# JAGA

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## Create security conditions for all and sustainable peace

### Context and problems

In compliance with terms of reference, the workshop N° 5 focusing on security conditions for all had to answer mainly to 5 questions. However to create active participation to the reflection, the group did adopt a working methodology allowing participants to share their experiences and points of view on each question in one side and in another side on the issue of conflicts prevention and management. Therefore the reflections did allow :

✗ assessing security threats and sources of conflicts, sharing knowledge on existing prevention, management and resolution mechanisms efficiency and their impact on the field and daily realities,

✗ noting patterns, evolutions and advantages,

✗ identify major stakes and challenges, strategic objectives of change and also structuring actions,

✗ and lastly identify different actors and define their roles and place in creating security conditions for all and sustainable peace.

As a major issue, due to crises that are shaking many african countries, the security and sustainable peace issue is today a major governance stake because it is questioning institutional foundations of postcolonial nation-states. Governance rebuilding goes along with the issue of security and peace without which any economic and social development effort is in advance jeopardized.

This synthesis is summarizing debates on each of issues above. It is structured in three sections based on the grid proposed by conference organizers: findings, stakes and major challenges and strategic objectives and structuring actions propositions; and finally roles and responsibilities of all actors categories.

## 1 – Findings

From the workshop reflections and debates, it appears that, despite relative political game pacification through democratization of processes, the security and peace issue still a concern for states whose institutions are struggling to provide security to citizens. Institutional processes resulting from societies democratization have not been successfully able to crate sustainable security conditions endorsed by conflicts prevention, management and resolution mechanisms adequate to address peace threats and social and political stability. These threats, related sometimes to institutional processes built without real reference to African societies realities, principles and values, become very often open and violent conflicts in many countries.

Modern resolution, management and prevention mechanisms do not have so far expected effects. At the same time, traditional mechanisms available in African societies before colonization are not utilized enough as alternative.

Furthermore, citizenry construction processes did not enable to build strong belonging feeling to a same community of destiny among populations.

Finally in a changing, threatening, unpredictable and concerning world African states do experience many difficulties to fight against ambient poverty ( see precarious living conditions for the majority of population) and institutionalize governance. Competition for resources and power(from local to national level) is creating very often attitudes and confrontation logics extremely harmful for peace and human security due to the **lack of shared and recognized regulation mechanisms for conflicts prevention, management and resolution between different actors categories**

Globally, Africa is threatened by **an** increasing **urban and semi-urban banditry, intercommunity conflicts related to land-use, natural resources scarcity and unbalanced environment, increasing cross borders and transnational criminality** dominated by **drugs, weapons and human trafficking and** especially **rampant international terrorism regenerated by its contact with poverty and misery.**

Such context is jeopardizing human security and social and economic development by weakening states and democratic processes and by destroying progressively the "living togetherness" with consequences such as inequalities and social injustice and an ineffective state and authority.

According to the workshop group, this situation is resulting from 4 major deficits: i ) vision ii) strategy iii) communication iv) means.

Furthermore from workshop debates and reflections, it appears that main conflict sources in Africa are as following :

- ➢ **bad governance** that exclude the majority from public action management, benefit and control(exclusion and marginalization in accessing common services and goods),

- ➢ **weakness of active subsidiarity** between states(at regional level) and between the state and local collectivities,

- ➢ **manipulation and "politisation" of security and defense forces** by leaders,

- ➢ **Competitions for accessing power and resources** (elections, leaders political culture and practices, land use, mining and hydraulic resources, etc.)

- ➢ **intolerance and refusing diversity**(ethnic and/or religious conflicts, displaced populations, migrations)

- ➢ **traditional values** and individuals socialisation processes **crumbling**

- ➢ **political disputes** or types of representation in crisis (political leadership, etc.),

- ➢ inefficiency or social **regulation modern mechanisms crisis**(which seems to be lacking appropriate anticipation and reaction capacities)

- ➢ **terrorism**,

- ➢ **religious intolerance**

- ➢ **different types of trafficking** (weapons, drugs, human beings, etc.)

- ➢ **predation and natural resources looting** with sometimes multinationals companies complicity

- ➢ Etc.

