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African Liberty Camp 2026

Qualitative Evaluation:

Organizers' and Speakers' Perspectives on Design and Delivery

AFODIresearch

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Authors:

Kai H. Kayser

Arthur Odong

Opedun Isaac Joseph

Amito Brenda Olaa

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Abstract

This qualitative study explores the perspectives of organizers and speakers involved in Africa Liberty Camp 2026 on the camp's design rationale, implementation processes, and perceived mechanisms of engaging participants with liberty ideas. Drawing on five semi-structured interviews (three organizers and two speakers) collected via online forms, the analysis examines intended goals, facilitating and constraining factors, assessments of program effectiveness, and lessons for future liberty-oriented educational events in Africa. Findings highlight the value of intensive, debate-oriented formats in fostering critical thinking and the conversion of first-time participants, while identifying persistent challenges related to partner commitment, program structure, resource constraints, participant selection, and residual cultural resistance. Organizers framed success in incremental terms and called for expanded scholarships, clearer partner roles, stronger use of alumni, and the inclusion of higher-level audiences in future editions. The study contributes contextual insights that can inform the design of future camps and will later be integrated with participant survey data in a mixed-methods evaluation.

Keywords: liberty education, Africa, intensive camps, qualitative evaluation, organizers, speakers

1. Introduction

Africa Liberty Camp has been held annually in Uganda for over a decade and reached its 11th edition in 2026. Organized collaboratively by free-market oriented organizations including Action for Liberty and Economic Development (ALED), Action for Development Initiative (AFODI), and Mtindo Network Development Initiative, together with other partners, the camp has grown in scale and acceptance as one of the most established locally organized platforms for introducing young Africans to the ideas of individual liberty, free markets, entrepreneurship, and limited government. The 2026 edition, held under the theme “A Free and Prosperous Africa,” continued this tradition of intensive residential engagement aimed at students, young leaders, and emerging professionals.

Short intensive educational programs and seminars have long been used by classical liberal and libertarian organizations to expose participants to the principles of individual liberty, free markets, and limited government. Evaluations of similar initiatives elsewhere have shown that such formats can generate meaningful short-term gains in knowledge, stimulate critical discussion, and foster residual engagement among motivated participants, while also revealing recurring challenges related to selection, organizational capacity, follow-up, and the translation of intellectual exposure into lasting change. In the African context, where formal educational systems and policy environments often provide limited space for sustained engagement with classical liberal ideas, intensive camps represent one of the few structured vehicles currently available.

While participant surveys can capture self-reported knowledge gains and behavioral intentions, they provide limited insight into the intentional design of such programs or the practical realities of their delivery. Understanding how organizers and speakers conceptualize goals, navigate implementation challenges, and evaluate what works is essential for refining future interventions and for generating transferable lessons. This study therefore focuses on the insider perspectives of those who designed, organized, and delivered Africa Liberty Camp 2026.

The study addresses four research questions:

- RQ1. How did organizers and speakers define the intended goals and expected pathways of influence of the camp?
- RQ2. What organizational, logistical, and contextual factors facilitated or constrained the effective delivery of the camp?
- RQ3. From the viewpoint of organizers and speakers, which program elements appeared most and least effective in fostering engagement with liberty concepts, and why?
- RQ4. What lessons do organizers and speakers draw for the design and delivery of future liberty-oriented educational events in Africa?

The study aims to elicit understandings of purpose and theory of change, identify key enablers and barriers, capture assessments of impactful features, document practical lessons, and generate rich

contextual data suitable for later mixed-methods integration with participant survey findings. As the second paper in the Africa Liberty Camp 2026 Impact Trilogy, it supplies the qualitative foundation for a subsequent mixed-methods evaluation.

