

This paper presents some of the issues I perceive important and can responsibly productive for the courses. My interest in peacebuilding and conflict studies targets the question of resource war (Political Economy of Civil war and Peace) and their management. I did strongly explore the theme in various contexts including Angola, Kenya, RD Congo, Sierra Leone, Angola, Mozambique, Soudan and South Sudan, and the USA war against Iraq (1992 and 2003) and among others. I should assume at the same time the perspective of presenting the conflict and the opportunities that emerges in Africa through an economical lens is quite challenging.

My expertise can contribute to the courses that the Rift Valley Institute will offer. My contribution can be more explanatory in giving the features on the political constraints In Rwanda; Burundi, Uganda, and DRC from an economic view, which I perceive as a counter argument of the well said history of ethnic disparities being the firebug of the battle in the Great Lakes Region. I can easily give the theoretical debate of peace economics, discuss with the participants the political landscape of the Sudan and South Sudan from an economic perspective and enlighten the participants on the features of the future political landscape. I have a strong feeling that since 1999 the conflict analysis or the political analysis should shift from a political deadlock or logjam of a mere politic identities to a more elaborated economic constraints. We can explore this more using the grievance and greed theory and research.

I have expertise of Security and Militarization process with a focus on the future of the Great Lakes Region. In this matter, my contribution can also discuss the future of GLR focusing on the relations between the states within the region and also looking at their internal matter. The participants will be interested to know for example the fact that the future of the GLR is based on forming *hegemons*. The hypothesis that emerges nowadays is that peace among the different countries will be possible if they start fearing each other's. But in some negotiations I have been allowed to participate between the leaders of some the countries in GLR, the feeling is very clear that the Conference of the Great Lakes Region is an existing regional mechanisms which does not offer any alternative to bring peace in the region (we can discuss this from its creation and to nowadays result). This is a new idea which is not yet been explored by many analysts of the Great Lakes Region (it is the subject of a book I am working on).

Last but not least, I can focus my intervention on the political predications of Rwanda, RD Congo and Burundi. Rwanda: After Kagame? [Is there an after Kagame, if yes then the challengers are not the Hutu communities but the Tutsi who have left Kagame; how would the history of Genocide be told after him? DRC: I have seen in the program you have not included to discuss the question of decentralization, it is the subject I would like to intervene in discussing the *sine qua none* condition of decentralization. Burundi: I am certain that anyone who would like to intervene in this question should discuss it from power sharing model written in their constitution and provide indicators that might induce Burundi to political violence, which I suspect can lead to the Rwandese Scenario.

My methodology is more explanatory and explorative than historical due to the fact it is necessary to move from the constructed history of the scramble of the Great Lakes Region based on reconciliation ethnic disparities or bad governance to great political economy given to us by the current events in the region and an international arena.