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KOFI ANNAN PEACE & SECURITY FORUM REPORT



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KOFI ANNAN
PEACE & SECURITY
FORUM
REPORT

“Peace Operations in the Context of Violent Extremism in Africa”

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4-5 SEPTEMBER 2019

ACCRA, GHANA

INTERVENTIONS

KOFI ANNAN

Kofi Annan Peace and Security (KAPS) Forum Report
“Peace Operations in the Context of Violent Extremism in Africa”

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About the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre

KAIPTC is an internationally preferred centre of excellence that provides globally recognised capacity for international actors on African peace and security through training, education, research and policy engagements to foster peace and stability in Africa.

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KOFI ANNAN PEACE & SECURITY FORUM

'Peace Operations
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Accra - Ghana



FOREWORD

In September 2019, the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) took a giant step to host the maiden Kofi Annan Peace and Security (KAPS) Forum in Accra, Ghana. This was an idea to honour the memory of the late Mr. Kofi Annan for his sterling contribution towards world peace, especially during his tenure as the seventh Secretary-General of the United Nations.



*Major General Francis Ofori
Commandant, KAIPTC*

The event was also in fulfilment of KAIPTC's strategic vision of providing an international platform for research and policy-level engagements on African Peace and Security.

The 2019 KAPS Forum assembled over 200 experts and delegates and key stakeholders including former African Presidents, United Nations (UN), African Union (AU), Regional Economic Communities (RECs), peacekeeping missions, training centres of excellence, academia, think tanks, diplomatic missions, state security institutions and the private sector.

The forum was organised under the theme "Peace Operations in the Context of Violent Extremism in Africa". Significantly though, the theme reflected one of the profound legacies of the late Mr. Kofi Annan who initiated institutional

reforms in the UN to make peacekeeping more relevant to the present context. However, and today, peacekeeping is being tested in mission areas such as Mali, and the Sahel region of Africa where violent extremists constantly pose a risk to civilian populations and peacekeepers.

Even though significant efforts have been made (such as the G-5 Sahel initiative and the Multinational Joint Task Force mechanism) to implement measures aimed at countering violent extremism in Africa, much remains to be seen in terms of building resilience of state institutions and community social systems to prevent violent extremism and conflicts in Africa. The forum was dedicated to explore this topic from different perspectives and to find policy options in addressing the phenomenon in Africa.

KAPS Forum has come to stay, and we wish to especially acknowledge the significant role played by Air Vice Marshall Griffiths Evans, former Commandant of the KAIPTC for his leadership and vision in bringing the idea of the KAPS Forum to fruition. The vision of KAPS Forum is to become the leading international platform for policy-level discourses on peace and security in Africa. The mission is to use the platform to influence, and contribute to the giant strides made by the UN,

especially in the areas of peacekeeping, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Security Council Resolution 1325. The forum addresses topics geared towards the promotion and implementation of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and the Maputo Protocol of the AU. Similarly, the forum seeks to deepen collaboration with the RECs, especially the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in operationalizing the conflict prevention framework, and the protocols relating to good governance and democracy; peacekeeping and security in the region.

I would like to express my utmost gratitude to the President of the Republic of Ghana, H.E. Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, and the Government of Ghana for the support and policy direction which has enabled KAIPTC to pursue its vision. I wish to also express my sincerest gratitude to the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of Norway for their continuous commitment and generous support to KAIPTC and the KAPS Forum.

I wish to thank, most sincerely, the former African Heads of State and Presidents, namely: H.E. Pierre Buyoya, former President of Burundi and AU High Representative for Mali and Sahel (MISAHEL); H.E. Catherine Samaba-Panza, former Head of State of the Central African Republic; H.E. John Dramani Mahama, former President of Ghana; H.E. Prof. Amos C. Sawyer; former Head of State of Liberia, H.E. Olusegun Obasanjo; former President of Nigeria; H.E. Ernest Bai Koroma, former President of Sierra Leone and H.E. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, former President of Somalia for gracefully honouring the invitation to participate in the maiden KAPS Forum in Accra.

I am indeed grateful to H.E. Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS), for his collaboration towards the organisation of this maiden edition of the KAPS Forum. My special appreciation also goes to H.E. Nane Annan for joining KAIPTC to celebrate this momentous occasion.

I wish to also express my deepest appreciation to the KAIPTC Goodwill Ambassadors for their unflinching support to the Centre. My special thanks go to all the delegates who participated in the forum. Again, my special gratitude to all government agencies and the entire KAIPTC staff for their support and commitment during the KAPS forum.

I am deeply inspired by the positive feedback on the KAPS forum. I hope that we will continue to build on this modest step to collectively promote peace and security in Africa.



Major General Francis Ofori
Commandant

Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in collaboration with the Government of Ghana, the Federal Government of Germany and the Government of Norway organised the maiden edition of the Kofi Annan Peace and Security Forum in Accra from 4-5 September, 2019. This annual conference, which is also known as the KAPS Forum, was established to honour the memory and the sterling achievements of H.E. the late Kofi Annan, the seventh Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Forum was convened under the distinguished Chairmanship of H.E. Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel, as an international platform for deliberating and exploring workable solutions to the most critical peace and security issues confronting African states and their societies.

Specifically, the KAPS Forum seeks to:

- Provide an international platform that facilitates critical discussions and knowledge sharing on topical issues around African peace and security with the aim of informing policy articulation and implementation;
- Review and re-evaluate prevailing knowledge and policies (at strategic, tactical and operational levels) on new trends in peace and security in Africa;
- Provide a fertile interface that facilitates greater interaction between researchers and policy professionals in order to enhance the policy relevance of research; and
- Serve as a forum for disseminating research findings and building networks among stakeholders, including CSOs.

These objectives framed the maiden edition of the Forum, which was organised on the theme “Peace Operations in the Context of Violent Extremism in Africa”. KAPS Forum took place against the backdrop of very troubling regional trends in the Sahel and West Africa. New violent extremist groups and networks such as Ansaroul Islam, Jama’a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin’ (JNIM), and the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS) are evolving and expanding beyond the Sahel. As recent cases of attacks in Burkina Faso demonstrate, extremist groups are increasing the tempo of complex attacks in the region, with credible indications that asymmetric warfare in Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso is likely to increase in the coming years. Moreover, ideological or operational affiliations with global Islamist movements such as Al-Qaeda or ISIS are becoming important channels for accessing sophisticated intelligence and logistical resources.

Since 2011, West Africa has witnessed a surge in the emergence of jihadist and other violent extremist groups and attacks such as suicide bombings, kidnapping, hijacking, assassinations, and direct attacks on military and civilian targets. These attacks have led to mass displacements and an estimated five-fold increase in fatalities across the region, while civilians remain the principal victims of the violence. Although response mechanisms are being developed, extremist groups are altering their strategies with increased attacks on symbolic or soft targets such as churches, mosques and schools.



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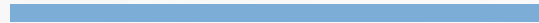
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Accra - Ghana [4-5 SEPTEMBER, 2019]



The violent nature of extremist strategies has meant that response approaches have generally tended to emphasise coercive measures at the expense of broader non-military approaches. The overriding preoccupation with military intervention is also influenced by the ongoing global war on terrorism, which discourages negotiation or dialogue with extremist/ terrorist movements. The passion generated by violent extremist attacks sometimes results in skewed diagnosis of the problem, which often finds its way into official policy. Not only is the privileging of military responses over non-military approaches failing to address the problem, it has in some instances become part of the conditions fostering violent extremism in Africa.

Such situations heighten the possibility of peace operations, exacerbating conflict particularly when they take an offensive stance in fighting terrorism. Unintended consequences of peace missions can be exploited and instrumentalised by extremist groups. Moreover, the prioritisation of military intervention at the expense of non-military approaches can compromise the credibility, impartiality and mandates of peace support operations. Peace operations can also produce counter effects or reduce the broader roles of peacekeepers as neutral arbitrators, mediators and monitors of bad



behaviour. Further, the agenda to counter violent extremism can have a narrowing effect on conflict analyses in terms of the drivers and responses. While military/ security interventions are sometimes necessary, they are not always sufficient or effective. These concerns were some of the basic issues which the maiden KAPS Forum was organised to reflect upon.

The forum brought together seven former African Heads of State and some of the world's leading experts on peace support operations (PSOs) and violent extremism in Africa. The Former presidents who attended the event are H.E. Pierre Buyoya, former President of Burundi and AU High Representative for Mali and Sahel (MISAHEL); H.E. Catherine Samaba-Panza, former Head of State of the Central African Republic; H.E. John Dramani Mahama, former President of Ghana; H.E. Prof. Amos C. Sawyer, former Head of State of Liberia; H.E. Olusegun Obasanjo, former President of Nigeria; H.E. Ernest Bai Koroma, former President of Sierra Leone; and H.E. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, former President of Somalia.

The two-day conference also brought together a community of high-level representatives, including experts from intergovernmental organisations such as UN, AU, ECOWAS, as well as diplomats and ambassadors, security chiefs, academics, media, civil society organisations, and students.

Special invited guests who attended the event comprised H.E. Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, President of the Republic of Ghana; H.E. Dr Mahamudu Bawumia, Vice President of the Republic of Ghana; Hon. Dominic Nitiwul, Minister for Defence of Ghana; Lt. Gen. Obed Boamah Akwa, Chief of Defence Staff of Ghana; H.E. Nane Annan, wife of late Mr. Kofi Annan and Board Member of Kofi Annan Foundation; H.E. Christoph Retzlaff, German Ambassador to Ghana; Mr Øyvind Udland Johansen, Chargé d'affaires, Norwegian Embassy in Accra; H.E. Tove Degnbol, Danish Ambassador to Ghana; and KAIPTC Goodwill Ambassadors.

While addressing the delegates, H.E. Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, who was the Special Guest of Honour, proposed the following pertinent questions for discussion:

- What should be the role of peace support missions in the context of violent extremism?
- What kind of peace support operations can provide effective responses to the phenomenon of violent extremism?
- How should such missions be composed and deployed?
- Which entity or entities are best placed to mandate and capacitate them?

Following the deliberations, the forum concluded with 14 recommendations, which are summarised as follows:



A cross section of delegates

Recommendations

1. Emphasise the primacy of prevention in order to obviate the need for military interventions;
2. Build state legitimacy by upholding the rule of law, human rights and democracy in order to win the hearts, minds and confidence of populations;
3. Recognise the growing salience of non-state contexts - both as sources of violent extremism and resilience;
4. Encourage greater participation and inclusiveness of CSOs, communities and the media in preventing and countering violent extremism;
5. Recognise women as survivors, agents of change as well as perpetrators of violent extremism;
6. Prioritise the youth in PCVE through genuine representation and targeting for their innovative ideas and strategies;
7. Strengthen synergies between formal and informal governance mechanism in PCVE;
8. Prioritise community involvement in de-radicalisation and reintegration of former violent extremist elements;
9. Current peacekeeping principles, doctrines, and architectures, including the APSA, are not in tune with current security threats, and should, therefore, be reviewed;
10. Strengthen global-regional cooperation in peace operations by supporting the growing actorness of regional arrangements under Chapter VIII provisions of the UN Charter;
11. Coalition of the willing arrangements are more adaptable to contexts of violent extremism, and should be considered in ongoing discourses under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter;
12. Peacekeeping mandates should reflect the asymmetric threats in operational theatres to ensure the effective protection of civilians and peacekeepers;
13. Develop alternative narratives that dissuade potential recruit from joining violent extremist groups using both traditional and new media; and
14. There is need for the ratification and domestication of relevant instruments that facilitate humanitarian assistance to enhance context-specific and need-based responses.

These recommendations were further drafted into a communique which was adopted by the delegates.

ABBREVIATIONS

APSA	African Peace and Security Architecture
APSP	Africa Peace and Security Programme
AQIM	Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb
AU	African Union
CAR	Central African Republic
CEEC	Economic Community of Central African States
CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
CISSA	Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa
CRSV	Conflict-Related Sexual Violence
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
EUTM	European Union Training Mission
G-5	Group of Five Countries in the Sahel
GAF	Ghana Armed Forces
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GMA	Global Media Alliance
GPS	Global Positioning System
GBC	Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
HIPPO	High Level Independent Panel on United Nations Peace Operations
IS	Islamic State
ISGS	Islamic State in the Greater Sahara
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
ISIS	Islamic State in Iraq and Syria
JNIM	Ansaroul Islam, Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Musulimin'
KAF	Kofi Annan Foundation
KA IPTC	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre
KAPS	Kofi Annan Peace and Security
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MC	Master of Ceremony
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in the Central African Republic
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali
MISAHEL	African Union Mission in Mali and the Sahel
MNJTF	Multinational Joint Task Force
MUJAO	Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa
MP	Member of Parliament
PCVE	Preventing and Countering Violence Extremism
PSO	Peace Support Operations
PVE	Preventing Violent Extremism
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SRSG	Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General
SSR	Security Sector Reform
TfP	Training for Peace
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNOWAS	United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolutions
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



The Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) is most grateful to the Office of the President and Vice President of Ghana for their immense support and interest in the affairs of KAIPTC.

In particular, KAIPTC would like to express its special appreciation to H.E. Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, President of the Republic of Ghana, and H.E. Dr. Mahamudu Bawumia, Vice-President of the Republic of Ghana for their full participation and dedication to the KAPS Forum. While President Akufo-Addo gave the Special Address during the opening, sod-cutting and special diner ceremonies on the first day, Vice-President Dr. Bawumia was present to perform the official closing of the event on the second day. The KAIPTC remains extremely grateful for this kind gesture by both the President and Vice-President of Ghana.

Similarly, KAIPTC is most grateful to all its core and special partners, especially the governments of Ghana, Germany and Norway for their generous financial, institutional and technical support. Also, KAIPTC would like to thank the Embassies, Ambassadors and Representatives of Germany and Norway for their collaboration. The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Accra deserves plaudits for their continued

support to the work of KAIPTC and the KAPS Forum. We also wish to express our warmest gratitude to the Ministers of State, the security hierarchy and Directors of the following State institutions: Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration, Ministry of National Security, Ministry of Interior, State Protocol, Ghana Armed Forces, Ghana Police Service, Ghana Immigration Service and the Ghana Airport Company for their cooperation and goodwill. This maiden edition of the KAPS Forum received tremendous support through their collaboration, thus making the forum a success.

Further, KAIPTC would like to express its profound gratitude to the Former African Heads of State and Presidents, namely: H.E. Pierre Buyoya, former President of Burundi and AU High Representative for Mali and Sahel (MISAHEL); H.E. Catherine Samaba-Panza, former Head of State of the Central African Republic; H.E. John Dramani Mahama, former President of Ghana; H.E. Prof. Amos C. Sawyer, former Head of State of Liberia; H.E. Olusegun Obasanjo, former President of Nigeria;

H.E. Ernest Bai Koroma, former President of Sierra Leone; and H.E. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, former President of Somalia, for gracefully honouring the invitation to participate in the maiden KAPS Forum in Accra, and also for sharing such deep insights on the phenomenon of violent extremism and peace operations in Africa. Such depth of expertise proved invaluable and set the context within which the final communique was situated.