2. Methodology

2.1 Research Design

This study adopted a qualitative, interpretive design to explore the perspectives of organizers and speakers on the design, delivery, and perceived mechanisms of influence of Africa Liberty Camp 2026. A key-informant approach was selected because organizers and speakers possess privileged knowledge of the camp's intended goals, implementation processes, and observed effects (Malterud, Siersma and Guassora, 2016). The study forms the second paper in a three-part evaluation trilogy of the 2026 camp; the first paper reports quantitative participant outcomes, and the third will integrate both strands in a mixed-methods synthesis.

2.2 Participants and Sampling

Purposive sampling was used to recruit individuals with direct responsibility for the design, organization, or delivery of the camp. The target sample comprised approximately three organizers and three to four speakers. Nine submissions were received through the online interview forms. After exclusion of two empty responses, five complete interviews were retained for analysis (three organizers and two speakers). This final sample size ($n = 5$) is consistent with recommendations for focused key-informant studies guided by information power, given the narrow research aim, the high specificity of participants' knowledge, the quality of dialogue, and the single-event focus (Malterud, Siersma and Guassora, 2016). Respondents are anonymized throughout as O1–O3 (organizers) and S1 and S4 (speakers).

2.3 Data Collection

Data were collected through structured online interview forms hosted on Fillout.com. Separate forms were prepared for organizers and speakers, each containing eight open-ended questions aligned with the study's research questions. Respondents could answer by typing text or by uploading audio recordings.

The organizer form addressed expected and unexpected challenges, assessments of success and shortcoming, intended design changes, views on camp frequency, complementary formats, and overall value. The speaker form focused on perceived impact on participants, successes and missed opportunities, personal challenges in preparation or delivery, willingness to return and recommend the camp, views on the intensive camp format versus more formal educational settings, and suggestions for improvement.

Responses were submitted voluntarily between 11 and 12 August 2026. Four respondents provided written answers and one provided an audio recording that was subsequently transcribed. All five interviews included in the analysis are reproduced in full in the Appendix.

2.4 Data Analysis

The interview data were analyzed using thematic analysis following the six-phase approach outlined by Braun and Clarke (2006, 2021). Analysis was primarily inductive, allowing themes to emerge from the data, while remaining sensitively oriented to the four research questions.

After familiarization with the full dataset, initial codes were generated systematically across all responses. Codes were then collated into candidate themes, reviewed against the coded extracts and the entire dataset, refined, and clearly defined. The final thematic structure was organized according to the research questions to maintain analytic coherence. Full anonymized transcripts were retained to support transparency and are presented in the Appendix.

2.5 Trustworthiness

Several strategies were employed to enhance the trustworthiness of the findings. Credibility was supported through prolonged engagement with the data, systematic coding, and retention of the original wording of respondents. Dependability was strengthened by maintaining a clear audit trail of analytic decisions and by presenting the complete cleaned transcripts in the Appendix. Confirmability was addressed by grounding interpretations closely in the data and by using direct quotations. Transferability is limited by the single-event focus and small sample, but the detailed description of context and participants allows readers to judge relevance to similar settings.

2.6 Researcher Positionality

The author approached the study as an independent researcher with a scholarly interest in liberty education and institutional design in African contexts. While the author had no operational role in the organization or delivery of Africa Liberty Camp 2026, prior professional engagement with related liberty networks is acknowledged. Reflexive attention was maintained throughout the analysis to minimize the influence of personal commitments on interpretation. The use of a structured interview guide, systematic coding, and full transcript disclosure further supported analytic distance.