## 2 - Major challenges and stakes

Security stakes go beyond national boundaries level. They require linking territorial levels (local, national and regional) to take into account actors diversity, their participation and accountability in security policies reflection, elaboration and implementation. From the workshop discussions we can retain 5 major stakes:

> **state of law rebuilding, rooting and construction** with strong and stable republican institutions ;

> **economic development** construction in order to ensure populations access to social and economic rights and avoid natural resources predation and looting by multinationals companies;

> rebuilding security sector **by bringing together modern and traditional mechanisms to** make them legitimate and operational through a control over political and institutional environment and all actors;

> **inclusive and constructive dialogue opening between actors** in order to reach collective commitments at all governance levels;

> **African and regional institutions strengthening** to provide them with a compulsory power, the right and duty to intervene in preventing crises at anytime if public authorities are deviating from state of law trajectories;

Thus, one can keep in mind that beyond findings, the workshop has emphasized on prospective reflection in order to bring answers to the quite gloomy context presented above. This reflection requires at first a good understanding of the real stakes. From those stakes arise strategic objectives and structuring actions propositions that take account of actors diversity and necessary inclusiveness of approaches and strategies.  The group has also tried to define actors roles and responsibilities.

## 3 - Structuring actions propositions, actors roles and responsibilities

Based on these stakes and challenges, the workshop has proposed strategic objectives and structuring actions and lastly actors roles and responsibilities. These propositions are classified according to 4 actors categories: **institutional actors** (state and its institutions, territorial collectivities, etc.); **non institutional actors** (civil society, private sector, religious and customary communities, traditional actors, key resources persons, etc.); **regional and African bodies** (UEMOA, ECOWAS, SADC, AU, etc.) ; **partners and international community**. Propositions are as following:

**a) at institutional actors level : state and territorial collectivities :**

- ➢ make an inventory situation of existing traditional mechanisms, their terms of adaptation and activation

- ➢ conflicts areas mapping based on their typology and identify solutions

- ➢ create confidence conditions between security and peacekeeping forces and populations

- ➢ redefine actors roles by taking into account all territorial levels

- ➢ Training citizens who become aware of republic, nation and citizenry values

- ➢ identify, document and institutionalize traditional mechanisms constitutive of efficient and adequate conflicts prevention, management and resolution tools;

- ➢ create a good bridging between modern and traditional mechanisms;

- ➢ distinguish principles and methods that can be used to operate, rebuild and reinvent

- ➢ preparing and implementing real educative systems enabling to create responsible citizens aware of their roles and responsibilities, conscious of living together values and principles and security and defense requirements

- ➢ train security and defense forces to become actors of development through new expertise in economic and social constructions

- ➢ build strong, legitimate and operational security and defense institutions

- ➢ create legal and institutional environment allowing to reduce natural resources predation and looting by multinationals companies,

**b) At non institutional actors level**

- ➢ put youth and women in the heart of development and human security promotion policies, the prerequisite for sustainable peace;

- ➢ contributing to enhance positive values and endogenous conflicts prevention, management and resolution mechanisms ;

- ➢ inform, educate, sensitize and contribute to create public opinions capable of commitment for human security promotion and preservation

- ➢ educate children to develop skills in preserving and protecting human security

➢ supporting and diffusing their roles , knowledge and know-how in conflicts prevention and resolution

**c) At regional and African bodies**

➢ Create specialized structures with divisions at national level for religious, ethnic and land tenure issues, etc.

➢ strengthen regional bodies anticipation and proactivity skills to prevent conflicts and ensure all states security

➢ elaborate a common defense and security vision and strategy

➢ facilitate closed collaboration and synergy between defense and

➢ provide regional and African bodies with injunction, appropriation and implementation capacities of existing instruments in some regional bodies

➢ appropriation and implementation of existing tools in some regional bodies

**d) At technical and financial partners and international community level**

➢ integrate security in global democratic governance and social and economic development at national and regional level

➢ accompany and support Africa in building a security vision, strategy and operational plans combining traditional and moderns mechanisms

➢ supporting training of new security and defense forces who are aware of stakes and who are properly equipped

The following chart is presenting a more detailed synthesis of the workshop propositions