Special gratitude goes to H.E. Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of United Nations Office for West Africa for his special role in engaging the offices of the former Presidents, and facilitating their participation in the forum. In particular, KAIPTC is grateful to H.E. Dr. Chambas for accepting to be the Chairperson of the forum. As the Chairperson of the maiden KAPS Forum, SRSO Dr. Chambas co-signed the final communique with AVM Griffiths Evans, former Commandant of KAIPTC. In similar vein, KAIPTC would like to express its profound gratitude to the KAIPTC Goodwill Ambassadors, namely, Dr. (Mrs) Mary Chinery-Hesse, H.E. Ellen Margarethe Loj, His Eminence Cardinal Peter Turkson, and H.E. Dr. Chambas for accepting to take part in the forum and also to serve as lead moderators on various discussion panels during the forum.

Special thanks to the family of Mr. Kofi Annan and the Kofi Annan Foundation (KAF) for their immense support. In particular, KAIPTC remains grateful to Mrs. Nane Annan, wife of Mr. Kofi Annan and Board Member of KAF for her role as the Guest Speaker during the sod-cutting ceremony for the construction of the Kofi Annan monument at the KAIPTC. In similar measure, KAIPTC would like to extend sincere gratitude to the UN, AU, ECOWAS and European Union (EU) for their institutional collaboration. We are indeed grateful to the representative of the EU, Ms Sophie Picavet, Principal

Administrator, Security and Defense Policy, European Union, who shared insightful perspectives on the theme during the forum.

Special gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the KAIPTC Governing Board for providing strategic direction towards the realisation of KAIPTC vision and mission. Kind gratitude to the entire staff of KAIPTC for their absolute sense of dedication and demonstration of hard work that ensured the success of the forum.

KAIPTC is immensely grateful to all the over 200 delegates who travelled from different parts of world to participate in the forum: they participated as experts, diplomats, practitioners, consultants, scholars, researchers, policy makers, security chiefs, force commanders, and special representatives from training centres of excellence, academia, think tanks, diplomatic missions, peacekeeping and political missions, as well as state security institutions. Very special thanks to all the speakers, panellists, moderators, rapporteurs and the Master of Ceremony (MCs) for their magnificent handling of the conference proceedings and for showing full dedication to the programme.

Finally, special thanks to the media partners, namely: Ghana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC), Daily Graphic, City TV and PixDev for the elaborate publicity given the forum. Special thanks to Global Media Alliance (GMA) for managing the technical production of the forum. The management and staff of the Movempick Ambassador Hotel in Accra also deserve special commendation for their warm hospitality towards the delegates, KAIPTC staff, exhibitors, security personnel, supporting staff and special guests.



CONTEXT AND PROBLEM

Although the incidence of civil war in Africa has assumed a downward trend, armed conflict ranks prominently among the sources of threat to peace and security on the continent. While countries are making the transition from war to peace across the continent, many African states remain mired in conflict. Meanwhile, the nature of conflict is undergoing profound transformation, partly in response to violent extremists activity. This is, in turn, changing the security landscape of the continent, particularly as the space for securing peace agreements and launching consent-based peacekeeping keeps shrinking. As recent and ongoing cases in the Sahel, Lake Chad Basin and the Horn of Africa amply attest, the continent is witnessing a steady rise in the emergence of jihadist and other violent extremist movements.

Included among these groups are Al-Shabaab, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), Boko Haram, Ansar Dine, the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO), Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and other affiliated Al-Qaeda and Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS) franchise. Since the fall of the Gaddafi regime in Libya and later the Tuareg rebellion in Mali in 2011 and 2012 respectively, West Africa and the Sahel have particularly become a hotbed of violent extremist attacks that often take the form of suicide bombings, kidnapping for ransom, hijacking, assassinations, 'hit-and-run' operations, and direct attacks on military and civilian targets. These attacks have led to mass

displacements and an estimated five-fold increase in fatalities across the region, while civilians remain the principal victims of these asymmetric violence.

Certainly, the nature, intensity and outcome of the threat posed by extremist activities vary from country to country. Indeed, many states in Africa have not experienced any form of outright terrorist attacks. Yet, no country on the continent can claim immunity from this unique and growing threat as virtually all of them exhibit, in varying degrees, attributes that are liable to foster the conditions for violent extremism. These include multiple and varied political, economic and societal factors that relate to bad governance, economic dislocations and unemployment, excruciating poverty, weak state capacity, armed conflict within state, and misleading religious or ideological beliefs. In other words, violent extremist actions are motivated by multiple and diverse issues that go beyond simplistic religious narratives, although the popular media has tended to overemphasise religion as a driver of recruitment and radicalisation. Moreover, violent extremists in Africa operate in multiple and overlapping spaces, often in league with transnational organised criminal networks involved in a host of cross border criminality that include money laundering, kidnapping, drug and arms trafficking and other forms of illicit commerce. Invariably, these activities generate spill over effects that ripple far beyond the epicentres of specific operations, creating risks and uncertainties that upset regional stability.

As such it is unlikely that any single country can address the challenge on its own.

The violent nature of extremist strategies and the outrage and condemnation they justifiably attract has meant that approaches to countering violent extremism have generally tended to emphasise coercive measures at the expense of more comprehensive or linkage-orientated approaches that duly prioritise both military and non-military measures. The overriding preoccupation with military intervention is also influenced by an underlying assumption rooted in the ongoing discourse on the global war on terror that it is counterproductive for states to dialogue or negotiate with terrorist organisations. However, the public sentiments generated by violent extremist attacks sometimes result in skewed diagnosis of the problem, which often finds its way into official policy. Without a careful and logical examination of the actions of extremists, the motivations driving them, and the circumstances that transform the action into a rational strategy for the perpetrator, it is unlikely that responsive counter measures would be applied. Indeed, not only is the privileging of military responses over non-military approaches failing to address the problem, it has in some instances become part of the conditions fostering violent extremism in Africa.

Such situations are most likely to heighten the possibility of peace operations, particularly when they take an offensive stance in fighting terrorism, as unintended consequences can be exploited and instrumentalised by extremist groups. Moreover, a military approach to countering terrorism can compromise the credibility, impartiality and mandates of peace operations. Also, peace missions can generate counter effects or reduce the broader roles of peace operations when peacekeepers act as neutral

arbitrators, mediators and monitors of bad behaviour.

Within the context of peace operations, international peacekeepers are increasingly being called upon to deploy in theatres with “no peace to keep”, as peace accords become all the more difficult to secure. This is forcing a shift towards more robust peace enforcement. The costs and risks that accompany robust interventions mean that it is becoming increasingly difficult for the UN to find support for intervention, particularly when the interests of powerful states are undisturbed by conflicts. Not only, therefore, is violent extremism complicating the dysfunctions in current approaches to international peacekeeping, it is actually threatening to neuter or render it obsolete.

Against this backdrop, and as part of its efforts to promote peace and security in Africa, the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in collaboration with the Government of Ghana, Federal Government of Germany and the Government of Norway organised the maiden edition of the Kofi Annan Peace Security Forum (KAPS Forum) in Accra, Ghana from 4-5 September, 2019 under the theme ‘Peace Operations in the Context of Violent Extremism in Africa’. The Forum was instituted to immortalise the memory of Mr. Kofi Annan, former Secretary-General of the UN, who dedicated his career to serving the cause of global peace. The annual KAPS Forum celebrates the life of dedication and service for which Mr. Kofi Annan was best known.

The maiden KAPS Forum provided a rare platform for political leaders, diplomats,

policy makers, professionals, researchers, civil society organisations and the media to discuss the most recent trends and challenges encountered when conducting peace operations in the context of violent extremism and radicalisation, but to also explore innovative solutions that can help to address the challenges. The conference discussed a set of fundamental questions that framed the agenda for the maiden edition:

- How relevant and adaptive are current peace operation mandates in the context of violent extremism?
- What kind of international frameworks might help to ensure the effectiveness of peace operations?
- How can the role played by peace missions in processes of de-radicalization and long-term community resilience be improved?

- What strategic role can civil society and women play in preventing and countering violent extremism?
- What are the roles and implications of unmanned technologies in countering violent extremism?
- What are the human rights and justice implications of robust peace enforcement and counter-insurgency missions?

These questions were discussed by the delegates who suggested policy options for overcoming the challenges. This report presents the essential points, conclusions and policy-relevant recommendations that emerged from the two-day deliberations.



Opening remarks by H.E. Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas



DAY ONE

UNLOCKING THE TRENDS IN PEACE OPERATIONS AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN AFRICA

i OPENING REMARKS AND WELCOME STATEMENTS



**Air Vice Marshal Griffiths S. Evans,
Out-going Commandant, Kofi Annan
International Peacekeeping Training
Centre**

The conference commenced with a welcome address by Air Vice Marshal Griffiths Santrofi Evans, out-going Commandant of the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre. Air Vice Marshal Evans noted that the new five-year Strategic Plan of the KAIPTC, which commenced in 2019, guides the Centre toward closer and deeper collaboration with international, regional and sub-regional partners in order to enhance peace and stability in Africa. This is to be pursued through leadership in peacekeeping training, education and research. In this vein, the maiden KAPS Forum would focus on the growing and complex threats of violent extremism in the conduct of peace operations—hence the theme: ‘Peace Operations in the Context of Violent Extremism in

Africa’. The forum is instituted in honour of the former UN Secretary General, Mr. Kofi Annan, to serve as “a unique avenue for deliberation and exchange of ideas towards addressing Africa’s peculiar peace and security challenges”. It was expected that the results of this maiden KAPS Forum would feed into KAIPTC’s training, education, research and policy agenda. The out-going Commandant thanked the President of the Republic of Ghana. He also acknowledged the Federal Government of Germany and the Government of Norway for their support to the Centre. The out-going Commandant thanked the Chairperson of the forum, H.E. Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, and H.E. Nane Annan. He also thanked the former Presidents and the KAIPTC Goodwill Ambassadors for accepting to attend this conference.



From left: Maj. Gen. Francis Ofori, in-coming Commandant, and AVM Griffiths Santrofi Evans, out-going Commandant of KAIPTC



H.E. Christoph Retzlaff, German Ambassador to Ghana

The German Ambassador to Ghana, H.E. Christoph Retzlaff, thanked and congratulated KAIPTC for establishing the KAPS Forum “in honour of the great Mr. Kofi Annan, who believed that peace is the most important and noble goal of mankind”. The Ambassador saw the forum as a critical and timely intervention given the evolving threats in the West African and the Sahel region. These threats had led to the recent formation of “The Sahel-Initiative” by the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany and the President of the Republic of France with the support of the “G7 states in Biarritz” with the “decision taken in close consultation with the G5 Sahel”. This is in addition to Germany deploying “its largest, to-date, military contingent to the UN Stabilisation Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)”, its “Army’s longstanding and successful cooperation with the Ghana Armed Forces, its

“close partnership with KAIPTC” from its commencement, and its “support for the establishment of the ECOWAS Maritime Coordination Centre in Accra in 2018”. On violent extremism in peace operations, H.E. Retzlaff underscored the need to improve protection in peace operation theatres and to identify more effective ways of preventing and countering violent extremism. He emphasised the importance of diplomacy, mediation, stabilisation, development and human rights, while prioritising prevention, regional cooperation and cross-border cooperation in addressing violent extremism. The Ambassador also highlighted the significance of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) in addressing the peace and security challenges being encountered in Africa.



From left: H.E. Christoph Retzlaff and Maj. Gen. Francis Ofori



H.E. Øyvind Udland Johansen, Chargé d'Affaires, Embassy of Norway in Accra

The Chargé d'Affaires of the Embassy of Norway in Accra, H.E. Øyvind Udland Johansen, lauded Ghana's "long-standing leadership and contribution to peacekeeping" and assured KAIPTC of Norway's commitment to partner and support the Centre. He also emphasised the commitment of Norway to enhance the capacity of UN-mandated peace operations through deployment of personnel in general, deployment of specialized police teams, provision of "military transport aircraft, and maintenance "of camp facilities outside Bamako until the end of 2022" for MINUSMA. Regarding violent extremism, he drew attention to the root causes, which, in turn, required diverse strategies to address them. He stressed the salience of inclusive and preventive approaches, and cautioned against militarised

approaches that could prove counter-productive. The Chargé d'Affaires also highlighted the significant role played by women in addressing violent extremism and the adverse implications of "violent extremism and militarised responses" on them. He further reiterated the importance of women and the agency of female peacekeepers and stressed the need to prioritise "cooperation and information sharing" in conducting peace operations in the context of violent extremism. The Norwegian Embassy in Accra has remained a longstanding partner of KAIPTC.



Special guests at the opening ceremony



**H.E. Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas,
Special Representative and Head of the
United Nations Office for West Africa and
the Sahel (UNOWAS), and Chairperson of
the maiden KAPS Forum**

The Special Representative and Head of the UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS), and Chairperson of KAPS Forum, H.E. Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, recalled the “peace and stability” legacy of Mr. Kofi Annan and thanked the staff of KAIPTC and its partners for striding similar path as Mr. Annan. He extended special gratitude to the President of the Republic of Ghana, and acknowledged the former Presidents and the delegates for their wealth of experience and knowledge. He underscored the relevance of the theme of KAPS Forum by highlighting a typical example of how violent extremism threatens international peace and security. According Dr. Chambas, the UN, AU and ECOWAS remained committed to addressing violent extremism on the continent. ECOWAS, for example, had scheduled Heads of State and Government meeting” on 14th September, 2019, which was “to add more impetus to regional efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism”. Regarding the forum, he asked participants to consider the following five points for discussion:

1. the capability of peace operations in countering terrorism;
2. the partnerships required by peace operations to address “the multi-pronged causes and effects of violent extremism”;
3. the promotion of “the peace and development nexus” by peace operations;
4. building “confidence and trust between [peace operations] and the local population” in preventing and countering violent extremism; and
5. the centrality of “strengthening coordination, promoting local ownership and leadership” in “regional and international responses towards preventing and countering violent extremism”.

He underscored the need for greater collective efforts in addressing violent extremism and terrorism.



organisations”; and the need to “fully engage young people especially young women in all our efforts, including policy-making to prevent radicalisation.” H.E. Mrs. Annan further noted that “leadership, action and vision” are critical attributes “in addressing violent extremism and building a peaceful Africa”, Quoting her late husband, she said: “there is much more in this world that unite us than there is that divide us”.

**H.E. Nane Annan,
Kofi Annan Foundation**

H.E. Nane Annan, widow of Mr. Kofi Annan thanked the Commandant and KAIPTC for organizing “KAPS Forum, especially given the fact that it is being held in memory of [her] husband”, for whom “[a]s a son of Ghana and Africa, the peace and security of the continent was a personal as well as a professional concern”. On the question of violent extremism, she highlighted the need for “a holistic approach” including a focus on building democratic institutions and processes that ensure human rights and the rule of law as well as the promotion of accountability. She cited the example of the Kofi Annan Foundation’s Election and Democracy Programme as a way of exacting accountability in African democracies. She further stressed “the important role of civil society



*From left: H.E. Nane Annan
and H.E. Catherine Samaba-Panza*



H.E. Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, President of the Republic of Ghana

The President of the Republic of Ghana, H.E. Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, formally opened the maiden KAPS Forum. While addressing the august gathering, he paid glowing tribute to Mr. Kofi Annan, describing him as “one of the truly iconic figures of modern times, the highly respected former [UN] Secretary-General; that noble Ghanaian who brought such prestige to Ghana; a man who was an ardent believer in the capacity of the Ghanaian and African to chart his or her own course onto the path of progress and prosperity”. Commenting on the theme of the conference, H.E. Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo call for collective action to address violent extremism and posed the following five key questions for deliberations:

- What should be the role of peace support missions in the context of violent extremism?
- What kind of peace support operations can provide effective response to the phenomenon of violent extremism?
- How should such missions be composed and deployed?
- Which entity or entities are best placed to mandate and capacitate them?
- How should human rights be observed in the midst of violent extremism?

