



**Dakar International Forum**  
on Peace and Security in Africa

# Dakar International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa

Third Edition, Dakar, 5<sup>th</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> December 2016

**Africa meets its security challenges**  
Viewpoints for efficient solutions

# Dakar International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa

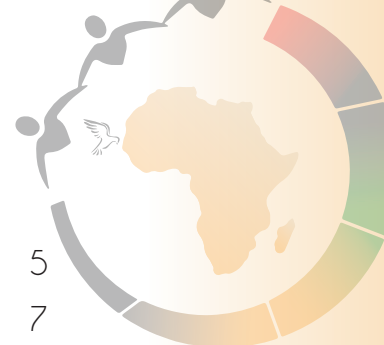
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# THE EDITORIAL





HE Mankœur NDIAYE

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad

On behalf of the President of Senegal, His Excellency Macky Sall, I would like to sincerely thank everyone who took part in the third International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa which took place in Dakar on December 5 and 6, 2016. Your valued participation and tremendous contribution to the event are deeply appreciated.

Without this contribution from participants, who travelled from around the world to show their commitment to security in Africa, without the important work of the nearly sixty facilitators, and without the distinguished participation of heads of states and high ranking government officials, the third Dakar Forum would not have been the success that it was.

At the 2013 Elysée Summit in Paris, Senegal expressed its commitment to organising a progressive annual meeting of international proportions, open to all stakeholders concerned with security in Africa and its repercussions abroad. As the world confronts new threats in a new strategic landscape, the spread of terrorism, and the urgent need for a united and adapted response, has compelled nations to join forces and take action.

Three years later at the Bamako Summit for Partnership, Peace and Emergence, African and French Heads of State and government officials issued a statement of appeal: "We call on all peace and security stakeholders to adopt the recommendations from the first three editions of the International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa, and to actively participate in the next edition in November 2017." Senegal is honoured to answer this call and pledges to work diligently to make the Dakar Forum an even more valuable and helpful resource for all of Africa and the world.

The third edition of the Forum, a full account of which has been provided in this exhaustive report, tackled many key and emerging issues, such as the fight against radicalisation, ideological responses to violent extremism, environmental and humanitarian threats, and the private sector's contribution to peace. It also sought to further examine issues of security and defence which should remain the Forum's unique focus. Such issues include, for example, the growing threat of terrorism, the challenges of peacekeeping, and of course local efforts to adapt and strengthen the capabilities of African defence and security forces.

We invite all our partners, and anyone else wishing to get involved, to join us as we fully commit to organising the next edition of the Dakar Forum in November 2017.

# A WORD





Jean-Yves LE DRIAN  
Minister of Defence of France

Once again, the Forum has majorly contributed to revamping the strategic vision and identifying concrete solutions to security challenges in Africa. We can safely say that this third edition of the Forum has exceeded our expectations. While emphasising that this is the case "once again," I am confident that, with each passing year, the Forum has become even more powerful and relevant. It is in this spirit of progress that the Forum brings us together. I have supported this visionary initiative from the very beginning, at a time when no other such forum existed to explore issues of security and defence across Africa, this despite the major security challenges faced by the continent. We also knew that a collective discussion on these issues, if undertaken regularly over the long-term, could only help in shining new light on the security and defence challenges in Africa. The establishment of this platform was therefore paramount. Today, thanks to President Macky Sall, the Dakar Forum has become a regular fixture.

Whether addressing sensitive questions on terrorism and radicalisation, or complex security concerns related to control over land and resources in Africa, the discussions sparked in the plenary sessions, conferences and workshops have led to a better understanding of the various challenges, providing new insights.

Two years have passed since the first forum in December 2014, and the verdict is clear: the Dakar Forum is, once again, a resounding success. Participating political decision makers, researchers, NGOs, international organisations or institutional and private stakeholders have been unanimous in recognising the added value of this discussion. Moving forward, this forum will be considered as one of the major meetings by which we set the pace for the international strategic agenda. We can only applaud such an event and continue working hard to preserve its defining elements, such as its informal setting, the diversity of participants, and the free and open discussion. Each of these aspects has made this an outstanding event and serves as the perfect indication of its growing success year after year.

