and leave the economy vulnerable to price shocks in commodity markets.

Politically, resource revenues may undermine the responsiveness of state institutions. When accountability mechanisms are weak, non-tax revenues are easily diverted from state budgets in turn increasing the opportunities for corruption, limiting public sector expenditure and damaging the credibility of the government. Governments are weakened and lose much of their credibility as a result of mismanagement and corruption in the non-renewable resource sectors. The constraints to effective natural resource conservation, development and management in the Great Lakes Region include: policy failure, weak governance and outdated legislation and regulatory frameworks. Resource governance should therefore form an intrinsic part of peace making and peace building.

### **Churches Role in Lifting the Natural Resource Curse and Turning Bountiful Natural Resources of the Great Lakes Region into a Blessing**

*'The natural resource curse is not fate; it is choice'. Stiglitz (2006: 149).*

*'A country's natural resources are its endowment located below the ground, like any other asset, they need to be managed. When they are removed, the asset is gone. Unless the proceeds are invested, the country is poorer'. Stiglitz (2006: 153).*

The resource curse is a systemic issue that seems to be self-perpetuating. According to George Soros, it is a complex phenomenon in which three different processes come into play. One is the currency appreciation due to resource revenues and its negative effect on the competitive position of other industries. This is called the Dutch disease. The second is the fluctuation in commodity prices and its disruptive effects. And the third is the effect on political conditions.

Economists and political scientists have also concurred that countries with an abundance of natural resources (particularly minerals and fossil fuels) often tend to fare worse than countries that are less resource-rich. Rather than fueling growth and development, natural resource wealth can become the cause of economic stagnation, corruption and civil war.

Resource-rich countries tend to be wealthy countries with poor people. They do not get full value of their resources and do not spend well the resource revenues. The paradox of plenty is evident in countries richly endowed with natural resources but with low growth and high poverty rates than other countries not so well endowed. Stiglitz (2006: 136) argues that the violence that has afflicted resource-rich countries represents the extreme of the resource curse. He notes that resource rich countries: have a marked aversion to power sharing; riches breed bad governance; and governments that come to power by grabbing resources and using force have a markedly different sense of responsibility towards their citizens and their country's resources from

governments that emerge through the will of the people. Resource-rich governments have a tendency to be profligate. Easy money leads to easy spending. They therefore have a problem in ensuring that money is well spent. Pork barrel expenditures are prevalent where money is spent on projects that have little value beyond pleasing constituents.

Mineral dependent states fail to harness resources for national development. There is a tendency for them to be harmed by the resources in many cases. They tend to find it harder than others to sustain democratic processes. In mineral dependent states the entire political system is built upon a culture of dependence. Mineral dependence turns out to be a curse not just in terms of economic growth but also in terms of risks of violent conflict, greater inequality, less democracy and more corruption.

There is an ongoing struggle by oil, gas and mining companies to seize as much of the resource wealth of Sub Saharan African countries for themselves through: campaign contributions to political actors during elections; lobbying for the enactment of mining laws that allow their mining companies to acquire resources at the lowest possible prices, keep an increased proportion of the revenue, garner through special tax benefits and bear the least possible part of the cost of the environmental damage they inflict.

Churches advocacy is needed to check the illegal exploitation of natural resources and should focus on the following:

- Cooperative extraction, processing and marketing arrangements between artisan producers and industrial mining companies. Such cooperative arrangements would reduce the illegal exports of unprocessed ores, increase local income-generating opportunities and help to increase citizens' appreciation of industrial mining in their areas. Churches have a role to help communities and artisan producers to clarify and strengthen their rights in relation to external investors and the state;
- Sound contracting and payment principles: This entails establishing oversight mechanisms to independently monitor the functioning of state mining authorities including the security services;
- Resource-specific bans: these need to be supported by peacekeepers on the ground in conflict situations;
- Institutionalization of private-public certification schemes such as the Kimberley Process<sup>7</sup> for diamonds;

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<sup>7</sup> The Kimberley Process is a negotiating process involving states and non state actors such as non governmental organizations and the diamond industry to establish and monitor minimum acceptable international standards for national certification schemes of import and export of rough diamonds. The standards are laid down in the 2002 Interlaken Declaration. This voluntary declaration has been signed by 48 states including most diamond exporting and importing countries. See Interlaken Declaration of 5 November 2002 on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds, <<http://www.kimberleyprocess.com>> (Accessed 15<sup>th</sup> February 2009).