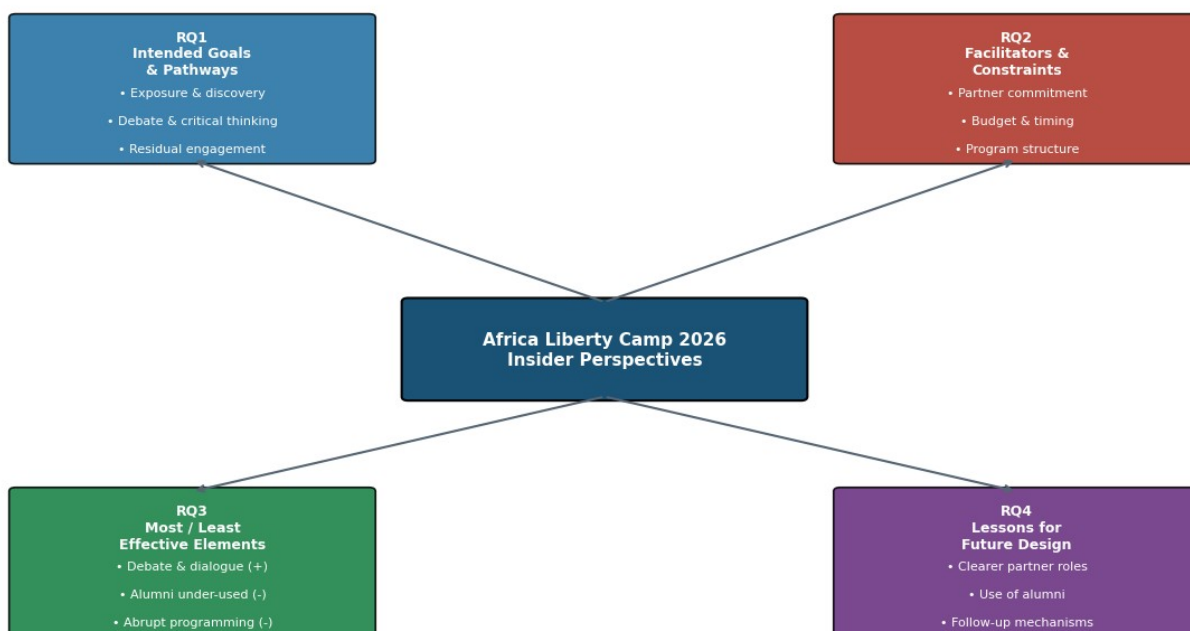
2.7 Ethical Considerations

Participation was voluntary. Respondents were informed that their answers would be used for evaluation and academic publication. All data were anonymized using coded identifiers only; no names or institutional affiliations appear in the reported findings or Appendix. Given the low-risk nature of the study (adult professionals reflecting on a completed professional event) and the absence of sensitive personal data, the research was conducted as a program evaluation exercise without formal institutional review board approval. Consent for the use of responses in multiple related publications within the evaluation trilogy was obtained through the interview form.

3. Findings

Findings are organized according to the four research questions. Quotations are drawn directly from the available text responses and lightly edited for readability while preserving meaning. The complete cleaned and anonymized responses from organizers and speakers are reproduced in the Appendix for transparency. Figure 1 presents an overview of the main themes that emerged from the organizer and speaker interviews, organized according to the four research questions.

**Figure 1. Thematic Map of Key Findings
Africa Liberty Camp 2026 - Organizer & Speaker Perspectives**



Source: AFODIresearch, 2026

3.1 Intended Goals and Pathways of Influence (RQ1)

Organizers and speakers framed the camp’s purpose primarily in terms of exposure, discovery, inspiration, and the gradual cultivation of commitment to liberty ideas.

Speakers emphasized the opportunity for participants—especially students—to encounter ideas of freedom, develop critical thinking, and enter into sustained debate. S1 observed that the camp “created debate, critical thinking and civic dialogue which sharpens and empowers leaders,” noting that arguments

continued in the camp group after the event. S4 similarly highlighted “giving students an opportunity to discover ideas of freedom.”

Organizers placed particular weight on the conversion of first-time attendees. O3 described the most important success as “having first-time attendees who end up adopting and appreciating the ideas and principles of liberty and freedom... changing one stone at a time.” The same respondent articulated a clear incremental theory of change: the camp aims “to inspire both pro-freedom lovers and those who are not yet freedom lovers,” with the expectation that participants will leave and later influence their societies. O1 reinforced the residual effect by noting that participants “are still willing to engage in libertarian conversations in the group.”