It is up to us to move beyond the annual forum and incorporate its values into our actions every day. Let me assure you, France will stand alongside its African allies in support of establishing and strengthening their security, both individually and collectively.

Finally, I would once again like to express my sincerest gratitude to our Senegalese colleagues for hosting this exceptional third edition of the Forum on Peace and Security in Africa. I would also like to give special mention to Foreign Affairs Minister Mankeur Ndiaye, who, alongside President Macky Sall, was the architect behind this fantastic event.

# THE PROGRAMME





**Africa meets its security challenges**  
Viewpoints for efficient solutions

Sunday, December 4th 2016  
**King Fahd Palace Hotel**

Monday, December 5th 2016  
**Abdou Diouf International Conference Center**

Tuesday, December 6th 2016  
**Abdou Diouf International Conference Center**

Sunday, December 4th 2016  
King Fahd Palace Hotel

06:30 PM	OPENING COCKTAIL for the participants
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Monday, December 5th 2016  
Abdou Diouf International Conference Center

09:00 AM 09:30 AM	WELCOMING and installation
09:30 AM 10:30 AM	OPENING SESSION chaired by the President of the Republic

## FIRST HALF-DAY

### Violent extremism and radicalisation in Africa

10:45 AM 11:45 AM	<b>PLENARY 1 – FIGHTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN AFRICA: WHAT STRATEGY?</b> <u>Chairman:</u> Mohamed IBN CHAMBAS, <i>Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA)</i>  <u>Speakers:</u> Isselkou OULD AHMED IZID BIH, <i>Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mauritania</i> Lejeune MBELLA MBELLA, <i>Minister of the External Relations of Cameroon</i> Xu JINGHU, <i>Special Representative of the Chinese Government on African Affairs</i> Abdullah AL ABDAN, <i>Saudi Ambassador to Senegal</i>	
12:00 AM 01:30 PM	<b>CONFERENCE 1</b> What doctrinal response to violent extremism?	<b>WORKSHOP 1</b> Cooperating against violent extremism: sharing experiences and lessons learned
12:00 AM 01:30 PM	<b>WORKSHOP 2</b> Controlling modern media technologies for peace and security	<b>WORKSHOP 3</b> Preventing and fighting violent extremism: for a participatory approach

## SECOND HALF-DAY

### Spaces and resources in Africa: security issues

05:00 PM 06:30 PM	<b>CONFERENCE 2</b> Responding to environmental and humanitarian crises: what policies?	<b>WORKSHOP 4</b> Innovative strategies to control border areas
05:00 PM 06:30 PM	<b>WORKSHOP 5</b> Natural resources: security issues and appropriate responses	<b>WORKSHOP 6</b> Demography and security in Africa: challenges and solutions



Tuesday, December 6th 2016  
Abdou Diouf International Conference Center

## THIRD HALF-DAY

### Meeting the challenges of defence and security

08:30 AM 10:00 AM	<b>PLENARY 2 – The responses of the Defence and Security Forces to the new Security challenges</b>  <u>Chairman:</u> General Babacar GAYE, <i>former CDS/SRSG ONU</i> <u>Speakers:</u> Lt. General Cheikh GUEYE, <i>CDS Senegal</i> Lt. General Pierre de VILLIERS, <i>CDS France</i> Lt. General Abayomi Gabriel OLONISAKIN, <i>CDS Nigeria</i> Colonel Major Naba Théodore PALE, <i>Vice-CDS Burkina Faso</i>	
10:15 AM 11:45 AM	<b>CONFERENCE 3</b>  <b>The role of the private sector in peace and security in Africa</b>	<b>WORKSHOP 7</b>  <b>Adapting defence and security forces to new threats</b>
10:15 AM 11:45 AM	<b>WORKSHOP 8</b>  <b>Participation of African military forces in peace operations: what evolutions?</b>	<b>WORKSHOP 9</b>  <b>APSA 2016-2020 roadmap: prospective analysis</b>