- Direct distribution of resource revenues: this could foster a sense of shared citizenship and has been discussed in Libya but opposed by part of the political elite;
- Decentralization of resource revenues to ensure equitable distribution and prevent a widening gap between resource-rich provinces and resource-poor ones;
- Monitoring and watchdogging the behavior of government and the extractive industry to stimulate increased public scrutiny over revenue spending and licensing; and undertake concessionary reforms that are essential to judge the validity of contracts negotiated between companies and the state taking into consideration the actual situation on the ground in valuating the involved multi national companies' business practices. This could also be supported by the establishment of national committees for the Publish What You Pay Coalition;
- National parliaments to ensure that they hold the executive accountable for ensuring that the natural resource extraction processes are transparent, fair and uphold the principles of good governance;
- Preparedness to engage in negotiations with mining multi national companies (MNCs). There is need to renegotiate mining contracts to ensure countries gets full value for their natural resources;
- Addressing the unpredictability of resource revenues. The boom-bust pattern in the economy and the variability of the export income can be addressed through the setting up of stabilization funds;
- Advocacy for natural resource-rich countries to set up institutions that reduce corruption and ensure money derived from oil and other natural resources is invested well. This would be augmented by the conducting of independent evaluations of the returns on investments; and
- The need to undertake legal reforms to prevent multi national companies from despoiling the environment of countries in the region as they extract natural resources;

The discussion on these measures will be informed by best practices from Botswana, Malaysia and Norway.

### **2.2.3 The Nexus Between Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Sexual Gender Based Violence**

The nexus between illegal exploitation of natural resources and sexual gender based violence and other human rights violations is quite evident in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo<sup>8</sup>. Multinational mining companies have been reported to appropriate private violence (mostly local militias) in securing mining sites and silencing local community grievances and agitation for benefit from the natural resources in their areas. Artisanal miners and local communities have

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<sup>8</sup> See De Koning (2008), Fig (2007), Kabemba (2007) and Lalji (2007) for more details.

borne the brunt of the militia that uses terror, rape and destruction of villages and livelihoods of communities as a means of forced eviction from their natural resource rich areas to pave way for industrial mining.

A case study on Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo will seek to examine the nexus between illegal exploitation of natural resources and sexual gender based violence highlighting the enormity of sexual gender based violence in the region and proffer the requisite policy and legal reforms and urgent humanitarian interventions to check the grave human rights violations.

### **2.3 Expected Outcomes**

- Increased understanding of the politics of identity and exclusion in the Great Lakes region;
- Clear follow up steps for lobbying, advocacy and action;
- Ecumenical advocacy for policy, legal and institutional reforms towards sustainable and sound natural resource management;
- Churches promoting the development of effective mechanisms to prevent, curb and eradicate the illegal exploitation of natural resources in the Great Lakes Region;
- Increased awareness of the IC/GLR protocol against the illegal exploitation of natural resources;
- Ecumenical facilitation of community based natural resource management practices;
- Sustained regional public awareness campaign on the illegal exploitation of natural resource;
- Ecumenical engagement in monitoring, documenting and analyzing the effects of illegal exploitation of natural resources; and
- Elimination of the role played by natural resources in fuelling conflict through effective natural resource governance in the Great Lakes region.