The implicit pathway emerging across responses is therefore: intensive exposure and debate → personal appreciation or adoption of liberty ideas → residual discussion and, potentially, longer-term societal influence.

3.2 Facilitating and Constraining Factors (RQ2)

Several recurring constraints emerged. Partner commitment was frequently cited. O1 reported that partners “didn’t fully engage in the preparation,” O2 listed incomplete partner commitment alongside limited budget and event timing, and O3 noted both expected “laziness from some partners” and the unexpected failure of some organizers “to fully show up on time and fully cooperate.” Time discipline among participants and the late cancellation of confirmed speakers also forced last-minute program adjustments (O3).

Resource and selection challenges were prominent. Organizers pointed to limited budgets, low payment conversion rates (O2), and the difficulty of mobilizing fee-paying participants (O3). Participant selection itself was identified as a shortcoming (O1).

Facilitating factors included the eventual financial support of some partners (O2) and the presence of motivated participants who engaged seriously with the material (S1). O3 further highlighted the intrinsic value of first-time conversions as the core justification for continuing the effort despite constraints.

Figure 2 summarizes the principal enablers and barriers identified by respondents.

**Figure 2. Enablers and Barriers to Effective Delivery
(Derived from Organizer and Speaker Interviews)**

ENABLERS	BARRIERS / CONSTRAINTS
Partners who ultimately funded the event	Incomplete partner engagement / commitment
Motivated / serious participants	Limited budget and low payment conversion
Creation of ongoing debate & group dialogue	Abrupt / dismantled program structure
Willingness of speakers to return & recommend	Weak participant selection processes
Opportunity for students to discover freedom ideas	Under-use of alumni and local liberty leaders
	Logistical issues (projector, seating, timing)

Source: AFODIresearch, 2026

3.3 Perceived Effectiveness of Program Elements (RQ3)

Elements judged most effective centered on interactive and discursive features and on the conversion of new participants. The creation of space for debate and ongoing group discussion was repeatedly valued (S1). O3 regarded the adoption of liberty ideas by first-time attendees as the single most important success, describing it as the foundational purpose of the camp.

Less effective or missed elements included insufficient program structure and adherence to schedule, which projected an unprofessional image (S1), under-utilization of alumni and existing liberty leaders (S1, S4), and logistical shortcomings such as projector positioning and seating (S4). O3 identified a deeper challenge: the difficulty of shifting cultural mindsets. Even when participants intellectually appreciated liberty ideas, some continued to defend traditional cultural beliefs, which the respondent experienced as limiting the transformative potential of the camp.

3.4 Lessons for Future Design and Delivery (RQ4)

Respondents offered concrete and convergent suggestions. Organizers recommended clearer role definition for partners, elimination of Zoom sessions, and program simplification to allow more participant discussion (O1). Greater local partner recruitment and scheduling during campus terms were proposed (O2). O3 stressed the need for more vigorous screening of applicants and a substantial expansion of scholarships so that financially limited but highly motivated individuals could participate.

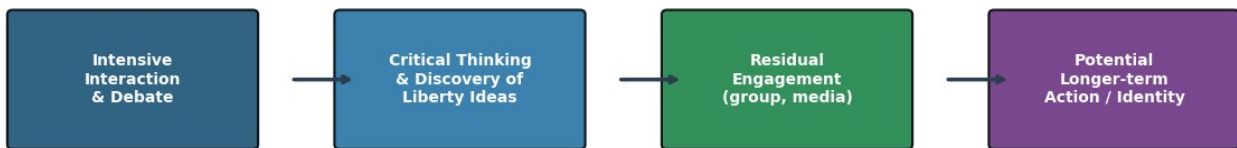
Views on frequency varied. O2 considered one camp per year sufficient, while O1 suggested adding a follow-up day event. O3 argued that annual organization is not truly sufficient but is currently constrained by the resource demands of multi-think-tank collaboration; quarterly events would be desirable if funding allowed. Several respondents supported complementary or segmented formats, including gatherings targeted at scholars, leaders, or business practitioners (O3) and the inclusion of higher-level participants such as policymakers and entrepreneurs in future editions (O3).