According to H.E. Nana Akufo-Addo, Ghana is committed to implementing relevant international frameworks aimed at prevention and countering terrorism, and that Ghana’s Counter Terrorism Policy is in alignment with international norms. He noted that a specialised unit exists “within the National Security Council Secretariat” with “a well-coordinated Inter Agency Approach”, to address violent extremism and radicalisation. He further noted that Ghana also supports initiatives for preventing and countering violent extremism and terrorism through engagements with regional and sub-regional frameworks such as the Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA), and the Accra Initiative.

He also praised the G5 Sahel model of inter-state coordination with support from “France and Germany and other members of the EU”. He also added that aside from military strategies there was the need for “broader policies to create opportunities



President Akufo-Addo exchanging pleasantries with Security Chiefs of Ghana

and jobs for the youth if we are to deal successfully with the root causes” of violent extremism. These include, education, structural transformation of African economies and good governance.

The President ended his remarks with the hope that all would “leave this year’s forum with a renewed sense of purpose and a clear strategy, which would help

win the fight against terrorism and violent extremism in Africa, and, by so doing, guarantee continental peace and security, essential to the socio-economic development of Africa”.



Clockwise: President Akufo-Addo; President exchanging pleasantries with Security Chiefs of Ghana; President exchanging pleasantries with former African Presidents; President Akufo-Addo (middle) flanked by H.E. Nane Annan (left) and Air Vice Marshal Evans (right)



President Akufo-Addo and H.E. Nane Annan performing the sod-cutting ceremony at KAIPTC, looking on are special dignitaries

MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF H.E. MR. KOFI ANNAN

Following the opening session of the forum, a special ceremony was held at the forecourt of KAIPTC to cut the sod for the construction of a 20-foot statue of Mr Kofi Annan.

The President of the Republic of Ghana, the wife of the late Mr. Annan, the former African Presidents, the KAIPTC Goodwill Ambassadors, Ghana's Chief of Defence Staff and Service Chiefs and special delegates attending the forum were welcomed to the ceremony by Ghana's Minister for Defence, Hon. Dominic Nitiwul (MP), who also serves as the Chairman of the Governing Board of KAIPTC.

The Minister noted that Mr. Kofi Annan had personally influenced and engaged with KAIPTC in many different respects, and that the ceremony was to honour his memory for his dedicated service to world peace. On her part, H.E. Nane Annan expressed her gratitude to the Government of Ghana and KAIPTC for the honour done to the Annan family. She expressed her joyful relationship with Mr. Kofi Annan and also for being part of his vision and hope for a better world.

MAIN SESSION: PEACE OPERATIONS AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM



POLICY-LEVEL ENGAGEMENTS AND REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Chairperson:

- Prof. Henrietta J.A.N. Mensa-Bonsu, Professor of Law, University of Ghana and President of Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences

Keynote Speaker:

- Dr. Kwesi Aning, Director, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre

Panellists:

- H.E. Catherine Samba-Panza, Former President of the Central African Republic
- H.E. Ernest Bai Koroma, Former President of Sierra Leone
- H.E. Prof Amos Claudius Sawyer, Former President of Liberia
- H.E. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, Former President of Somalia
- H.E. Pierre Buyoya, Former President of Burundi and African Union High Representative for Mali and the Sahel
- H.E. John Dramani Mahama, Former President of Ghana



Plenary with former African Presidents

Re-conceptualise Peacekeeping Doctrines and Deliver Targeted Training

Whilst violent extremism in itself is not new, it has evolved into one of the principal sources of threat to states, societies and peace operations, including for those in West Africa and the Sahel. This challenge threatens the underlining doctrinal infrastructure of peacekeeping, the implementation of mandates of peace operations to protect civilians, the security and survival of the state and the security of peacekeepers as they are increasingly being targeted by violent extremist elements in peacekeeping theatres.

Despite the rising risk levels, peacekeepers have not been adequately resourced in terms of the specialised skills and equipment required to face this unique and growing challenge. Not only was this limitation highlighted in the 2015 report of the High Level Independent Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (HIPPO), it has become increasingly visible in ongoing peace operations in Mali, for example, where the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) is currently deployed. However, the HIPPO report cautioned against the engagement of peace operations in military counter-terrorism activities. The situation in Mali, for example, is somewhat placated with support to national forces and the deployment of special forces that can combat terrorism; namely, France's Operation Barkhane and the G5 Sahel. Nevertheless, peacekeepers remain in the line of fire, risking their lives and limbs as well as the mission objectives or mandates. Deficiencies in the mental and physical preparedness of the majority of troops are also increasingly being recognised.

In order to address the challenge, the panel recommended a total reconfiguration of peacekeeping principles and doctrines,

which will, in turn shape the framing of mandate and conduct of peace operations in the theatres. In other words, it is essential to adapt old tools to new threats. For instance, the APSA needs to be reviewed in the light of this new threat, as well as national armies, police, security forces in terms of reform, training, organisation, leadership and doctrine. The AU also needs to review APSA, particularly the concept of subsidiarity in view of the cross-sub-regional coalitions of the willing such as the MNJTF that are being formed. This will help ensure role clarity. The MNJTF model should also be supported by the AU.

Further, peace operations such as MINUSMA that deploy in the context of violent extremism, and yet are not mandated to engage in combat roles, could consider equipping regional arrangements and national forces through coherent partnership arrangements.

The panel also recommended that peacekeepers should be provided with specialised training, especially recognising the reality on the ground which demands the conduct of contextual analysis of the background and root causes of conflict as well as of the geo-political, geo-strategic, socio-economic and cultural aspects of host nations. Contextual analysis should also be specific to a town, community or region, where peace missions are deployed. Training should also entail skills such as detection of mines and improvised explosive devices, map-reading, intelligence gathering, and use of Global Positioning System (GPS).

Moreover, peacekeepers should be provided with the requisite equipment in adequate measure to face off these threats and to operate in theatres with violent extremism. Additionally, attention should be focused on finding a system of coherent policies and strategies for the multiple actors working in a given host nation, for example in Mali, to avoid undermining mission effectiveness. To enhance mission success, explanations of these developments are needed in terms

of the transforming nature of narratives at the individual and community levels. This is beside recognising the regional dimensions of the threat, and its drivers as well as enablers that include the socio-economic factors which hinder equitable distribution of resources.



Special guests and delegates at the opening ceremony

Addressing the Socio-Economic and Political Root Causes of Violent Extremism and Regional and Global Partnerships

Although religion, frequently projected as the driver of recruitment and radicalisation by the media, violent extremism is invariably rooted in multiple and overlapping challenges of socio-economic and political concerns. Such concerns may include exclusivist economic and political policies, social marginalisation, excruciating poverty and unemployment.

Moreover, violent extremists operate in multiple and overlapping spaces, often in league with transnational organised networks. As a result, their activities generate spill over effects that ripple far beyond the epicentres of specific operations, creating risks and uncertainties that upset regional stability, as the activities of Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin and parts of central Africa clearly show.

The Central African Republic (CAR) has been countering extremism through a regional approach with the support of the AU, the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC), the Economic Community of Central African

States (CEEC) and the UN, through the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA). The initiatives provide protection for civilians in volatile areas in the region. Nonetheless, there is need for specific and clear mandates in terms of how partners in joint operations can work and complement efforts in protecting civilians and promoting human rights.

Sustainable solutions to violent extremism also require greater synergies at the multinational level in terms of devising non-military responses to prevent and counter violent extremism. The preventive dimension of violent extremism involves consideration of the causes of violence, and the willingness to accept plural societies, diversity of identities, recognition of tolerance and dialogue, including creation of “spaces for dialogue and exchange”. This also requires coherent international partnerships that are based on national ownership.



Plenary on “policy-level engagements and regional perspectives”. Panelists include former African Presidents and Keynote Speaker, with French translation by Dr. Anna Mensah (on the podium).

Promote Good Governance that Build Resilience

There are two types of violent extremists: those seeking to create their own state and those that undertake terrorist activities to disrupt the state. As such countries such as Ghana that have not experienced outright terrorism may still be susceptible to attacks. Over the years, Ghana has had its brushes with violent extremism taking the form of extremist financing by groups, attempted and successful recruitment of its citizens to fight abroad, and the possession of violent extremist materials by some citizens. The Ghanaian government has adopted deliberate policies for building resilience that include healthy interfaith and interethnic relations.

Ghana's resilience is rooted in democratic governance. The country also practices a decentralized governance system, in which it provides representation of state institutions—political, judicial and security—at the district level, with elected local leaders and dedicated district funds with locally decided budgetary allocations. It also provides as far as possible, basic development structures

in each district such as health, “education and clean drinking water”. Further, there is free expression, and religious and ethnic tolerance in the country. Ghana has also established a National Peace Council through an Act of Parliament that supports the broader infrastructure for peace.

Yet, it would be naïve for Ghana to claim immunity from violent extremism as it exhibits some of the attributes that are liable to foster the conditions of violent extremism. These include the youth bulge phenomenon, growing inequality between the rich and poor, communal violence, interfaith disputes and the phenomenon of climate and environmental stresses and strains resulting in competition for natural resources such as water and land for farming and grazing. This is giving rise to clashes between pastoralists and farmers.



A cross section of delegates



MANDATES AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN PEACE OPERATIONS

Chairperson:

- H.E. Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel

Panellists:

- H.E. Pierre Buyoya, Former President of Burundi and African Union High Representative for Mali and the Sahel
- Ms. Michelle Ndiaye, Director, Africa Peace and Security Programme (APSP) and Head of Secretariat, Tana Forum
- Ms. Sophie Picavet, Senior PCVE Expert, European External Action Service, Common Security & Defence Policy and Crisis Response, Counter-Terrorism Division, European Union
- Mr. Paul Murphy, Executive Director of Saferworld, London

Explore Innovative Approaches to Peace Operations that Include Effective Partnership

Mali has different missions and forces with different mandates. There is the AU Mission in Mali and the Sahel (MISAHEL), which is a political mission mandated to mediate peace agreements, support their implementation, and promote regional cooperation in the area of security. There is also MINUSMA, which is a UN “stabilisation

mission” with a peacekeeping mandate deployed to support the implementation of the peace agreement signed by the parties, support political functions such



Plenary on “mandate and international cooperation” (from left): H.E. Pierre Buyoya, Mr. Paul Murphy, H.E. Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Ms. Michelle Ndiaye and Ms. Sophie Picavet

as the elections, strengthen the state apparatus, and the promotion of human rights. As a peacekeeping operation, MINUSMA is not mandated to engage in combative operations even though it is deployed in the context of violent extremism. There is also the French-sponsored operation Barkhane, which is deployed as an anti-insurgent initiative to complement the effort of MINUSMA. Similarly, there is the French-sponsored G-5 Sahel arrangement. There is also the EU team EUTM, which does not have a combative mandate but rather provide training support and reform to the Malian military. Also present on the ground are national forces that have no limitations in terms of mandate. While the presence of these actors is useful, they often operate with different mandates or objectives that are not coordinated, thus resulting in duplication of resources and uncertainties.

Although MINUSMA is deployed in a non-permissive context, it is not mandated to engage in combat. While the UN tried to

placate this anomaly by strengthening MINUSMA's mandate and transforming it into robust mission, it is operation Barkhane that actually undertake anti-insurgency operations. Thus, despite the presence of international actors such as MINUSMA, operation Barkhane, G-5 Sahel and EUTM, the situation in Mali still remains precarious.

As a way of overcoming the challenges to effective peace operations in Mali, panellist suggested the adoption of new peace operations principles that are in tune with the context of violent extremism. They also proposed the forging of effective regional-global peacekeeping partnerships involving the AU and the UN. Although the idea has been proposed, ongoing partnerships between the two institutions remain *ad hoc* and incoherent.

Address Soft Issues Along with Military Mandates

The nature, sources and scope of violent extremism suggest that military or coercive approaches alone cannot provide adequate solutions to the problem. Rather, it requires innovative responses that combine both military and non-military or soft approaches that are broad enough to address the multiple dimensions of violent extremism. These soft issues include processes of de-radicalisation that focus

on social-economic issues, trust building, and empowering of local communities, including through quick impact projects. Hence, it is important to emphasise the primacy of prevention that obviates the need for military responses.

Militarised Approaches can Hinder Peace and Undermine the Success of Peace Operations

The violent nature of extremist strategies and the outrage and condemnation they justifiably attract has meant that approaches to countering violent extremism have generally tended to emphasise coercive measures at the expense of non-military approach. The prioritisation of military responses is also influenced by the ongoing global war on terror, which discourages negotiation or dialogue with extremist or terrorist movements. Without a careful and logical examination of the actions of extremists, and without a focus on political solutions, violent extremism may be very difficult to address. Indeed, not only is the privileging of military responses over non-military approaches failing to address the problem, it has in some instances become part of the conditions fostering violent extremism in Africa.

Such situations may heighten the possibility of peace operations exacerbating conflict, particularly when they take an offensive stance in fighting terrorism as unintended consequences

could be exploited and instrumentalised by extremist groups. Moreover, a military approach to countering terrorism and in stabilisation efforts can compromise the credibility, impartiality and essentially the mandates of peace operations. Also, excessive military involvement could have a counter effect or reduce the broader role of peace operations as neutral arbitrators, mediators and monitors of government behaviour. Further, the agenda to counter violent extremism can have a narrowing effect on conflict analyses in terms of the drivers and responses required to deal with the situation holistically.

In designing peace operations, therefore, it is important to take into account the attributes of impartiality, credibility and neutrality. It is also important to uphold human rights, protect civilians, and promote economic development.



A cross section of delegates



From Left: H.E. Pierre Buyoya and H.E. Catherine Samba-Panza



Plenary on "Strategic and Operational Decisions"; panelists include-from left: H.E. Larry Gblevo-Lartey, H.E. Ambassador Mamman Nuhu, H.E. Pierre Buyoya and Dr. Alex Vines

DAY TWO

TOWARDS HOLISTIC APPROACHES TO PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL DECISION MAKING: EXPERIENCES OF HEADS OF MISSION IN THE CONTEXT OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN AFRICA

Chairperson:

- H.E. Pierre Buyoya, Former President of Burundi and African Union High Representative for Mali and the Sahel

Panellists:

- H.E. Ambassador Mamman Nuhu, Executive Secretary, Lake Chad Basin Cooperation and Head of Mission, Multinational Joint Task Force
- H.E. Larry Gblevo-Lartey Esq., Director of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism
- Dr. Alex Vine, Research Director, Risk, Ethics and Resilience and Head, Africa Programme, Chatham House.



Plenary on "Strategic and Operational Decisions"; panelists (from left): H.E. Larry Gblevo-Lartey, H.E. Ambassador Mamman Nuhu, H.E. Pierre Buyoya and Dr. Alex Vines



H.E. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, former President of Somalia making a contribution during discussion time at plenary

Promote Effective Understanding of the Threat

Effective preparation and responses to violent extremism require thorough understanding of the threats being encountered. However, actors or officials have yet to gain adequate understanding of the multi-layered nature of violent extremism, the psychology and mind games of extremist group, as well as the narratives and counter narratives they employ. There is need for effective understanding that transcends the current emphasis on religion as a driver of recruitment and radicalisation to include multiple and overlapping challenges of socio-economic and political concerns. This is critical because the manner in which the threat is conceived will determine the kind of responses that are mobilised to counter it. Further, it is significant to note that poverty is not the only driver of violent extremism; the rich have also been complicit in violent extremist activities.