## FOURTH HALF-DAY

01:30 PM 03:30 PM	<b>PANEL OF HEAD OF STATE • DEBATES</b>  <u>Report on works:</u> HE Mankeur NDIAYE, <i>Minister for Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad</i>  <u>Speakers:</u> HE Macky SALL, <i>President of Senegal</i> HE Muhammadu BUHARI, <i>President of Nigeria</i> HE Jorge Carlos FONSECA, <i>President of Cape Verde</i> Moussa EL KOUNI, <i>Vice-President of Libya</i> Modibo KEÏTA, <i>Prime Minister of Mali</i> Komi Sélom KLASSOU, <i>Prime Minister of Togo</i> Jean-Yves LE DRIAN, <i>Minister of Defence of France</i>  <u>Closing speech:</u> HE Macky SALL, <i>President of Senegal</i>
03:30 PM 04:00 PM	<b>CLOSING SESSION</b>



# THE OPENING SPEECH





Monday, December 5th 2016  
Abdou Diouf International Conference Center

## SPEECHES

Under the chairmanship of HE Macky SALL

Hervé LADSOU

*United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations*

Shunsuke TAKEI

*Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan*

Jean-Yves LE DRIAN

*Minister of Defence of France*

Federica MOGHERINI

*High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs  
and Security Policy*



International de Dakar  
 Paix et la Sécurité en Afrique



Dakar International  
 on Peace and Security in Africa

CICAD 05 - 06 décembre 2016





Hervé LADSOU

United Nations Under-Secretary-General  
for Peacekeeping Operations

Africa today is faced with a growing number of security concerns of an increasingly complex nature. Such concerns include, among others, violent extremism, cross-border crime, and trafficking of all sorts, whether it be of people or illicit goods. To make matters worse, the line between traditional conflicts and modern asymmetric threats has blurred. Out of the sixteen active UN peacekeeping missions, nine are being conducted in Africa, representing nearly two thirds of the Blue Helmets on the ground. In confronting this reality, we must respond with solutions that are at once multidimensional yet founded on basic principles. I will therefore focus my commentary on two main points.

Mr. President, I was struck by your speech at the Francophonie Summit a few days ago, in which you explained quite simply that the current state of African armed forces is the result of decades of poor investment brought on by the structural adjustment programmes imposed by the international financial institutions.

Indeed, the first point I would like to raise is that African armed forces must be strengthened and modernised.

Domestic security structures need to be redesigned and better funded. The reason for which Africa is faced with so many crises is precisely this lack of sufficient and timely resources. Evidently, security sector reform played a crucial role in the remarkable turnaround of the Ivorian crisis. While much work remains to be done, I believe that, without this determined effort, Côte d'Ivoire would not have made the level of progress seen over the last five years. On a similar note, in nearby Guinea, security sector reform has proven vital in preventing new tensions from mounting and conflicts from sprouting. The United Nations has a wealth of experience in this sector and would be happy to share it with any country looking for support.

Remember that an investment in security today is an investment in technology, which, in the end, is a major cost-saver. For example, drones have cut air surveillance costs dramatically since the days of deploying patrol aircraft and helicopters. The United Nations has gained a lot of experience in this regard over recent years, although not without some resistance. When I joined the United Nations five years ago, the idea of using unmanned aerial vehicles, or drones, for surveillance prompted outcry and pushed some individuals to the brink. Nowadays, it is common practice, a widely-accepted necessity. Urban surveillance is another good example. In the lead-up to the elections in Bangui last year, we deployed captive balloons equipped with visual surveillance systems and various sensors. Like many others, I am convinced that this was a key contributing factor to the strengthened security in the Central African capital. Now more than ever, intelligence gathering is critical. Indeed, no expense is spared in implementing very extensive intelligence policies, which are allocated all the necessary resources, both technical and human. In today's climate, we can no longer afford to keep our eyes and ears closed while managing our security. We need as many surveillance systems out there as possible; it is truly a necessary investment.



The second point I would like to emphasize is the importance of regional and sub-regional cooperation. Just about all crises in Africa are interconnected, multinational and transnational. We must therefore identify solutions on a continental or, at the very least, a regional scale. This is of course in keeping with the spirit of the United Nations Charter, specifically Chapter 8, which upholds the benefits of working alongside regional organisations whenever possible. These local organisations have the experience, knowledge and a clear comparative advantage. On a related note, Mr. President, we must commend your delegation for their work on the Security Council in New York, which adopted last month, under the leadership of Senegal, a resolution that will elevate the relationship between the United Nations and the African Union to a true partnership. We are fully committed to doing everything in our power to strengthen this partnership.