Speakers emphasized better organization and strict adherence to a planned program (S1), greater use of alumni examples (S4), and the possible addition of online courses before or after the camp (S1). Both S1 and S4 expressed willingness to return and to recommend the camp.

Overall, respondents affirmed the continuing value of the intensive camp format while calling for tighter organization, clearer partner roles, improved and more inclusive participant selection (especially through scholarships), stronger use of alumni, and deliberate strategies to reach higher-level audiences and to address residual cultural resistance.

Figure 3 illustrates the emerging theory of change synthesized from these accounts.

**Figure 3. Emerging Theory of Change
Implied by Organizer and Speaker Accounts**



Pathway synthesized from interview accounts of impact mechanisms

Source: AFODIresearch, 2026

4. Discussion

The findings portray Africa Liberty Camp 2026 as a promising vehicle for liberty education, while also identifying clear areas for improvement.

The intensive, interaction-rich format appears well suited to generating debate, critical thinking, and the conversion of first-time participants—outcomes consistent with experiential and dialogic approaches to civic and ideological education (Brookfield and Preskill, 2005). Organizers explicitly framed success in incremental terms (“changing one stone at a time”), acknowledging both the value and the inherent limits of short intensive interventions. Residual engagement, evidenced by continued group discussions and participants’ reported identification with liberty ideas, further supports the view that the camp can initiate longer-term intellectual trajectories rather than merely delivering one-off knowledge gains.

At the same time, delivery was constrained by a set of recurring organizational and contextual challenges. Uneven partner commitment, last-minute speaker cancellations, weak time discipline, and program fluidity undermined professional presentation and forced reactive adjustments. Resource limitations restricted both the frequency of the event and the ability to offer scholarships at the scale several organizers now regard as necessary. Participant selection processes that relied heavily on ability to pay risked excluding highly motivated but financially constrained individuals—the very profile O3 identified as potentially the most engaged. A deeper constraint concerned cultural resistance: even when participants intellectually appreciated liberty ideas, some continued to defend traditional cultural beliefs, limiting the transformative reach of the program.

These results align with broader observations in the literature on short-term liberty and leadership programs, which frequently report strong affective and discursive effects among engaged participants alongside persistent difficulties in scaling, quality control, follow-up, and the translation of intellectual exposure into durable attitudinal or behavioral change. The emphasis placed by respondents on alumni involvement, expanded scholarships, clearer partner roles, and the possible segmentation of future events (scholars, leaders, business practitioners) points toward concrete design improvements that could strengthen both immediate and longer-term impact.

The emerging theory of change implied by the interviews—intensive interaction and debate leading to personal discovery or adoption of liberty ideas, followed by residual engagement and potential societal influence—offers a useful heuristic for future program design. It also highlights the importance of deliberate post-camp mechanisms and of reaching higher-level audiences if the ambition is to move beyond individual inspiration toward broader institutional or policy effects.

Several limitations must be acknowledged. The study rests on five key-informant interviews focused on a single event; findings cannot be generalized to all liberty education initiatives in Africa. Data were collected asynchronously through online forms, which limited opportunities for real-time probing. The small sample, while appropriate for information power in a narrowly focused evaluation, means that

thematic saturation remains provisional. As the second paper in the Africa Liberty Camp 2026 Impact Trilogy, the present study supplies the contextual and mechanistic insights that will later be integrated with quantitative participant data in the mixed-methods evaluation.

Overall, the findings affirm the continuing relevance of short intensive liberty camps while underscoring that their effectiveness depends heavily on organizational discipline, inclusive selection, resource adequacy, and realistic expectations about the pace and depth of ideological change.