Also, it is essential to adequately understand the basic concepts associated with the phenomenon such as radicalisation, violent extremism,

Salafi, Jihadi and terrorism. Although publications on these concepts abound, there is still a large degree of uncertainty in the way they are used; different people employ these concepts differently. However, a clear understanding of these concepts is necessary because the way they are conceived influences the way they are approached. Moreover, diverse and varied interpretations of such concepts mean that different actors may hold different perceptions about the threats, implying that an event that may be conceived by a particular actor as a threat may not necessarily be acknowledged as such by others.

Therefore, holistic approaches towards preventing and countering violent extremism necessitate proper recognition of the nature of the threat, while attempting to address the problem with key stakeholders. It is also important to pay attention to the authors or promoters of particular concepts.

Policies should take into Account potential Unintended Impacts of Peace Operations

Non-state armed groups in Africa are highly fragmented. In many instances, these groups are changing allegiances, while others are splitting and splintering. Moreover, State legitimacy deficit remains a critical challenge, which invariably derives from “state violence and abuse of power”. The fragmented nature of the threat and its potential spill-over effects across regions has led to the formation of new and *ad hoc* response arrangements such as the MNJTF and the G5 Sahel. These arrangements are currently less coherent even more flexible. Another potential unintended consequence of peace operations in the context of violent extremism relates to the tendency to prioritise coercive interventions. Uncritical

endorsement of “kinetic” responses may lead missions to protect “contested administrations”, while side-lining human security. Moreover, there is a risk that “fragile states” could further enfeeble the situation as the military may end up being the only “effective, well-resourced and well trained institution.

Also, the use of drone technology and its unintended consequences for human security should be given critical attention.



A cross-section of delegates

BREAKOUT SESSIONS

a. Dynamics of Violent Extremist Organisations: Recruitment, Operations and Sustenance

Chairperson:

- H.E. Larry Gblevo-Lartey Esq., Director of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism

Panellists:

- Dr. Lori-Anne Thérroux-Bénoni, Director of the Regional Office for West Africa, Sahel and the Lake Chad Basin, Institute for Security Studies
- Prof Peter Neumann, International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation
- Dr. Nathaniel Danjibo, Senior Research Fellow, Peace and Conflict Studies Programme, Institute for Peace and Strategic Studies, University of Ibadan



Plenary on “dynamics of extremist organization”-from left: Dr. Lori-Anne Thérroux-Bénoni, H.E. Larry Gblevo-Lartey Esq., Dr. Nathaniel Danjibo and Prof. Peter Neumann

Overview of the Dynamics of Violent Extremist Organisations in Africa

Violent extremist groups are expanding their areas of operations beyond the Sahel and this is happening as a result of military pressure and competition between Al Qaeda/IS affiliated groups. In this context, it is not enough to respond. Rather, it is critical to interrogate the level of understanding and the quality of capability of these groups, their logic and the underlying motivations that drive their actions. The drivers of violent extremism are multiple, overlapping and evolving. Although mischievous and misleading religious or ideological beliefs and interpretations by some radical clerics or preachers remain a major part of the problem, the media has tended to overemphasise religion as a driver of recruitment and radicalisation at the expense of multiple injustices embedded in the structures of society.

Violent extremist groups are also exploiting existing vulnerabilities and cleavages in society, and exerting their influence in areas where states have limited reach through the delivery of basic social services. In effect, they are exploiting the cracks in state-society relations. In countering violent extremism, therefore, the local context within which their activities are embedded should be taken into account. “Copy and paste” approach to countering violent extremism should be avoided. Also, effective responses require dialogue between the government and local communities.

Incentives in the form of jobs and other opportunities should also be provided to locals, especially the youth who are engaged in violent extremism in order to persuade them to defect from extremist groups. Disarmament, demobilization and re-integration processes should be instituted for ex-fighters/militants.

Similarly, it is significant to note that military interventions are sometimes necessary. However, they are not always sufficient or effective. They can become counterproductive if the troops fail to adhere to or respect basic human rights norms and standards. Moreover, it is important to take into account the role played by women in the context of violent extremism. Women are not only victims of violent extremism, they are also perpetrators. For instance, Boko Haram and other violent extremist groups are known to have used women in some of their violent activities. Violent extremist groups include and/ or exclude women based on strategies being deployed at any particular time. However, women and men experience violent extremism differently. This should be recognised in designing policies targeted at the phenomenon.

Drivers and Solutions to Radicalisation

After further deliberations, the panel suggested five (5) approaches to addressing violent extremism:

1. **Grievances:** when a group of people feel disadvantaged, marginalised and unjustly treated, they resort to radicalisation to demand better services from the government. Therefore, measures should be put in place to address grievances and perception of unfairness rooted in structural and institutional arrangements of society.
2. **Emotional needs:** material needs, economic needs, political needs, and the sense of empowerment are all important variables explaining violent extremism. As such, alternative outlets for emotional needs should be provided to limit the influence of violent extremist on people.
3. **Ideology:** ideological beliefs are important channels for transforming personal grievances into a political cause. As such, governments should implement measures to counter the spread of extremist religious and ideological narratives.
4. **People:** charismatic leaders with violent extremist ideas are able to form cliques and recruit people to follow their cause. Therefore, measures should be implemented by governments to disrupt and disband extremist networks and strengthen socially positive influences.
5. **Violence:** the spill-over effect of violent conflicts is one of the main ingredients for violent extremism. Thus, mechanisms for conflict transformation should be provided by governments.



A cross-section of delegates

Root Causes and Responses to Violent Extremism

- Poverty is one of the main issues which drive the recruitment of the youth, especially the foot soldiers into violent extremist groups. Promoting socio-economic development is therefore a critical factor in preventing and countering violent extremism.
 - About 80 percent of terrorist attacks occurs in countries that are experiencing or have experienced civil wars. Conflict prevention is, therefore, an important strategy for preventing terrorism.
 - Although religion is sometimes cited as the main motivation behind extremist organisations such as Boko Haram, it is not actually the case. Boko Haram, for example, has killed more Muslims than Christians since they launched their extremist agenda.
 - International conspiracies play a key role in promoting terrorism and violent extremism in the Sahel. Conscious efforts are made by these conspirators to destabilise African states in order to extract its resources. While financial resources are committed to the fight against terrorism by some powerful Western countries, same is not done for the creation of job opportunities which are critical for preventing violent extremism.
-
- Terrorism is not a new phenomenon. However, the refusal by various states and the sub-regional body to act on recommendations provided by researchers and academics has contributed to the spread of the menace.
 - Violent extremist groups sometimes have the backing of certain states. Scholarships offered to African students are sometimes intended to indoctrinate recipients with extremist ideas.
 - Terrorist and violent extremist groups finance their activities through money laundering, transnational organised crimes (human trafficking, drug trafficking, arms trafficking, abduction) cattle rustling, control of market routes and extortion from high level politicians. Others include illegal fishing and logging.
 - Both military and non-military approaches will be needed to effectively fight terrorism and violent extremism.
 - Home-grown solutions such as the use of traditional leaders and institutions, and other indigenous approaches to conflict should be explored in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism.

b. Women and Youth in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism

Chairperson:

- H.E. Ellen Margrethe Løj, former Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

Panellists:

- Amb. Catherine Mogaka, Senior Policy Advisor to the African Union Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security
- Ms. Nirina Kiplagat, Project Manager, Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE), United Nations Development Programme
- Dr. Fiifi Edu-Afful, Research Fellow, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre
- Mr. Richard Apau, Research Fellow, African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism
- Dr. Siga Fatima Jagne, ECOWAS Commissioner for Social Affairs and Gender



Panellists on women and youth in violent extremism

Regional and International Frameworks for Women and Youth in Countering Violent Extremism

Terrorism and violent extremism are major and multi-faceted threats (both internationally and regionally) that require a multi-dimensional response. Regarding women and girls, there are a number of international and regional frameworks that protect their human rights and promote gender equality and participation in all spheres of life including in matters of peace and security. These include the AU Charter, the AU Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality, the AU Agenda 2063, and the UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) on women, peace and security (WPS).

UNSCR 1325 on WPS promotes women's agency in conflict resolution, while the WPS agenda addresses sexual and gender-based violence within the context of peace and security. UNSCR 2242 on WPS promotes the use of gender-specific lens in issues of violent extremism and terrorism. In particular, the Resolution focused attention on women and girls, who have suffered the detrimental effects of these threats. For instance, there is

the case of girls who were kidnapped by Boko Haram in April 2014 from Chibok in Nigeria with over 100 still missing. Several of them were forced to become sex slaves in the form of 'wives'. Further, young female Boko Haram abductees became suicide bombers. Some survivors were met during a UN-AU Joint Mission by the AU Special Envoy on WPS and one lady in particular had become a youth peace advocate. The AU Special Envoy on WPS was appointed by the AU Chairperson in 2015 with a mandate that covers guaranteeing women's "voices" and "concerns" in "decision-making" processes. That office has created a Continental Results-based Framework to aid the implementation and reporting by Member States on UNSCR 1325; it also covers the economy and has specific indicators for the AU and for Member States.



Special session on "women and youth in violent extremism"

The Role of Women in Preventing Violent Extremism

Since 2013, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been approaching violent extremism through a “development lens”. In Africa, the UNDP conducted a research in 2017 on the “Journey to Extremism”, focusing on Al-Shabab and Boko Haram. The study involved 718 interviewees (81% males and 19% females). The study showed that more females were forced as recruits than their male counterparts. More so, “parental presence in the lives of these children” was a critical factor. “Government actions” were also found to be a significant factor in persons deciding to join these groups. Therefore, women could play roles in sensitisation and experience-sharing in, for instance, women’s savings groups. They could also

play a role in building community trust for rehabilitation programmes and with ideologies as teachers, particularly in Madrassas.

Indeed, UNDP with its partners has engaged women and women’s groups in addressing violent extremism in different parts of Africa to build resilience and alternative narratives which promote women as role models and mentors in local communities. Other interventions include policing, and development of national strategies for preventing violent extremism.



A cross-section of delegates at a special session on women and youth in violent extremism

Gender, Women, Youth and Peacekeeping in the Context of Violent Extremism

Violent extremism and terrorism are “gendered phenomena”; they affect men and women differently. Women have played positive roles in building resilience against violent extremism as well as negative roles in advancing it. Even though UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) requires participation of women in UN peacekeeping operations, there are still shortfalls in terms of actual participation of women in peace missions. This is particularly true in hostile theatres.

UNSCR 2250 also provides for the representation of the youth at all levels

of decision making. Nonetheless, there is the need to give the youth “a voice” and a role to play particularly in issues in which they form a critical mass such as violent extremism. Their participation in resolving these issues needs to go beyond tokenism to appreciating their centrality to either exacerbating or addressing the threat.



A cross-section of delegates at special panel on women and youth in violent extremism

c. Peacebuilding and Stabilisation in Societies Affected by Violent Extremism

Chairpersons:

- Prof. Gani Joses Yoroms, Senior Fellow, National Defence College (NDC), Abuja, Nigeria

Panellists:

- Dr. Philip Attuquayefio, Coordinator, Regional Stabilisation Strategy for Boko Haram-Affected Countries in Lake Chad Basin at the African Union, Ethiopia
- Prof Charles Ukeje, Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria
- Mr. Kwezi Mngquibisa, General Manager, Policy and Political Affairs, African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes
- Prof Boubacar N'diaye, Professor of Pan-African Studies and Political Science at the College of Wooster, Ohio

Shortcomings and Best Practices of Disarmament, Demobilisation and Re-integration (DDR)

Violent extremism has exposed huge security gaps in state security agencies leading to mistrust. Regarding DDR, there are specific challenges in navigating the line between criminality and prosecution. Re-integration processes such as vocational training may not provide opportunities that meet expectations of ex-combatants. This may pose integration challenges to ex-insurgents seeking to return to society. There have been instances where communities

have protested against the privileging of ex-Boko Haram fighters. This suggests the need for increased participation of communities in DDR programming. Moreover, there is a close connection between DDR and security sector reform (SSR). These two should be approached as complementary processes.



Panellists on Peacebuilding and Stabilisation in Societies Affected by Violent Extremism

Peacebuilding and Stabilisation in the Context of Violent Extremism

Old approaches may not work in addressing emerging threats such as violent extremism. It is important to recognise the primacy of the state, but the state can also either by omission or commission undermine the efforts of peacebuilding. Where the state fails to discharge its basic responsibilities, including the delivery of social services, violent extremists can emerge as alternative agents to governments. Thus, the state is increasingly contending with a whole range of actors particularly in the contexts of diffused sovereignty.

Framing the issues around peacebuilding or stabilisation is very critical; be it a

governance issue or a security issue. Often, issues are framed within the convention or framework of state security, but this has to change in the direction of human security. This requires greater role for communities in terms of policy articulation and ownership. Peacebuilding and stabilisation processes must recognise community dynamism since the challenges go beyond the state.

d. The Role of the Media in Countering Violent Extremism

Chairpersons:

- Prof. Kwame Karikari, Former Executive Director of Media Foundation for West Africa

Panellists:

- Dr. Sali Boubou Oumarou, Media Expert and Practitioner, Morocco
- Dr. Festus Aubyn, Research Fellow, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre
- Col. M'Bawine Atintande (Rtd), Former Director of Public Relations, Ghana Armed Forces
- Mr. Sammy Darko, Broadcast Journalist, Multimedia, Accra, Ghana



Special panel on “the role of media in violent extremism”

Media in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism

The media educates, informs, entertains, investigates, monitors and holds powerful institutions and individuals to account, while acting as a public forum to discuss critical issues of national and regional interest. The media can contribute to reducing the barrier between the government and the public and, thereby, contribute to preventing and countering violent extremism through information sharing. The media has a moral obligation in its day – to – day role to report positively on countering violent extremism, and should, therefore, be integrated into security information sharing processes.

The media has a symbiotic relationship with violent extremism in terms of spreading terror and propaganda messages that include sensational, emotional and appealing messages. The symbiotic relationship between media and violent extremism can be used positively to change the narratives in preventing and countering violent extremism. The media can prevent and counter violent

extremism by:

- Creating public awareness through sensitization;
- Subduing the spread of terrorist ideologies;
- Establishing “alternative narrative” to diffuse violent extremist propaganda;
- Responsible use of new media;
- Adopting crime prevention approaches;
- Creating specific messaging to prevent and counter violent extremism, and;
- Information management; and
- Ensuring effective information management system on violent extremism, with emphasis on state interest as opposed to partisan interest.



Panelists on the “role of the media in countering violent extremism”. From left: Col. M’Bawine Atintande (Rtd), Dr. Festus Aubyn, Prof. Kwame Karikari, Dr. Sali Bouba Oumarou, and Mr. Sammy Darko

e. Protection of Civilians and Peacekeepers in the Context of Countering Violent Extremism

Chairperson:

- Dr. Robert Grant, Programme Director, Wilton Park, United Kingdom

Panellists:

- Major General Chikezie Ude, Force Commander, Multinational Joint Task Force
- General Dennis Gyllensporre, Force Commander of United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
- Brigadier General Saleh Bala (Rtd), Chief Executive Officer, White Ink Consult, Nigeria
- Ms. Annette Leijenaar, Programme Head, Peace Operations and Peacebuilding, Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria
- General Hanana Ould Sidi, Commander of G5 Sahel Joint Force

Protecting Civilians in Peace Operations (Mali)

Four factors were identified by the discussants as critical for protecting civilians in the context of violent extremism, using Mali as a case:

- **A focus on political and diplomat solutions:** There is no military solution in countering violent extremism. The focus should be on addressing the root causes of conflict. This entails mending broken social contract between the government and the populace. Violent extremism is ultimately a political issue that can best be addressed through political solutions.
- **The need for long term solution:** This cannot be executed with a top-down approach. Rather, there is the need for greater community participation. Different communities have different cultures and norms that inform their approaches to conflict.