| stakes and challenges | evolutions, patterns and advantages | strategic objectives and structuring actions | actors roles and responsibilities |
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| ➢ combine security and peace in conflicts management approaches<br><br>➢ control over institutional and political environment by states, populations and security forces<br><br>➢ security sector rebuilding by combining traditional and modern mechanisms, make them legitimate and operational<br><br>➢ inclusive dialogue between actors to lead to collective commitment taking into account all governance levels<br><br>➢ true democratic regimes establishment<br><br>➢ the need to take into account social justice, equity in education and public | • most of defense and security stakes transcend national boundaries<br><br>• lack of results modern and traditional mechanisms are not taken into account in conflicts prevention and resolution tools<br><br>• conflicts are mostly caused by social and political breakdowns<br><br>• good governance , endogenous values can enrich regulation mechanisms<br><br>• needed appropriation of conflicts regulation mechanisms by populations<br><br>• a need to find African mechanisms of conflicts regulation to respond to specific and plural contexts of conflicts<br><br>• cultural approach importance in conflict prevention, management and resolution | ➢ assess situation of existing traditional mechanisms, their adaptation and activation conditions<br><br>➢ areas of conflicts mapping, classification and solutions identification<br><br>➢ create confidence conditions between security, peacekeeping forces and populations<br><br>➢ redefine actors roles by taking into consideration all territorial levels<br><br>➢ educate citizens who become aware of republic, nation and citizenship awareness<br><br>➢ identify, document and institutionalize traditional mechanisms constitutive of efficient and adequate conflict prevention management and resolution instruments<br><br>➢ create bridging between modern and traditional mechanisms ; | **public authorities :**<br><br>**a) central state**<br><br>• initiate good governance and implement equitable economic development policies<br><br>• human rights promotion, protection and defense<br><br>• elaborate security policies based on recognized, shared and accepted mechanisms<br><br>• open the debate on security to all actors<br><br>• develop a close partnership between countries in regional spaces for pooling their means, intelligence and mechanisms<br><br>**b) Security forces :**<br><br>• get trained to better know , understand and respect their |

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| services accessing<br><br>➢ combining peace building and economic development<br><br>➢ recognize human security (basic needs satisfaction) as public action foundation<br><br>➢ create decent living conditions for populations | • necessity to consider Security as being delivered from fear and needs<br><br>• Accessing political and economic rights importance recognition (services and public goods, human rights, etc.)<br><br>• necessity to initiate precaution principle(starting with family level, neighborhood, districts, regions, countries, sub-region and continent) | ➢ Set principles and methods through which working to rebuild, reinvent<br><br>➢ elaborate and implement true educative systems capable to train responsible citizens, aware of their roles and responsibilities, values and living together principles<br><br>➢ make defense and security forces become actors of development through new expertise of social and economic construction<br><br>➢ Create specialized structures on issues such as religion, ethnicity, land tenure and decentralize them at the national level etc.<br><br>➢ build operational, legitimate and strong security and defense forces institutions<br><br>➢ integrate security inside global democratic and socio-economic development governance at regional and national level<br><br>➢ strengthen anticipation and proactivity capabilities for regional bodies to prevent conflicts and ensure all states security | missions<br><br>• avoid political comitments<br><br>• Contribuer à la mise en œuvre de projets de développement contribute to development projects implementation<br><br>• S'ouvrir aux populations pour rassurer et créer les conditions d'une étroite collaboration open up to populations to ensure and create close collaboration conditions<br><br>**c) Collectivités locales local collectivities :**<br><br>• Assurer la prévention, la gestion de proximité et la résolution des conflits locaux en impliquant tous les acteurs locaux ensure prevention, close management and resolution of local conflicts by involving all actors<br><br>• Identifier, adapter et activer au besoin des mécanismes locaux de régulation des conflits identify, adpat and activate when needed local conflict regulation mechanisms<br><br>• strengthen cross border |

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| | | ➢ give youth an important role in the security development and promotion policies | cooperation in the security and peaceful cohabitation domain inside cross border areas

**Société civile civil society:**

• strengthen security policies capacities of influence

• promoting, protecting and defending human rights

• train Citizen on endogenous principles and values

• ensure citizen control over actions, question political leaders and monitor social peace preservation

• contribute to public policies and strategies appropriation, participation to its implementation by populations


 **regional and african bodies**

• elaborate a common security and defense vision and strategy

• facilitate close collaboration and synergy between security and defense forces of all the countries |

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| | | | • provide regional and African bodies with injunction, appropriation and implementation capacities of existing instruments in some regional bodies<br><br>**partners and international community**<br><br>• accompany and support Africa in building operational security plan, a strategy and a vision that combines traditional and modern mechanisms<br><br>• support training of new security and defense forces aware of stakes and well equipped<br><br> **other actors**<br><br>a) **communities**<br><br>• contribute to enhance positive values and endogenous conflict prevention, management and resolution<br><br>b) **médias** :<br><br>• provide information and contribute to create public opinions |

| | | | enable them to be committed for human security promotion and preservation |
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| | | | **c) women and families** : |
| | | | • educate children in a spirit of preserving and protecting human security |
| | | | **d) traditional communicators :** |
| | | | • enhancing and diffusing roles, knowledge, know-how in conflict prevention and resolution |