5. Conclusion

Organizers and speakers of Africa Liberty Camp 2026 viewed the intensive camp format as a valuable means of introducing participants to liberty ideas, fostering critical debate, and converting first-time attendees. Success was frequently framed in incremental terms—“changing one stone at a time”—with residual group discussion and personal identification with liberty principles cited as important outcomes.

At the same time, delivery was constrained by uneven partner commitment, resource limitations, program structure problems, selection processes that privileged ability to pay over motivation, and the deeper difficulty of shifting culturally embedded beliefs. Respondents converged on several practical lessons: clearer definition of partner roles, more rigorous and scholarship-supported participant selection, stricter adherence to a well-planned program, greater use of alumni, and the deliberate inclusion of higher-level audiences such as policymakers, entrepreneurs, and business practitioners in future editions.

While annual organization remains the current practical limit imposed by collaborative resource constraints, several participants regarded one camp per year as insufficient and expressed interest in more frequent or segmented events if funding allowed. Overall, the findings affirm the continuing relevance of short intensive liberty camps in the African context while underscoring the need for tighter organization, more inclusive selection, and longer-term design thinking.

As the second paper in the Africa Liberty Camp 2026 Impact Trilogy, this qualitative study provides the contextual and mechanistic insights that will later be integrated with participant survey data in the mixed-methods evaluation.

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Appendix: Anonymized Interview Responses

The following cleaned responses constitute the complete interview data available at the time of analysis. Respondents are identified only by anonymized codes (O = Organizer; S = Speaker). Two additional speaker interviews (S2, S3) were submitted as audio recordings and remain pending transcription; they will be added once available. Empty submissions have been excluded.

Organizer Responses

O1

Q1. Looking back at the planning and preparation phase, what were the main challenges you expected to face in organizing Africa Liberty Camp 2026?

Partners didn't fully engage in the preparation.

Q2. What unexpected challenges or difficulties actually arose during the organization or delivery of the camp?

Dismantled program.

Q3. From your perspective as an organizer, what do you consider the most important successes of the 2026 camp?

The participants are still willing to engage in libertarian conversations in the group and also debts being covered.

Q4. Conversely, what aspects do you regard as less successful or as shortcomings?

Participant selection.

Q5. Based on this experience, what specific things would you do differently if you were organizing the camp again?

Draw clear roles of partners.

No zoom sessions.

Simplify the program to give room for participants discussion.

Q6. Do you think holding one liberty camp per year is sufficient, or would you recommend organizing a second camp (or a similar event) each year? Please explain your reasoning.

The camp can be added on with a day event in a year to see how ideas got from the camp have been utilized.

Q7. Have you considered developing a complementary format, such as a larger congress or forum that also invites business leaders and practitioners? What are your thoughts on this possibility?

[No response]

Q8. Overall, how would you assess the value of continuing this type of intensive camp for advancing liberty ideas in Africa, and what conditions would make future editions more effective?

[No response]

O2

Q1. Looking back at the planning and preparation phase, what were the main challenges you expected to face in organizing Africa Liberty Camp 2026?

Time of the event.

Partners didn't completely commit to the camp work.

Lack of enough budget.

Q2. What unexpected challenges or difficulties actually arose during the organization or delivery of the camp?

Limited payment from participants who applied. Less conversion rate.

Q3. From your perspective as an organizer, what do you consider the most important successes of the 2026 camp?

Partners who came up and funded the event.

Q4. Conversely, what aspects do you regard as less successful or as shortcomings?

Non.

Q5. Based on this experience, what specific things would you do differently if you were organizing the camp again?

Looking for more partners locally! And organising the camp during the on campus time to attract more students.

Q6. Do you think holding one liberty camp per year is sufficient, or would you recommend organizing a second camp (or a similar event) each year? Please explain your reasoning.

One liberty camp is enough.

Q7. Have you considered developing a complementary format, such as a larger congress or forum that also invites business leaders and practitioners? What are your thoughts on this possibility?

Maybe on the last day of the event we can invite a large crowd with business leaders.