Community participation can be enhanced through capacity building, and empowerment of individuals and groups in society.

- **Security:** There is the need to establish basic level security. In the context of violent extremism, civilian protection requires sequential approaches that include the empowerment of the police and military components to establish basic security.
- **Different peacekeeping operation contexts require different designs:** It is important to design peace operations that are in tune with specific contexts.

Protecting Civilians in 4th Generation Wars

The dilemma of peacekeepers in the context of violent extremism is not limited to lack of comprehensive mandates, but also the complexity of 4th generation wars in which civilian protection occurs in the midst of asymmetric challenges. This context is characterised by increased risks to the safety and security of peacekeepers. In the missions where extremist attacks are frequent, conditions are often fluid, fast-paced and volatile. A major priority of the mission becomes one of protecting peacekeeping personnel.

The protection of civilians involves the deployment of forces close to civilians in order to ensure physical protection against threats. However, the forces find it difficult to ensure their own protection, let alone the protection of the population. This results in the alienation of the troops

from the populace, generating mistrust between the mission and the host community.

To ensure effective protection, there is the need to ensure sustainable 1st and 3rd tier principles of protection through dialogue and engagement as well as protection through establishment of protective environment rather than focusing on the 2nd priority (principle), which relates to military approaches. Moreover, cybercrimes are increasingly complicating asymmetric warfare. It is, therefore, essential to capacitate mission components on how to deal with cyber-related attacks.

Operationalising Civilian Protection in the Context of Violent Extremism

The protection of civilians is not exclusively a humanitarian task. Rather, it requires the support of all the components of a peacekeeping mission, including civilian, military and police functions, as well as human rights, rule of law, political, security, development and disarmament components. In order to address the challenges related to the protection of civilians, the following recommendation were made:

- Mandates should be clear, and civilian protection-centred.
- Protection of civilians principles should be included in all pre-deployment training.
- Accountability should be enhanced.

- Effective and reliable database and documentation of civilian deaths and casualties should be maintained.
- The media should be engaged to raise awareness and share knowledge on protection of civilians.
- Inter-agency collaboration and information sharing should be promoted.

f. Violence, Human Rights and Justice Issues in the Context of Countering Violent Extremism

Chairperson:

- Ms. Horname Noagbesenu, Director of Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation at Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre

Panellists:

- Ms. Joana Osei-Tutu, Head of Women, Peace and Security Institute, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre
- Dr. Sena Afua Dei-Tutu, Senior Rule of Law Expert, African Union Technical Support Team to The Gambia
- Ms. Adwoa Kufuor, Regional Adviser, Gender and Women's Rights, United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Addis Ababa
- Mr. Charles Nyuykonge, Co-Founder and Director, Peacebuilders Without Borders, Durban, South Africa

Nature of Gender-Based Violence in the Context of Violent Extremism

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) becomes imminent and widespread when violence erupts, often devastating both individuals and communities. Deliberate attacks against women and girls become pervasive, sometimes reaching epidemic proportions. Invariably, women and girls are subjected to rape, trafficking, sexual assault, sexual harassment, killing and other degrading forms of human rights violations. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is particularly devastating to girls during their formative age. In recent times, widespread gender-based violence has been attributed to security forces, militants, and violent extremist groups. However, GBV is not exclusive to women; men also suffer violence such as rape.

States have human rights obligations towards their citizens. State accountability in addressing violent extremism is critical.

International instruments such as the Convention against Torture, can be used to prosecute gender-based violence committed by violent extremists. The UN focuses its attention on violence caused by both the military and extremist groups. Indeed, there are mechanisms for assisting those whose rights have been abused. There are also frameworks such as the UN Security Council Resolution 1325, which are essential for preventing gender-based violence. The discussants observed that a human rights-based approach is key to responding to violent extremism.



g. The Role of Civil Society in Mitigating Violent Extremism

Chairperson:

- Dr. Vladimir Antwi-Danso, Dean of Academic Affairs, Ghana Armed Forces Command and Staff College, Accra, Ghana

Panellists:

- Dr. Chukwuemeka B. Eze, Executive Director, West Africa Network for Peacebuilding, Ghana
- Mr. Jambo Hamisi Ramadhani, Researcher, Institute of African Leadership for Sustainable Development (UONGOZI Institute), Tanzania
- Dr. Émile Ouédraogo, Adjunct Professor of Practice, African Centre for Strategic Studies
- Dr. Ibrahim Bangura, Lecturer, Fourah Bay College, Freetown, Sierra Leone

Role of Civil Society in Mitigating Violent Extremism

The role played by civil society organisations (CSOs) is very important in preventing and countering violent extremism. Although governments have the responsibility to ensure security and uphold basic human rights and the rule of law, they often find it difficult to discharge this role in the context of violent extremism, often characterised by weak state capacity. In such situations, civil society groups become important agencies for complementing the efforts of political authorities, but also holding them accountable for their actions.

The role played by CSOs becomes particularly critical when they are perceived by communities as credible, knowledgeable, and experienced in working with groups in the process of prevention and countering violent extremism. Often, they help to promote

inclusiveness, accountability, and social justice. CSOs also have the capacity for designing and implementing programmes that foster peaceful and inclusive societies, thereby contributing to efforts at addressing structural conditions liable to violent extremism. Moreover, CSOs usually work with and provide support to marginalised groups in ways that enhance their participation in critical decision making processes that affect their lives. CSOs are also key actors in preventing and countering violent extremism through mediation, arbitration, advocacy, and awareness creation.

h. Displacement and Humanitarian Challenges in the Context of Violent Extremism

Chairperson:

- Dr. Linda Darkwa, Coordinator, Training for Peace (TfP) Programme, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Panellists:

- Ms. Titilope Ajayi, Independent Researcher, Expert on Security and Civil Society
- Group Captain Sadeeq Garba Shehu (Rtd), Senior Research Fellow, National Defence College, Nigeria & Adjunct Professor at the George C. Marshall European Centre for Security Studies
- Ms. Esther Kiragu, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Representative in Ghana
- Dr. Onyinye Onwuka, Head of Political Affairs and International Cooperation Division, Directorate of Political Affairs, Department of Political Affairs, Peace and Security, ECOWAS Commission, Abuja, Nigeria

Stigma and the Challenges faced by Internally Displaced Persons and Returnees

The following challenges were highlighted by the discussants:

- Political instability remains prominent among the sources of population displacements.
- Prolonged encampment and displacement often affect existing social and economic constructs including gender roles, and depending on the specific issue and situation, could lead to either radicalisation or make women vulnerable to attacks. It should be pointed out that conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are committed not only by extremist groups; they are also perpetrated by the army, camp authorities and humanitarian workers.
- Inconsistent response and support systems, including governance shortfalls relating to ineffective institutions and poor co-ordination remain major challenges faced by internally displaced persons and returnees.
- Often, violence directed at women in conflict settings stems from basic cultural ideologies or practices that exist outside the context of extremism.





(C) CONCLUSIONS AND CLOSING REMARKS

i CONCLUSION

The key points emerging from the 2-day conference, which also formed the basis for the final communique were summarised as follows:

Recommendations

- Emphasise the primacy of prevention in order to obviate the need for military interventions;
 - Build state legitimacy by upholding the rule of law, human rights and democracy in order to win the hearts, minds and confidence of populations;
 - Recognise the growing salience of non-state contexts - both as sources of violent extremism and resilience;
 - Encourage greater participation and inclusiveness of CSOs, communities and the media in preventing and countering violent extremism;
 - Recognise women as survivors, agents of change, as well as perpetrators of violent extremism;
 - Prioritise the youth in the prevention and countering of violent extremism through genuine representation and targeting for their innovative ideas and strategies;
 - Strengthen synergies between formal and informal governance mechanism in the prevention and countering of violent extremism;
 - Prioritise community involvement in de-radicalisation and reintegration of former violent extremist elements;
- Current peacekeeping principles, doctrines, and architecture, including the APSA, are not in tune with current security threats, and should, therefore, be reviewed;
 - Strengthen global-regional cooperation in peace operations by supporting the growing actorness of regional arrangements under Chapter VIII provisions of the UN Charter;
 - Coalition of the willing arrangements are more adaptable to contexts of violent extremism, and should be considered in ongoing discourses under Chapter VIII provisions of the UN Charter;
 - Peacekeeping mandate should reflect the asymmetric threats in operational theatres to ensure the effective protection of civilians and peacekeepers;
 - Develop alternative narratives that dissuade potential recruits from joining violent extremist groups using both traditional and new media; and
 - There is the need for the ratification and domestication of relevant instruments that facilitate humanitarian assistance to enhance context-specific and need-based responses.



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CLOSING REMARKS

H.E. Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel

H.E. Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas concurred with the key recommendations and underlined that violent extremism and terrorism are new and present threats on the continent, which need to be understood and addressed collectively at the sub-regional, regional and international levels. He thanked the Government of the Republic of Ghana; all the former Heads of State; and KAIPTC Goodwill Ambassadors for their participation and collaboration. Dr Ibn Chambas also thanked key partners such as the Government of Germany and the Government of Norway for their partnership. He expressed his profound gratitude to both the international and local participants; the Commandant and staff of KAIPTC who were at the centre of organising the forum. He also acknowledged the important role of the media for the publicity given the forum.

Dr. Chambas stated that the topic discussed at the forum “affect the lives of people” and there is the need to “ensure that [the] ideas [from the Forum] [would] begin to have impact on policy at government level, within UN, [AU], and other international organisations” concerned with the fight against terrorism and violent extremism”. This will help to create safe and stable environment for populations to be able to prosper and develop.

Dr. Chambas thanked the former Heads of State for their special messages which was recorded and played on video to re-echo the conclusions drawn at the forum.



*Vice President H.E. Dr. Mahamudu Bawumia
receiving a plaque from H.E. Dr. Chambas*



**H.E. Dr. Mahamudu Bawumia,
Vice President of the Republic of Ghana**

The Vice President of the Republic of Ghana, H.E. Dr. Mahamudu Bawumia, congratulated the delegates for their active participation in the meeting, adding that the “recommendations [from the Forum], if implemented, will go a long way to shape the security landscape of Africa, and many of our citizens will begin to feel more safe”. Regarding the commemoration of the late Mr. Kofi Annan, he noted that aside from the “sod-cutting ceremony” for the construction of Mr. Annan’s monument at KAIPTC, the “Government of Ghana in consultation with [Mr. Annan’s] family [will build] a library and a museum in [his] honour”. The KAPS Forum will also be an annual event complementing other African fora “to bridge the gap between theory and practice on issues that affect our governments and populations”.

The Vice President acknowledged the challenges faced by peacekeepers in implementing their mandates and emphasised the centrality of “human rights” and “humanitarian laws” in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism. In this vein, “the Government of Ghana seeks to endorse the UN’s “political solution initiative” for peace operations”. He thanked the sponsors of the forum—the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of Norway. He also expressed his gratitude to the former Heads of State, the Chairperson of the AU Commission, the President of the ECOWAS Commission, Head of UNOWAS, H.E. Dr. Ibn Chambas. He also thanked Heads and Permanent Secretaries, Force Commanders of Peace Missions for their participation. The Vice President H.E. Dr. Bawumia expressed special gratitude to H.E. Nane Annan. He commended the Commandant and staff of KAIPTC for organising such an event, stating that he looks forward to participating in the next KAPS Forum in 2020.



H.E. Dr. Mahamudu Bawumia exchanging pleasantries with distinguished dignitaries at the closing ceremony of the forum



ANNEX



PROGRAMME

DAY 1

Unlocking the Trends in Peace Operations and Violent Extremism in Africa

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE
08:30 - 09:00	Arrival and Registration	
09:00 - 10:00	Welcome Remarks	Air Vice Marshal GS Evans, Commandant, the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC)
	Opening Remarks	H.E. Christoph Retzlaff, German Ambassador to Ghana H.E. Øyvind Udland Johansen, Chargé d'Affaires, Norwegian Embassy in Ghana General Francis Behanzin, ECOWAS Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security H.E. Nane Annan, Kofi Annan Foundation H.E. Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)
	Special Address by Guest of Honour	H.E. Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, President of the Republic of Ghana
10:00 - 11:00	Special Ceremony	Sod-Cutting Ceremony: Kofi Annan Monument at KAIPTC
11:00 - 12:30	High-Level Panel: Peace Operations and Violent extremism: Regional Perspectives	Chair Prof. Henrietta J.A.N. Mensa-Bonsu, Professor of Law at the University of Ghana and President of Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences. Keynote Speaker Dr. Kwesi Aning, Director, Faculty of Academic Affairs & Research, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) Panellists: Perspectives from region/country H.E. Pierre Buyoya, former President of Burundi and African Union High (AU) Representative for Mali and Sahel (MISAHEL) H.E. Catherine Samba-Panza, former President of the Central African Republic (CAR)

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE
		<p>H.E. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, former President of the Federal Republic of Somalia</p> <p>H.E. Prof. Amos Sawyer, former President of Liberia</p> <p>H.E. Ernest Bai Koroma, former President of Sierra Leone</p> <p>H.E. John Dramani Mahama, former President of the Republic of Ghana</p>
12:30 - 14:30	Lunch	
14:30 - 16:00	<p>Plenary Session 1:</p> <p>Mandates and International Cooperation on Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) in Peace Operations</p>	<p>Chair</p> <p>H.E. Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)</p> <p>Panellists</p> <p>H.E. Pierre Buyoya, former president of Burundi and African Union High (AU) Representative for Mali and Sahel (MISAHEL)</p> <p>Ms. Michelle Ndiaye, Director, Africa Peace and Security Programme (APSP) and Head of Secretariat, Tana Forum</p> <p>General Dennis Gyllensporre, Force Commander of United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)</p> <p>General Francis Behanzin, ECOWAS Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security (CPAS)</p> <p>Ms. Sophie Picavet, Principal Administrator, Security Defense Policy, European Union (EU)</p> <p>Mr. Paul Murphy, Executive Director of Saferworld, London</p>
18:30 - 21:00	Gala Dinner	

DAY 2

Towards a Holistic Approach to Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in Peace Operations