### **Follow Up Action**

- Research on Citizenship, Nationhood and Belonging in the Great Lakes Region;
- Mapping the Extent of Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources in the Great Lakes Region: A Case Study of Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo; and
- National colloquium on natural resource exploitation in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

## 2.4 Budget

Items	US Dollars	Total (US Dollars)
<b>Commissioning of research papers, presentations &amp; concept paper ( 4 pple)</b>	4000	<b>4,000.00</b>
<b>Airfare</b>		
<b>GLEF Core Group Members ( 20 pple)</b>		
Burundi – 364 x 3 pple	1092	
DRC - Kinshasa ( 1592x2 pple)	3184	
DRC- East Congo ( 200x1 person)	200	
Rwanda 2 pple		
Tanzania 1 person	840	
Uganda 1 person	498	
FECCLAHA 2 pple;;750x2pple	1500	
AACC 1person	750	
Ebenezer Ministry 1person	364	
AMECEA 1 person	750	
WCC 1 person		
ICCO 1 person		
KAIROS 1 person		
Pax Christi 1 person		
NCA 1 person		
<b>Sub total for the Core Group Members</b>		<b>9,178.00</b>
<b>Other Delegates ( total= 42pple)</b>		
Burundi 364x3 pple	1092	
DRC 1592x5pple	7960	
Rwanda 3 pple		

Tanzania 840x3pple	2520	
Uganda 498x3pple	1494	
Kenya- FECCLAHA Secretariat 1	750	
Ecumenical partners 10 people		
International agencies and Government representative 10 pple		
Resource persons and others ( 4people): 750x4pple	3000	
<b>Amani Forum: (5pple)</b>		
DRC 1 MP	1592	
Burundi 1 MP	364	
Uganda 1 MP	498	
Tanzania 1 MP	840	
Rwanda 1 MP		
<b>Sub total for delegates</b>		<b>20,110.00</b>
<b>Visa</b>		
Transit visa	400	<b>400.00</b>
<b>Local Travel</b>		
Local Participants- Rwanda	500	
Visitors – Local flights, fuel and transport, accommodation with genuine documents for expenses	3000	
Local travel in Rwanda (during the meeting)	500	
Airport transfers	1000	
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>5,000.00</b>
<b>Accommodation for 4 Nights</b>		
Full board: Core Group Members (15 pple x 80\$ x 4 nights) <b>(EPR)</b>	4480	
Full board: Delegates + resource persons ( 22 pple x 80\$ x 4 nights)	7040	
10 partners + others: 20 pple		

MPS accommodation- <b>Milles Colline Hotel</b> ( 5 pplex180\$ x4 nights)	2880	
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>14,400.00</b>
<b>Meals- EPR ( Presbyterian Church of Rwanda)</b>		
Daily attendant ( 4 people from Rwanda): 4 pplex30\$x 3days	360	
Partners and others ( 20pple x 30\$ x 3days)	1800	
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>2,160.00</b>
<b>Conference Facilities- EPR</b>		
Conference room 150\$X3 days	450	
Teas x 3daysx 5\$ x 67pple	1005	
Mineral water (11 x61x3daysx4\$)	804	
Stationeries	800	<b>3,059.00</b>
<b>Translation &amp; Interpretation</b>		
Interpretation equipment ( 450x3days)	1,350	
Interpretation services (350x3daysx2pple)	2100	
Translation of documents Nairobi & Rwanda	2000	<b>5,450.00</b>
<b>Facilitation</b>		
Rapporteur ( 150\$ x 4 days)	600	
Facilitation ( 4x300)- Honorarium	1200	
Per diem for MPs (50\$x5pplex3days)	750	<b>2,550.00</b>
<b>Entertainment</b>		
Cultural event	1000	<b>1,000.00</b>
<b>Press &amp; Media</b>		
Press & Media relations	400	
Camera and photograph for 3 days	350	
		<b>750.00</b>

<b>Report Production &amp; Translation</b>		
Report production, translation and dissemination	3000	<b>3,000.00</b>
Administration 10% ( organization, coordination and communication; local transport and accommodation ( e.g transit in Kenya)		<b>7,106.00</b>
Incidentals		<b>1,837.00</b>
<b>Total Budget</b>		<b>80,000.00</b>

### 3 References

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