Q8. Overall, how would you assess the value of continuing this type of intensive camp for advancing liberty ideas in Africa, and what conditions would make future editions more effective?

We need more scholarships competed for from intensive reading of literature and essay competitions.

O3

Q1. Looking back at the planning and preparation phase, what were the main challenges you expected to face in organizing Africa Liberty Camp 2026?

One of the major challenges we expected to face was the mobilization of participants. Since there was a fee we were charging, we also expected hardships in the payment by participants. And of course, since we were many co-organizers working together, I also personally expected a little bit of laziness from some partners — specifically, failure to equally put in the efforts required to make the camp successful.

Q2. What unexpected challenges or difficulties actually arose during the organization or delivery of the camp?

One of the unexpected challenges that actually arose was the failure of some of the organizers themselves to fully show up on time and fully cooperate for the camp to be successful. Another unexpected challenge was the failure to adequately respect time, even though all the participants were in the same vicinity and space. A further difficulty was that some of the speakers failed to show up and participate even after confirming their attendance. This brought challenges in having to adjust the program here and there.

Q3. From your perspective as an organizer, what do you consider the most important successes of the 2026 camp?

What I consider the most important success of the camp is having first-time attendees who end up adopting and appreciating the ideas and principles of liberty and freedom. That is very important — a case of changing one stone at a time. When new participants come, really engage, and fall in love with the ideas of liberty and freedom, it becomes a major success because that is the foundation on which we organize the Africa Liberty Camp: to inspire both pro-freedom lovers and those who are not yet freedom lovers, so that they leave inspired by the ideas and knowledge of freedom and liberty.

Q4. Conversely, what aspects do you regard as less successful or as shortcomings?

Some of the aspects I personally consider less successful include the difficulty in dismantling certain cultural mindsets. Even when some participants appreciate the ideas of freedom and liberty, they still hold on to beliefs that have raised them for a long time in the name of culture. To some extent that becomes a

shortcoming, because our bigger intention is not only to inspire but also to challenge these liberty thinkers to operate fully with the ideas of freedom. When someone continues defending culture even while seeing the beauty of freedom ideas, it can feel like a wasted effort. Nevertheless, we shall keep continuing and organizing such camps.

Q5. Based on this experience, what specific things would you do differently if you were organizing the camp again?

One of the things we would do differently in organizing the next camps is to be more vigorous in the surveys and in spotting potential participants. It is not only those who are able to pay who are the best participants. There are also people to whom we can give scholarships and who will fully engage and participate. What we have learned going forward is not to focus only on those who make the payments, but also on those who respond adequately through the application surveys, and to offer genuine and generous scholarships so that we attract as many active participants as possible. We need to thoroughly read through the responses and offer plenty of scholarships for those who may be financially limited but are mentally willing and capable.

Q6. Do you think holding one liberty camp per year is sufficient, or would you recommend organizing a second camp (or a similar event) each year? Please explain your reasoning.

Most times we organize the Africa Liberty Camp through collaboration, where free-market think tanks in Uganda and neighboring countries come together to organize an African event that brings liberty thinkers and other individuals to be inspired by the ideas of liberty. We usually organize it annually because these think tanks are independent and have their own operations. We dedicate one moment in the year to it. It would be beautiful to organize it quarterly, but because it is capital-intensive and requires many independent think tanks to pool resources, it is difficult to do it several times. About sufficiency: organizing it once is not really sufficient, but resource limitations tie us to organizing it once a year.

Q7. Have you considered developing a complementary format, such as a larger congress or forum that also invites business leaders and practitioners? What are your thoughts on this possibility?

Besides the Africa Liberty Camp, the independent free-market think tanks that come together already have their own operations advancing liberty — some in free markets, some in property rights and advocacy, some in policy. It would be beautiful if, as a collaboration, we could organize bigger or more targeted gatherings: for example, one gathering for scholars, another for leaders, and another for business practitioners. That would be helpful, but it again requires adequate resources and a lot of dedication. Sectioning the categories of people in society and organizing unique engagements for them would be really useful.