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE
8:30 - 9:00	Arrival and Registration	
9:00-9:15	Recap of Day 1	
9:15-10:15	<p>Plenary Session 1:</p> <p>Strategic and Operational Decision Making: Experiences of Heads of Missions in the context of VE in Africa</p>	<p>Chair</p> <p>H.E. Pierre Buyoya, Former President of Burundi and African Union High Representative for Mali and Sahel (MISAHEL)</p> <p>Panellists</p> <p>H.E. Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)</p> <p>H.E Ambassador Mamman Nuhu, Executive Secretary, Lake Chad Basin Cooperation and Head of Mission, Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF)</p> <p>H.E Larry Gbevlo-Lartey Esq, Director of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT)</p> <p>Dr. Alex Vines, Research Director, Risk, Ethics and Resilience and Head, Africa Programme, Chatham House</p>
10:15-11:45	<p>Breakout Session 1a:</p> <p>Dynamics within Violent Extremist Organisations: Recruitment, Operations and Sustenance</p>	<p>Chair</p> <p>H.E. Larry Gbevlo-Lartey Esq, Director of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT)</p> <p>Panellists</p> <p>Ms. Idayat Hassan, Director, Center for Democratic Development (CDD), Nigeria</p> <p>Dr. Lori-Anne Thérroux-Bénoni, Director of the Regional Office for West Africa, Sahel and the Lake Chad Basin, Institute for Security Studies (ISS)</p> <p>Prof. Peter Neumann, International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation</p> <p>Dr. Nathaniel Danjibo, Senior Research Fellow, Peace and Conflict Studies Programme, Institute for Peace and Strategic Studies, University of Ibadan</p>

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE
	<p>Breakout Session 1b:</p> <p>Women and Youth in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism</p>	<p>Chair</p> <p>H.E. Ellen Margrethe Løj, former Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Mission in Liberia</p> <p>Panellists</p> <p>Amb. Catherine Mogaka, Senior Policy Advisor to the African Union (AU) Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security.</p> <p>Dr. Siga Fatima Jagne, ECOWAS Commissioner for Social Affairs and Gender.</p> <p>Ms. Nirina Kiplagat, Project Manager, Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p>Dr. Fiifi Edu-Afful, Research Fellow, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research (FAAR), Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC)</p> <p>Mr. Richard Apau, Research Fellow, African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT).</p>
	<p>Breakout Session 1c:</p> <p>Peacebuilding and Stabilization in Societies affected by Violent Extremism</p>	<p>Chair</p> <p>Dr. Kwesi Aning, Director, Faculty of Academic Affairs & Research, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC)</p> <p>Panellists</p> <p>Dr. Philip Attuquayefio, Coordinator, Regional Stabilisation Strategy for Boko Haram-affected countries in Lake Chad Basin at the African Union (AU), Ethiopia</p> <p>Prof. Charles Ukeje, Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria</p> <p>Mr. Kwezi Mngqibisa, General Manager, Policy and Political Affairs, African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD)</p> <p>Prof. Boubacar N'diaye, Professor of Pan-African Studies and Political Science at the College of Wooster, Ohio</p>

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE
	<p>Breakout Session 1d:</p> <p>The Role of Media in CVE</p>	<p>Chair</p> <p>Prof. Kwame Karikari, former Executive Director of Media Foundation for West Africa</p> <p>Panellists</p> <p>Dr. Sali Bouba Oumarou, Media Expert and Practitioner, Morocco</p> <p>Dr. Festus Abyn, Research Fellow, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research (FAAR) at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC)</p> <p>Col. M'Bawine Atintande (Rtd), former Director of Public Relations, Ghana Armed Forces</p>
11:45-12:00	Health Break	
12:00-13:30	<p>Breakout Session 2a:</p> <p>Protection of Civilians and Peacekeepers in the context of Countering Violent Extremism (CVE)</p>	<p>Chair</p> <p>Dr. Robert Grant, Programme Director, Wilton Park, United Kingdom</p> <p>Panellists</p> <p>Major General Chikezie Ude, Force Commander, Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF)</p> <p>General Dennis Gyllensporre, Force Commander of United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)</p> <p>Brigadier General Saleh Bala (Rtd), Chief Executive Officer, White Ink Consult, Nigeria</p> <p>Ms. Annette Leijenaar, Programme Head, Peace Operations and Peacebuilding, Institute for Security Studies (ISS), Pretoria</p> <p>General Hanana Ould Sidi, Commander of G5 Sahel Joint Force</p>

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE
	<p>Breakout Session 2b:</p> <p>Gender-based Violence, Human Rights and Justice issues in the context of CVE</p>	<p>Chair</p> <p>Ms. Horname Noagbesenu, Director of Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC)</p> <p>Panellists</p> <p>Ms. Joana Osei-Tutu, Head of Women, Peace and Security Institute (WPSI), Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC)</p> <p>Dr. Sena Afua Dei-Tutu, Senior Rule of Law Expert, African Union (AU) Technical Support Team to the Gambia.</p> <p>Ms. Adwoa Kufuor, Regional Adviser, Gender and Women's Rights, United Nations (UN) Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Addis Ababa</p> <p>Mr. Charles Nyuykonge, Co-Founder and Director, Peacebuilders Without Borders (PWD), Durban, South Africa</p>
	<p>Breakout Session 2c:</p> <p>The Role of Civil Society in Mitigating Violent Extremism</p>	<p>Chair</p> <p>Dr. Vladimir Antwi-Danso, Dean of Academic Affairs, Ghana Armed Forces Command and Staff College (GAFSCS)</p> <p>Panellists</p> <p>Dr. Chukwuemeka B. Eze, Executive Director, West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), Ghana</p> <p>Mr. Jambo Hamisi Ramadhani, Researcher, Institute of African Leadership for Sustainable Development (UONGOZI Institute), Tanzania</p> <p>Dr. Émile Ouédraogo, Adjunct Professor of Practice, African Centre for Strategic Studies.</p> <p>Dr. Ibrahim Bangura, Lecturer, University of Sierra Leone, Fourah Bay College, Freetown, Sierra Leone</p>
	<p>Breakout Session 2d:</p>	<p>Chair</p> <p>Dr. Linda Darkwa, Coordinator, Training for Peace (TfP) Programme, Ethiopia</p>
	<p>Displacement and Humanitarian challenges in the context of violent extremism</p>	<p>Panellists</p> <p>Ms. Esther Kiragu, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Representative in Ghana</p> <p>Dr. Onyinye Onwuka, Head of Political Affairs and International Cooperation Division, Directorate of Political Affairs, Department of Political Affairs, Peace and Security, ECOWAS Commission, Abuja, Nigeria.</p> <p>Group Captain Sadeeq Garba Shehu (Rtd), Senior Research Fellow National Defence College Nigeria & Adjunct Professor at the George C Marshall European centre for security studies.</p> <p>Ms. Titilope Ajayi, Independent Researcher, Expert on Security and Civil Society</p>
13.30-14:30	Lunch	

CLOSING CEREMONY

TIME	ACTIVITY
14:30	<p data-bbox="336 533 533 562">Official Closing</p> <ul data-bbox="397 584 1358 987" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="397 584 858 613">• Participants and Dignitaries seated<li data-bbox="397 633 1098 663">• Arrival of Former Heads of State and Mrs. Nane Annan<li data-bbox="397 683 1342 712">• Arrival of Vice President of Ghana, His Excellency Dr. Mahamudu Bawumia<li data-bbox="397 732 703 761">• Cultural Performances<li data-bbox="397 781 692 810">• Rapporteurs Account<li data-bbox="397 831 1249 860">• Take-aways by former Presidents (H.E. Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas)<li data-bbox="397 880 1358 943">• Closing Remarks by Vice President of Ghana, His Excellency Dr. Mahamudu Bawumia<li data-bbox="397 963 555 992">• Departure

iii LIST OF DIGNITARIES AND DELEGATES

SRL	TITLE	NAME	DESIGNATION	COUNTRY/INSTITUTION
1	H.E.	Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo Addo	President	Ghana
2	H.E.	Mahamudu Bawumia	Vice President	Ghana
3	H.E.	John Dramani Mahama	Former President	Ghana
4	H.E.	Catherine Samba-Panza Ne Souga	Former Head of State	Central African Republic
5	H.E.	Ernest Bai Koroma	Former President	Sierra Leone
6	H.E.	Pierre Buyoya	Former President	Burundi
7	H.E.	Hassan Sheikh Mohamud	Former President	Somalia
8	H.E.	Amos C. Sawyer	Former Head of State	Liberia
9	H.E.	Olusegun Obasanjo	Former President	Nigeria
10	H.E. Dr.	Mohamed Ibn Chambas	SRSB/Head	UNOWAS
11	H.E.	Nane Maria Annan	Board Member	Kofi Annan Foundation
12	H.E.	Peter Turkson	Cardinal/Prefect	Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development
13	H.E.	Ellen Margrethe Loj	Former SRSB	UN Mission in Liberia
14	H.E.	Christoph Retzalaff	Ambassador	German Embassy
15	H.E.	Mr Øyvind Udland Johansen	Ambassador	Chargé d'affaires, Norwegian Embassy in Ghana
16	H.E.	Tove Degnbol	Ambassador	Embassy of Denmark
17	Dr. Mrs.	Mary Chinery-Hesse	Chancellor	University of Ghana
18	Hon.	Dominic Nitiwul	Minister	Ministry of Defence, Ghana
19	Lt. Gen.	Obed Akwa	Chief of Defence Staff	Ghana Armed Forces
20	Maj. Gen.	Thomas Oppong-Peprah	Chief of the Army Staff	Ghana Armed Forces
21	RADM	Seth Amoama	Chief of the Naval Staff	Ghana Armed Forces
22	AVM	Frank Hanson	Chief of the Air Staff	Ghana Armed Forces
23	Lt. Gen	Dennis Gyllensporre	Force Commander	MINUSMA
24	Maj. Gen.	Chikezie Onyeka Ude	Force Commander	Multi National Joint Task Force (MNJTF)
25	Amb.	Mamman Nuhu	Head of Mission	Lake Chad Basin Commission & MNJTF
26	Mr.	Idayat Hassan	Director	CDD, Nigeria
27	Gen.	Hanana Ould Sidi	Commander	G5 Sahel Joint Force
28	Ms.	Michelle Ndiaye	Director and Head of Secretariat, Tana Forum	Africa Peace and Security Programme (APSP)
29	Ms.	Annette Leijenaar	Programme Head, Peace Operations and Peacebuilding	Institute for Security Studies (ISS), Pretoria
30	Dr.	Vladimir Antwi-Danso	Dean of Academic Affairs	Ghana Armed Forces Command and Staff College (GAFSC)
31	Mr.	Ray Virgilio Torres	Director	Political Affairs, MINUSCA
32	Prof.	Peter Neumann	Founder, International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation (ICSR)	King's College, London
33	Mr.	Sampson Kwarkye	Fellow	Institute for Security Studies
34	Mr.	Tobias von Gienanth	Director	Center for International Peace Operations – ZIF
35	Prof.	Charles Ugochukwu Ukeje	Senior Advisor	Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife

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36	Prof.	Gani Joses Yoroms	Senior Fellow	Centre for Strategic Research & Studies, National Defence College
37	Prof.	Boubacar N'diaye	Professor	College of Wooster, Ohio
38	Gp. Captain.	Sadeeq Garba Shehu (Rtd)	Defence/Security/Counter Terrorism Expert	National Defence College, Abuja
39	Dr.	Ibrahim Bangura	Lecturer	Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, Fourah Bay College
40	Mr.	Bernard Abbeyquaye	Expert	Peace And Conflict Expert
41	Hon.	Lucia Massalee Yallah	Activist	Ellen Johnson Sirleaf Center for Women & Development
42	Prof.	Kwame Karikari	Former Executive Director	Media Foundation For West Africa
43	Mr.	Fabian Lange	Programme Coordinator	Kofi Annan Foundation
44	Maj. Gen.	Nii Carl Coleman (Rtd)	Chairman	Civic Forum Initiative
45	Mr.	Joseph Kojo Roberts Mensah	Africa Director	Wayamo Foundation
46	Dr.	Nathaniel Danjibo	Official Representative	University of Ibadan
47	Brig. Gen.	Saleh Bala (Rtd)	Executive Officer	White Ink Consult
48	Mr.	Paul Murphy	Executive Director	Saferworld
49	Mr.	Charles Nyuykonge	Senior Research Fellow/Peace and Security expert	Peacebuilders without Borders
50	Dr.	Emmanuel Ayisi	Official Representative	Institute for Democratic Governance
51	Mr.	Babacar Ndiaye	Political Analyst	WATHI (West Africa Think tank)
52	Mr.	Robert Grant	Programme Director	Wilton Park
53	Dr.	Alex Vines	Research Director	Africa Programme, Chatham House
54	Mr.	Larry Anthony K. Gbevlo Lartey	Director	African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT)
55	Mr.	Sali Bouba Oumarou	Journalist	African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) community of bloggers
56	Col. (Rtd)	M'bawine Atintande	Consultant	Former Director of Public Relations, Ghana Armed Forces
57	Mr.	Jambo Hamisi Ramadhani	Researcher	UONGOZI Institute
58	Dr.	Chukwuemeka B. Eze	Executive Director	West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP)
59	Dr.	Emile Ouedrago	Adjunct Professor of Practice	African Centre for Strategic Studies
60	Mr.	Eric Nortey	Officer	Office of the Chancellor, University of Ghana
61	Mr.	Hornam Fiadu		University of Ghana Business School
62	Mr.	George Kweku Debrie	Deputy Registrar	University of Development Studies, Ghana
63	Dr.	ABT Zakariah	Registrar	University for Development Studies
64	Dr.	Philip Attuquayefio	Expert on Lake Chad Basin	African Union
65	Amb.	Catherine Mogaka	Senior Policy Advisor	African Union, Office of the Special Envoy on Women Peace and Security

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66	Mr.	Richard Apau	Official Representative	AU- African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT)
67	Mr.	R. Ankrah Lartey	Public Relations Officer (PRO)	Ghana Revenue Authority-Customs Division
68	Mr.	Samuel Darko	Lecturer	University of Professional Studies (UPSA)
69	Prof.	Hassan Elhagali	Official Representative	HASS
70	Amb. Dr.	William Brandful	Former Ambassador/Executive Director	Brandful Institute
71	Amb.	Patrick R. D. Hayford	Ambassador	The Ambassador Partnership LLP, Corporate Diplomacy
72	Mr.	Eric Bonney	Senior Manager	Customs Excise and Preventive Service (GRA)
73	Mr.	Ahmed Nustafa	Official Representative	Sudan Embassy
74	CRO	Krystian Spodyrle	Expert on Decentralisation and Security Sector reform	EU Delegation
75	H.E.	Philipp Kauke	Ambassador	German Embassy
76	Brig. Gen.	Kweku Asamoah Yeboa	Ambassador	Ghana Embassy, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
77	H.E.	Zagre Pingrenoma	Ambassador	Embassy of Burkina Faso
78	Mr.	Rafael Rodriguez	Deputy Head of Mission	Embassy of Spain
79	Mr.	Rodriguez Sanchez	Official Representative	Embassy of Spain
80	Mr.	Stein Nesvag	Counsellor	Norwegian Embassy
81	Hon.	Zanetor Agyeman-Rawlings	Member of Parliament	Ghana
82	Hon.	Momodou L. K. Sanneh	Member of Parliament	Gambia
83	Hon.	Dawda K Jawara	Member of Parliament	Gambia
84	Hon.	Saikouba Jarju	Member of Parliament	Gambia
85	Hon.	Majanko Samusa	Member of Parliament	Gambia
86	Hon.	Fatou K Jawara	Member of Parliament	Gambia
87	Hon.	Alhagie Darboe	Member of Parliament	Gambia
88	Hon.	Salifou Jawo	Member of Parliament	Gambia
89	Mr.	Landing Jobe	Member of Parliament	Gambia
90	Mrs.	Alarie Gillen	Member of Parliament	Gambia
91	Mr.	Pansaw Nyassi	Member of Parliament	Gambia
92	Hon.	Halifa Sallah	Member of Parliament	Gambia
93	C/Supt	Eric Asiedu Asamoah	Officer	Ghana Police Service
94	C/Supt	Cephas Arthur	Officer	Ghana Police Service
95	Brig. Gen.	K A Yeboah	Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)
96	Wg Cdr	Kwame Asare	Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)
97	Wg Cdr	Yaw Gyimah	Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)
98	Wg Cdr	Mark Odarlai France	Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)
99	Wg Cdr	Kodzo Edem Agboado	Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)
100	Col.	F Salifu	Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)
101	Col.	LK Atror	Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)
102	Col.	Y Salifu	Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)
103	Cdr.	V Arhin	Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)
104	Cdr.	IM Abu	Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)

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105	Cdr.	C Amoo-Welsing	Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)
106	Cdr.	VO Fianko	Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)
107	Lt.Col.	P Tandoh	Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)
108	Maj. Gen.	William Omane-Agyekum	Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)
109	Maj. Gen.	William Azure Ayamdo	Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)
110	AVM	CEK Dovlo (Rtd)	Retired Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)
111	AVM	Frank Hanson	Retired Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)
112	Brig. Gen.	Issa Wuni (Rtd)	Retired Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)
113	Brig Gen.	Abraham Yeboah Nsiah	Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)
114	RADM	Seth Amoama	Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)
115	Mr.	Kobina B. Ampah	Russian Interpreter/Translator	Private
116	Brig. Gen.	Frederick Bullga	Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)
117	Mr.	George Amoh	Acting Executive Secretary	National Peace Council
118	Mr.	Sammy Darko	Journalist	Multimedia, Accra
119	Mr.	Mr. Hannes Lambrecht	Programme Manager	GIZ Support to KAIPTC
120	Mr.	Mr. Eric Dagadu	Senior Regional Advisor	GIZ Support to KAIPTC
121	Mr.	Ms. Aseye Nani	Senior Administration Officer	GIZ Support to KAIPTC
122	Mr.	Mr. David Nii Addy	Head of Programme	GIZ, African Union Office, Addis Ababa
123	Mr.	Ms. Yvonne Akpasom	Head of Programme	Peace and Security Unit GIZ ECOWAS Support Programme, Abuja
124	Mr.	Nana Chinbuah	Head of Governance	United Nations Development Programme
125	Dr.	Sena Afua Dei-Tutu	Lawyer/Lecturer	African Union Special Mission, Gambia
126	Hon.	Kathleen Quartey-Ayensu	Deputy Chairperson	African Union Commission on International Law
127	Dr.	Onyinye Onwuka	Head	Department of Political Affairs, and International Cooperation, ECOWAS
128	Ms.	Wendy Gomez Johansen	Senior Strategic Advisor	Embassy of Denmark
129	Mr.	Thomas Raahauge Norup	Counselor	Embassy of Denmark
130	C/Supt.	Elizabeth Viney	Officer	Ghana Police Service
131	C/Supt.	Yvonne Cyndy Osei	Officer	Ghana Police Service
132	C/Supt.	Diana Teye Enninful	Officer	Ghana Police Service
133	COP	Maame Yaa Tiwaa Addo Danquah	CID	Ghana Police Service
134	Mr.	Pius Yeboah Nimako	General Secretary	National Union of Ghana Students (NUGS)
135	Ms.	Lori Anne Pauline Thérroux Bénoni	Senior Researcher	Institute for Security Studies (ISS)
136	Ms.	Anja Elise Ojord	Official Representative	Norwegian Embassy
137	Ms.	Sophie Picavet	Representative of the European Union	European Union Delegation
138	Ms.	Naria Troncoso	Representative of the European Union	European Union Delegation
139	Dr.	Linda Darkwa	Coordinator	Secretariat, Training for Peace Programme
140	Ms.	Beatrice Kyei	Consultant	United Nations Consultant

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141	Ms.	Adwoa Kufuor	Regional Advisor	UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
142	Ms.	Nirina Kiplagat	Community Dialogue Specialist	United Nations Development Programme
143	Ms.	Esther Kiragu	United Nations High Commissioner Representative	United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Ghana
144	Prof.	Henrietta J.A.N Mensa-Bonsu	Law Professor	University of Ghana
145	Ms.	Titilope Ajayi	Independent Researcher	Expert on Security and Civil Society
146	Dr.	Afua Boatemaa Yakohene	Research Fellow	University of Ghana
147	Mrs.	Linda Manu	Administrative and Research Officer	UONGOZI Institute
148	AVM	Griffiths S. Evans	Former Commandant	KAIPTC
149	Maj. Gen.	Francis Ofori	Commandant	KAIPTC
150	Brig. Gen.	Irvine Aryeetey	Former Deputy Commandant	KAIPTC
151	Prof.	Kwaku Osei-Hwedie	Dean, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research	KAIPTC
152	Prof.	Kwesi Aning	Director, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research	KAIPTC
153	Col.	Albert Kwadwo Dawohoso	Director, Training Department	KAIPTC
154	Mrs.	Horname Noagbesenu	Director, Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Department	KAIPTC
155	Col. (Rtd.)	Robert Adwini	Director, Administration Department	KAIPTC
156	Dr.	Kwaku Danso	Deputy Dean, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research	KAIPTC
157	Dr.	Emma Birikorang	Deputy Director, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research	KAIPTC
158	Dr.	Fifi Edu-Afful	Research Fellow, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research	KAIPTC
159	Dr.	Festus Aubyn	Research Fellow, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research	KAIPTC
160	Mr.	Frank Okyere	Researcher, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research	KAIPTC
161	Mr.	John Pokoo	Programme Head, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research	KAIPTC
162	Mr.	Mustapha Abdallah	Research Associate, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research	KAIPTC
163	Ms.	Nana Bemba Nti	Former Faculty Coordinator, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research	KAIPTC
164	Dr.	Anna Mensah	Research Associate, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research	KAIPTC
165	Dr.	Naila Salihu	Research Fellow, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research	KAIPTC

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166	Mrs.	Afua Lamptey	Research Officer, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research	KAIPTC
167	Mrs.	Serwaa Allotey-Pappoe	Researcher, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research	KAIPTC
168	Mrs.	Susan Nelson	Research Associate, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research	KAIPTC
169	Mrs.	Joana Osei-Tutu	Head, Women, Peace and Security Institute	KAIPTC
170	Mrs.	Margaret S. Akakpo	Assistant Registrar, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research	KAIPTC
171	Col.	Richard Woanya	Chief Coordinator	KAIPTC
172	Col.	Albert Ulrich	Head, Training Evaluation and Development Unit	KAIPTC
173	Mr.	Augustine Owusu	Course Director	KAIPTC
174	Mr.	Benjamin Serebour	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	KAIPTC
175	Lt. Col.	Thierry Gelas-Dore	Course Director	KAIPTC
176	Maj.	Federico Leonardi	Course Director	KAIPTC
177	Col.	Murtala Y Mohammed	Course Director	KAIPTC
178	Supt.	Andreas Mutschke	Course Director	KAIPTC
179	Dcp	Dr Amadou Fofana	Course Director	KAIPTC
180	Col.	Wk Attipoe-Dumashie	Course Director	KAIPTC
181	Col.	Emmanuel Opare Nyante	Course Director	KAIPTC
182	Lt. Col.	Reuben Dela Klutse	Course Director	KAIPTC
183	Capt. (GN).	Solomon Asiedu-Larbi	Course Director	KAIPTC
184	Lt. Col.	Josef Hager	Course Director	KAIPTC
185	Lt Col	Phillipe Costes	Course Director	KAIPTC
186	Supt.	Evelyn Edem Agbitor	Course Director	KAIPTC
187	Wg. Cdr. (Rtd)	Christian Eshun	Course Director	KAIPTC
188	ACP.	Osman A. Razak	Course Director	KAIPTC
189	Ms.	Auguster Ahusey	Course Director	KAIPTC
190	Ms.	Amma Owusua Addo-Fening	Senior Stakeholder Engagement Officer	KAIPTC
191	Mrs.	Christiana Pambo	Head, Audit Unit	KAIPTC
192	Mrs.	Louisa Duncan Williams	Head, Human Resource Unit	KAIPTC
193	Mr.	Nii Ayitey Akwei-Aryee	IT Officer	KAIPTC
194	Mr.	Divine Kurenty	Head, Hospitality Operations	KAIPTC
195	Ms.	Kakra Anaman	Event Officer	KAIPTC
196	Mr.	Israel Addy	Data Base Officer	KAIPTC
197	Maj.	Flavian Marek	Communications Officer	KAIPTC
198	WOII	Frank Essien	Transport Officer	KAIPTC
199	Mr.	Martin Adamu-Koto	Intern	KAIPTC
200	Mr.	Nana Danso Awuah Yeboah	Intern	KAIPTC
201	Mr.	Anku Komla Ayitomeka	Intern	KAIPTC
202	Ms.	Stephanie S. Larsen	Intern	KAIPTC
203	Mr.	Kodjo Antwi	Head, Library Unit	KAIPTC

SRL	TITLE	NAME	DESIGNATION	COUNTRY/INSTITUTION
204	Lt. Col.	Frank Gyebi-Abrokwah	Student	KAIPTC
205	Mr.	Trebi Philip	Student	KAIPTC
206	Mr.	Collins Osei Bonsu	Student	KAIPTC
207	Mr.	Daniel Kwadjo	Student	KAIPTC
208	Mr.	Pius Ampere	Student	KAIPTC
209	Ms.	Anna Betsylee Agyepong	Student	KAIPTC
210	Mr.	Bright Ayitey	Student	KAIPTC
211	Mr.	Jean-Marc Akakpo	PhD Candidate	Kennesaw State University
212	Mr.	Taiwo Oladapo Odunowo	Vice Provost	Stanford University
213	Ms.	Evelyn Sarpong	Reference Assistant	UN Information Centre
214	Mr.	John Yamson	Administrative Assistant	UN Information Centre
215	Rep. Def.	Jeroen Mol	Official Representative	Embassy of Netherland
216	Mr.	Jones Applerh	Executive Secretary	National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons
217	Mr.	Muberak S. Mohammed	Official Representative	Narcotics Control Board (NACOB)
218	Amb.	Aboubacar Sadikh Barry	Official Representative	Senegal Embassy
219	Amb. Rep.	Larrazabal Camaryo	Official Representative	Embassy of Columbia
220	Col.	FB Aboagye	Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)
221	Brig. Gen.	E K Andoh	Officer	Ghana Armed Forces (GAF)
222	LT. (GN).	Acquah G	Officer	Ghana Navy
223	POII	Sowah S	Officer	Ghana Navy
224	LS	Entsie E	Officer	Ghana Navy
225	ABII	Quansah I	Officer	Ghana Navy
226	PO1	Botwacy	Officer	Ghana Navy
227	Mr.	Lawrence D.Awuah	Exhibitor	Arts Centre
228	Mr.	Solomon Adjei Addo	Exhibitor	Arts Centre
229	Mr.	Isaac Kobina Amo	Assistant Narcotic Analyst	NACOB
230	Mr.	Felix Danso	Official Representative	USAID West Africa
231	Mr.	Linda Austin	Official Representative	USAID West Africa
232	Rev. Dr.	Johnson Mbillah	General Advisor	PROCMURA
233	Mr.	Appiah Kufu	Official Representative	WTC
234	Mr.	Abass Namtogmah	Head	Community Management, Mercy Project
235	Mr.	Hardy Yavaida	Official Representative	Ministry of Education
236	Mr.	Josias Zongo	Student	Ghana International School
237	Mr.	Jonathan Ashun	Student	Ghana International School
238	Mr.	Rohit Mohnani	Student	Ghana International School
239	Mr.	Rohan Karamchandaini	Student	Ghana International School
240	Mr.	Naren Varyani	Student	Ghana International School
241	Mr.	Cameron Scott	Student	Ghana International School
242	Mr.	Dennis Kwame Duku	Teacher	Ghana International School
243	Mr.	Francis Kofi Ansong	Official Representative	USAID/ Partnerships For Peace Programme
244	Mr.	Kwame Tawiah	Official Representative	WAYOMO
245	Mr.	Patrick Ntumy	Official Representative	APSS Consult Ltd

SRL	TITLE	NAME	DESIGNATION	COUNTRY/INSTITUTION
246	Prof.	Hosam Al Sabbagh	Official Representative	Peace Makers/Peace Keppers Internation
247	Mr.	Clement Arot	Official Representative	Peace Makers/Peace Keppers Internation
248	Dhc	Dr Mohammed Chealb	Official Representative	Peace Makers/Peace Keppers Internation
249	Dr.	Waheed Musah	Official Representative	Peace Makers/Peace Keppers Internation
250	Ms.	Queen Mag	Official Representative	Peace Makers/Peace Keppers Internation
251	Mr.	Dauda Mohammed Hashim	Official Representative	Electoral Commission
252	Mr.	Bernard B. Bortei	Logistics Officer	Sunon Asogli Power
253	Mr.	Mandela Okai	Official Representative	R.C.C
254	Mr.	Charles E. Mawuenye		Private
255	Mr.	Dauda Mohammed Hashim	Officer	Electoral Commission
256	Mr.	Jewel Ahiable		Private
257	Mr.	Edmund Akoto Bamfo	Political and Social Affairs Officer	All-Africa Students Union (AASU)
258	Lt. Col.	Timothy Nyaaba-Nsobila	Officer	Ghana Armed Forces, General Head Quaters, Medical Division
259	L/Cpl.	Akuamoah Boateng	Officer	37 Military Hospital
260	OS	Forson Patience	Officer	37 Military Hospital
261	Miss	Pearl Kitcher	Officer	37 Military Hospital
262	Surg. Lt.	AR Ibrahim	Officer	37 Military Hospital
263	Mr.	Razak Abubakaa	Officer	37 Military Hospital
264	Ms.	Anita Ayorkor Adjetey	Exhibitor	Arts Centre
265	Ms.	Elizabeth Obeng	Exhibitor	Arts Centre
266	Mrs.	Bertha Desmennu	Public Affairs Officer	Canadian High Commission
267	Ms.	Dorothy Klubi	Official Representative	Central University
268	Ms.	Nellie Okunor	Official Representative	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)
269	Capt.	Nana Abena Darkwa Dapaah	Officer	Ghana Armed Forces
270	Mrs.	Laura Blatter	Official Representative	German Embassy
271	WNGCDR	Theodora Agornyo	Officer	Ghana Air Force
272	ACI	Euodia Appiah	Officer	Ghana Air Force
273	Pilot Officer	Benedicta Boye	Officer	Ghana Air Force
274	MAJ.	Faustina Dennison	Officer	Ghana Army
275	CAPT.	Rechel Demenya	Officer	Ghana Army
276	SGT.	Blebu A-K Ellen	Officer	Ghana Army
277	2/LT.	Thelma Bawa	Officer	Ghana Army
278	Mrs.	Arinola D. Adekoy	Official Representative	Institute for Peace and Strategic Studies, University of Ibadan
279	Hon.	Evelyn Twum Gyamrah	MCE	LEDZOKUKU Municipal Assembly
280	Ms.	Ama O Bannerman	Official Representative	PLAN CONSULT
281	Ms.	Yaa Nsiah	Official Representative	ROAJELF
282	Mr.	Abdul Rahaman Suleman	Officer	Jubilee House

SRL	TITLE	NAME	DESIGNATION	COUNTRY/INSTITUTION
283	Ms.	Rosemond Yeboah	Senior Clerk	UCC
284	Ms.	Bella Baah	Student	Webster University
285	Ms.	Christabel Asante	Member	United Nations Students Association (UNSA)/KNUST
286	Ms.	Charity E. Kusorgbor	Project Assistant	WAYAMO & Africa Group for Justice and Accountability (AGJA)
287	Lt. Col.	Aaron Richard Osei	Office of the SRSG	UNOWAS
288	Mr.	Emmanuel Stanley	Office of the Head of Mission	MNJTF
289	Lt.	Mohammed Auwal Kabir	Office of the Force Commander	MNJTF
290	Maj.	Mats Ivarsson	Office of the Force Commander	MINUSMA
291	Mr.	Petter Mäcs	Office of the Force Commander	MINUSMA
292	Mr.	Maslah Mohamud Mohamed	Office of the Former President	Somalia
293	Mr.	Ibrahim Sesay	Office of the Former President	Sierra Leone
294	Mr.	Franya E. Cabral-Ruiz	Office of the Former President	Sierra Leone
295	Mr.	Sheriff Mahmud Ismail	Office of the Former President	Sierra Leone
296	Mr.	Leon Diberet	Office of the Former President	Central African Republic
297	Mr.	Aliou Barry	Office of the Former President	Burundi
298	Mr.	Roosevelt Konwon Sackor	Office of the Former President	Liberia
299	Mr.	Donald Kaberuka	Chairman	Global Fund

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

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1	Office of the President
2	Ghana Armed Forces
3	Ghana Police Service
4	Ministry of National Security
5	State Protocol
6	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration
7	Ministry of Defence
8	Ghana Immigration Service
9	Ghana Airport Company
10	Ghana Armed Forces Band
11	Ministry of Defence
12	Ministry of Interior



FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ

ISSUED AT THE MAIDEN KOFI ANNAN PEACE AND SECURITY (KAPS) FORUM ON THE THEME “PEACE OPERATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN AFRICA” HELD IN ACCRA, GHANA FROM 4-5 SEPTEMBER, 2019

1. Preamble

The Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KA IPTC), in collaboration with the Governments of Ghana, Federal Republic of Germany and Norway, held a two-day forum at the Mövenpick Ambassador Hotel in Accra, Ghana from 4-5 September, 2019 on the theme: “Peace Operations in the Context of Violent Extremism in Africa”.