Q8. Overall, how would you assess the value of continuing this type of intensive camp for advancing liberty ideas in Africa, and what conditions would make future editions more effective?

The value of continuously organizing the Africa Liberty Camp is really great. It helps inspire the young generation and helps create the environment for a free and prosperous Africa, because people who attend

end up going out to change their society. We cannot change everybody at the same time, but we can change one person at a time. Future editions should be modified to also bring together higher-level people — policymakers, entrepreneurs, and business experts — all in one space for engagement with the ideas of freedom and liberty. At the moment, because of resource constraints, the organizing is a bit average, but with time we should aim higher.

Speaker Responses

S1

Q1. From your perspective as a speaker, how would you assess the overall impact of Africa Liberty Camp 2026 on the participants?

It had a great impact not to all participants only those who took things seriously and were focused they learnt a lot and even they became libertarians and I know we will begin to see the doing amazing work in other spaces influenced by the camp some of them are already discussing these ideas in media.

Q2. What do you consider the main successes of the camp in terms of engaging participants with liberty ideas?

It created debate, critical thinking and civic dialogue which sharpens and empowers leaders and example is the kind of arguments going on in the camp group even up to now.

Q3. What aspects of the camp do you see as less successful or as missed opportunities?

I think we forgot to majorly make a serious camp program so things were abrupt and it gives a bad image to people who are very professional and have been in bigger serious spaces. Also we have a lot of potential among Alumni of the camp and Uganda liberty leaders we would have used that to empower new participants.

Q4. What challenges did you personally encounter while preparing for or delivering your session(s)?

I moderated a panel only but some speakers I could reach out to were not ready for improv.

Q5. Would you be interested in returning as a speaker at a future edition of the camp? Why or why not?

Of course, because I believe this space can help me champion freedom and empower, inform and engage young Africans on liberty, justice and opportunity which is one of my goals and the organization I run.

Q6. Would you recommend this camp to your students, colleagues, or professional contacts? Please explain your answer.

Yes, because it will help them start discussions, network and help them innovate and impact their communities.

Q7. In your view, does the intensive camp format work well for promoting liberty ideas, or do you see a need for more formal educational settings (such as university courses or structured programs)? Or do you think both approaches are needed?

It works class settings no unless we open online course for the learners to engage either before or after the camp.

Q8. Looking ahead, what improvements or adjustments would you suggest to strengthen the impact of future liberty camps of this kind?

Let's be organised with the program and strictly follow it. It shows we planned well.

S4

Q1. From your perspective as a speaker, how would you assess the overall impact of Africa Liberty Camp 2026 on the participants?

As a speaker did really appreciate the quality of many participants though many need ideological clarity. I hope to see and judge the impact basing on outcome from participants.

Q2. What do you consider the main successes of the camp in terms of engaging participants with liberty ideas?

The main success is giving students an opportunity to discover ideas of freedom.

Q3. What aspects of the camp do you see as less successful or as missed opportunities?

Story telling and writing experience on interaction of ideas.

Q4. What challenges did you personally encounter while preparing for or delivering your session(s)?

Positioning of the projector and sitting arrangement.

Q5. Would you be interested in returning as a speaker at a future edition of the camp? Why or why not?

Yes.

Q6. Would you recommend this camp to your students, colleagues, or professional contacts? Please explain your answer.

Yes.

Q7. In your view, does the intensive camp format work well for promoting liberty ideas, or do you see a need for more formal educational settings (such as university courses or structured programs)? Or do you think both approaches are needed?

It works well.

Q8. Looking ahead, what improvements or adjustments would you suggest to strengthen the impact of future liberty camps of this kind?

We need more alumni examples.

Note

Responses have been lightly cleaned for readability (correction of obvious typing or speech-to-text errors and formatting) while preserving original wording and meaning. This Appendix contains the full set of interview data used in the analysis (n = 5).