The forum was attended by over one hundred and fifty (150) high-level delegates including seven (7) former African Heads of State, diplomats and experts from diplomatic missions, governmental and intergovernmental organizations, including the African Union (AU) and its Regional Economic Communities, the United Nations (UN) and the European Union (EU). Also among the delegates were security chiefs, and representatives from policy and research think tanks, development partners, peacekeeping missions and Training Centres of Excellence (TCEs) on peacekeeping and peacebuilding in Africa.

The Special Guest of Honour was His Excellency Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, President of the Republic of Ghana. The Forum was chaired by His Excellency Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of UN Office for West Africa and Sahel (UNOWAS) and Goodwill Ambassador of the KA IPTC.

2. Development of the Communiqué

The final communiqué emerged from the outcomes of both the plenary and breakout discussions on the under listed topics:

- i. Peace operations and violent extremism: regional perspectives;
- ii. Mandates and international cooperation on countering violent extremism in peace operations;
- iii. Strategic and operational decision making: experiences of heads of mission in the context of violent extremism in Africa;

The seven (7) former African Heads of State who attended the forum were: His Excellency Pierre Buyoya, former President of Burundi, who is also the AU High Representative for Mali and Sahel (MISAHEL); Her Excellency Catherine Samba-Panza, former Head of State of the Central African Republic (CAR); His Excellency John Dramani Mahama, former President of the Republic of Ghana; His Excellency Prof. Amos Sawyer, former Head of State of Liberia; His Excellency Olusegun Obasanjo, former President of Nigeria; His Excellency Ernest Bai Koroma, former President of Sierra Leone; and His Excellency Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, former President of the Federal Republic of Somalia.

Also in attendance were His Excellency Dr Mahamudu Bawumia, Vice President of the Republic of Ghana; Hon. Dominic Nitiwul, Minister for Defence of Ghana, who is also the Chairman of the KA IPTC Governing Board; Her Excellency Nane Annan, wife of the late Mr Kofi Annan and Board Member of Kofi Annan Foundation (KAF); His Excellency Christoph Retzlaff, German Ambassador to Ghana; Mr Øyvind Udland Johansen, Chargé d'affaires, Norwegian Embassy in Accra; and Air Vice Marshal Griffiths S. Evans, Commandant of the KA IPTC.

- iv. Dynamics within violent extremist organisations: recruitment, operations and sustenance;
- v. Women and youth in preventing and countering violent extremism;
- vi. Peacebuilding and stabilization in societies affected by violent extremism;
- vii. The role of the media in preventing and countering violent extremism;
- viii. Protection of civilians and peacekeepers in the context of countering violent extremism;
- ix. Gender-based violence, human rights and justice issues in the context of countering violent extremism;
- x. The role of civil society in mitigating violent extremism; and
- xi. Displacement and humanitarian challenges in the context of violent extremism.

3. The Communiqué

At the end of deliberations, the delegates made the following observations and recommendations:

3.1 Context

- 3.1.1 Violent extremism is embedded in structural violence, regional and global security complexes, and weak state capacity;
- 3.1.2 Violent extremist groups are shrinking the space for consent-based peace operations and rendering current peacekeeping principles obsolete; this is necessitating new doctrines that inform mechanisms and approaches to countering violent extremism;
- 3.1.3 Multiple narratives and logics underpin the growing diversity and spread of violent extremism; this should be analysed and understood from a structural perspective in order to design responsive interventions.

3.2 Recommendations

- 3.2.1 Build state capacity and legitimacy by upholding the rule of law, human rights and democracy in order to win the hearts, minds and confidence of populations;
- 3.2.2 Emphasise the primacy of prevention in order to minimise and obviate the need for military interventions in violent extremism;
- 3.2.3 Strengthen synergies between formal and informal governance mechanisms and frameworks in preventing and countering violent extremism;
- 3.2.4 Recognise the growing salience of non-state contexts - both as sources of violent extremism and resilience;
- 3.2.5 Encourage greater participation and inclusiveness of civil society organisations, communities and the media in preventing and countering violent extremism;
- 3.2.6 Develop alternative narratives that dissuade potential recruits from joining violent extremist groups using both traditional and new media;
- 3.2.7 Recognise women as survivors, perpetrators, as well as significant agents of change on issues relating to violent extremism;
- 3.2.8 Prioritise the role of the youth in preventing and countering violent extremism through genuine representation and targeting for their innovative ideas and strategies;
- 3.2.9 Prioritise community involvement in de-radicalization and reintegration of former violent extremist elements;
- 3.2.10 There is need for the ratification and domestication of relevant instruments that facilitate humanitarian assistance to enhance context-specific and need-based responses.
- 3.2.11 Peacekeeping mandates should reflect the asymmetric threats in operational theatres to ensure the effective protection of civilians and peacekeepers;
- 3.2.12 Current peacekeeping principles, doctrines, and architectures, including the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), are not in sync with current security threats and should therefore be reviewed;
- 3.2.13 Strengthen global-regional cooperation in peace operations by supporting the growing role of regional arrangements under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter;
- 3.2.14 “Coalition of the Willing” arrangements are more adaptable to contexts of violent extremism, and should be considered in ongoing discourses under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter;

WHEREUPON, We the under listed, Commandant of KA IPTC, and Chairperson of the maiden KAPS Forum respectively append our signatures to this Communiqué on the date below:

Issued in Accra on Thursday, 5 September, 2019.

Signature.....

AIR VICE MARSHAL GRIFFITHS S. EVANS,
Commandant of the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KA IPTC), and Host of the Maiden KAPS Forum.

Signature.....

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. MOHAMED IBN CHAMBAS,
Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of UN Office for West Africa and Sahel (UNOWAS), Goodwill Ambassador of the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KA IPTC) and Chairperson of the maiden KAPS Forum.



COMMUNIQUÉ FINAL

PUBLIÉ À L'ISSUE DE LA PREMIÈRE ÉDITION DU FORUM KOFI ANNAN POUR LA PAIX ET LA SÉCURITÉ (KAPS) SUR LE THÈME « OPÉRATIONS DE PAIX DANS LE CONTEXTE DE L'EXTRÉMISME VIOLENT EN AFRIQUE », TENUE À MÖVENPICK AMBASSADOR HOTEL, ACCRA, GHANA DU 4 AU 5 SEPTEMBRE 2019

1. Préambule

Le Centre International Kofi Annan de Formation au Maintien de la Paix (KAIPTC), en collaboration avec le Gouvernement du Ghana, la République Fédérale d'Allemagne et le Gouvernement norvégien, a organisé un forum de deux jours, à Accra, au Ghana, les 4 et 5 septembre 2019 sur le thème : « Opérations de paix dans le contexte de l'extrémisme violent en Afrique ».

Plus de cent cinquante (150) délégués de haut niveau, y compris sept (7) anciens chefs d'État africains, et des diplomates d'organisations gouvernementales et intergouvernementales, y compris l'Union Africaine (UA) et ses Communautés Économiques Régionales, Nations Unies (ONU) et l'Union européenne (UE). Parmi les délégués figuraient également des responsables de la sécurité et des représentants de groupes de réflexion sur la politique et la recherche, de partenaires de développement, de missions de maintien de la paix et des Centres de Formation d'Excellence pour le maintien et le renforcement de la paix en Afrique.

L'Invité d'Honneur Spécial était Son Excellence Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, Président de la République du Ghana. Le forum était présidé par Son Excellence Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général de l'ONU et chef du Bureau de l'ONU pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest et le Sahel (ONUWAS). Il est aussi ambassadeur de bonne volonté du KAIPTC.

2. Élaboration du communiqué

Le communiqué final est issu des résultats des discussions en plénière et en petits groupes sur la base des sujets énumérés ci-dessous :

- i. Opérations de paix et extrémisme violent : perspectives régionales ;
- ii. Mandats et coopération internationale pour la lutte contre l'extrémisme violent dans les opérations de maintien de la paix ;
- iii. Prise de décision stratégique et opérationnelle : expériences des chefs de mission dans le contexte de l'extrémisme violent en Afrique ;
- iv. Dynamiques au sein des organisations extrémistes violentes : recrutement, opérations et subsistance ;
- v. Les femmes et les jeunes dans la prévention et la lutte contre l'extrémisme violent ;
- vi. Consolidation de la paix et stabilisation dans les sociétés touchées par l'extrémisme violent ;
- vii. Le rôle des médias dans la prévention et la lutte contre l'extrémisme violent ;
- viii. Protection des civils et des soldats de la paix dans le cadre de la lutte contre l'extrémisme violent ;
- ix. Violence sexiste, droits de l'homme et justice dans le contexte de la lutte contre l'extrémisme violent ;
- x. Le rôle de la société civile dans la lutte contre l'extrémisme violent, et
- xi. Déplacements et défis humanitaires dans le contexte de l'extrémisme violent.

3. Le communiqué

À l'issue des délibérations, les délégués ont formulé les observations et recommandations suivantes :

3.1 Contexte

- 3.1.1 L'extrémisme violent fait partie intégrante de la violence structurelle, des complexes de sécurité régionaux et mondiaux et du contexte de faible capacité de l'État ;
- 3.1.2 Les groupes extrémistes violents rétrécissent l'espace réservé aux opérations de paix fondées sur le consentement et rendent obsolètes les principes actuels en matière de maintien de la paix ; cela nécessite de nouvelles doctrines qui éclairent les mécanismes et les approches de la lutte contre l'extrémisme violent ;
- 3.1.3 Les récits et les logiques multiples étayaient la diversité croissante et la prolifération de l'extrémisme violent ; ceci devrait être analysé et compris afin de concevoir des interventions sensibles.

3.2 Recommandations

- 3.2.1 Renforcer la capacité et la légitimité de l'État en défendant la primauté du droit, les droits de l'homme et la démocratie afin de gagner le cœur, la conscience et la confiance des populations ;
- 3.2.2 Insister sur la primauté de la prévention afin de minimiser et éviter la nécessité d'interventions militaires dans le cadre d'extrémisme violent ;
- 3.2.3 Renforcer les synergies entre les mécanismes et cadres de gouvernance formels et informels en matière de prévention et de lutte contre l'extrémisme violent ;
- 3.2.4 Reconnaître l'importance croissante actrices non étatiques - à la fois en tant que source de l'extrémisme violent et de résilience ;
- 3.2.5 Encourager une plus grande participation et inclusion des organisations de la société civile, des communautés et des médias dans la prévention et la lutte contre l'extrémisme violent ;
- 3.2.6 Élaborer des récits alternatifs qui dissuadent les recrues potentielles de rejoindre des groupes extrémistes violents utilisant à la fois les médias traditionnels et les nouveaux médias ;
- 3.2.7 Reconnaître les femmes comme des survivantes, des agresseurs, ainsi que des agents de changement importants sur les questions relatives à l'extrémisme violent ;
- 3.2.8 Donner la priorité au rôle des jeunes dans la prévention et la lutte contre l'extrémisme violent par le biais d'une représentation réelle et en ciblant leurs idées et stratégies novatrices ;
- 3.2.9 Privilégier la participation de la communauté à la dé-radicalisation et la réintégration des anciens militants de l'extrémisme violent ;
- 3.2.10 Il est nécessaire de ratifier et d'intégrer les instruments pertinents facilitant l'assistance humanitaire pour renforcer les réponses adaptées au contexte et aux besoins.
- 3.2.11 Les mandats de maintien de la paix devraient refléter les menaces asymétriques présentes sur les théâtres d'opérations afin de garantir la protection effective des civils et des soldats de la paix.
- 3.2.12 Les principes, doctrines et architectures actuels en matière de maintien de la paix, y compris l'Architecture Africaine de Paix et de Sécurité (APSA), ne sont pas synchronisés avec les menaces actuelles à la sécurité et doivent donc être revus ;
- 3.2.13 Renforcer la coopération mondiale-régionale dans les opérations de paix, en soutenant le rôle croissant des dispositions régionales du chapitre VIII de la Charte des Nations Unies ;
- 3.2.14 Les coalitions de dispositifs volontaires sont plus adaptables aux contextes d'extrémisme violent et devraient être prises en compte dans les discours du Chapitre VIII de la Charte des Nations Unies ;

EN FOI DE QUOI, nous, le Commandant du KAIPTC et le Président de la Première édition du forum KAPS, apposons nos signatures au présent communiqué le jour suivant.

Fait à Accra le jeudi 5 septembre 2019.

Signature.....

Général de division aérienne Griffiths S. Evans,

Commandant du Centre International Kofi Annan de Formation au Maintien de la Paix (KAIPTC), et hôte de la Première édition du forum KAPS.

Signature.....

Son Excellence Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas,

Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies et chef du Bureau des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest et le Sahel (UNOWAS), Ambassadeur de bonne volonté du Centre International Kofi Annan de Formation au Maintien de la Paix (KAIPTC) et Président de la Première édition du forum KAPS.

The image shows three men in traditional white clothing and headwraps. They are pouring water from green plastic bottles into long, beaded necklaces. The man in the center is the most prominent, with his eyes closed in a focused or spiritual state. The background is a simple blue and white wall. The text 'KOFI ANNAN PEACE & SECURITY FORUM' is overlaid in the center, with a globe icon replacing the letter 'O' in 'FORUM'.

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