We are currently finalising a cooperation framework to address all issues of peace and security across the continent, which is a major step in the right direction. Of course, this is no easy task. The critical question of funding is still under discussion, as both the African Union and the United Nations need to look ahead to identify long-term solutions for all operations managed by the African Union. As you know, Professor Kaberuka has proposed that the international community covers 75% of the costs associated with African Union peacekeeping missions, with the African Union covering the remaining 25%. Again, these details are still under discussion, but we are all aware of the hard work that has been done over the last few years on the African Standby Force project, which will provide a real opportunity for progress. The African Union has demonstrated that it can mobilise quickly, although the United Nations would later take over operations. Response capacity, political capacity, and military capacity are all determining factors.

I could cite endless examples of when such cooperation is necessary, most notably in the G5 Sahel countries. This stretch along the Sahel is facing shared challenges, painful challenges and even dire challenges, for which a regional response is needed based on open dialogue and intelligence policies, as well as on a policy of cooperation between border guard services, armed forces and police. This cooperative response is the only solution to successfully combat the threat posed by a dangerous convergence of jihadism and all types of trafficking, including drug trafficking.

We must apply this thinking even more broadly. West Africa is quite clearly facing security problems in relation to maritime trafficking. Take piracy, for example; Although, legally-speaking, it may not always occur in international waters—and there are many other issues we could speak about at this time—this issue of fighting against piracy, which requires the same type of cooperative approach, has been a concern of mine for the last two and a half years. We should continue to use the term “piracy.” Although somewhat inaccurate, this term adequately reflects the hostile and dangerous nature of these actions and their consequences in the region. There are already several examples of cooperative efforts, such as the West African coast initiative. In the near future, however, this maritime cooperation must include the deployment of frigates, helicopters and surveillance drones. Some Security Council members seemed to recoil at this idea, citing costs. I responded, “Yes, it will cost money, but the cost of taking action today is far less than what it will cost us five or ten years down the road if we do nothing.”

We must always keep this in mind. We must also bear in mind all of the legal aspects involved in issues of security. We must continue to fight against impunity. The International Criminal Court is a highly complex matter, but I will go as far as to mention that we have seen some remarkable initiatives, for example, the African Union’s establishing of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan. Although this court has not yet been formed, its establishment will play a central role in ensuring security, which is in part based on the notion that those who jeopardize the safety of others must, sooner or later, be held accountable. Senegal presents another prime example, with the establishment of the Extraordinary African Chambers tribunal.

Only by working together will we succeed in overcoming the security issues currently being confronted by Africa. In reality, these issues must be faced by the international community as a whole, because maintaining peace and security is everyone’s responsibility.



Shunsuke TAKEI

Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan

Today, I am honoured to have an opportunity to discuss with you at this important forum as the representative of Japan. In recent years, security environment in Africa has evolved and it is an urgent need to fight against terrorism, violent extremism, organised crime including cybercrime, environmental degradation and humanitarian crisis. Dakar International Forum on Peace and Security has played an important role to gather wisdom of relevant stake holders to address such challenges in our coordinated way. Japan is glad to contribute to this third forum as we have done so in the first and the second. I would like to pay tribute to the organisers of the forum, especially the officials of the government of Senegal.

The year 2016 was a significant year for the Japan-Africa relationship. What particularly marked an opportunity for an even stronger rapport between the Land of the Rising Sun and the vibrant Africa was the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) in August, held in the continent for the first time. I myself went to Nairobi and witnessed the great success of the conference gathering more than 10,000 participants from both public and private sectors. It was a visible proof that TICAD process, underscoring spirit of ownership and partnership, has taken root in African soil and I was very delighted as a member of the delegation.

At TICAD VI, we forward on "Promoting social stability for shared prosperity" as one of three priority areas and had a lively discussion about related global issues beginning with terrorism, violent extremism, armed conflicts and climate change. The Nairobi Declaration adopted at TICAD VI reaffirmed our commitments to fight against violent extremism and advocated our determination to tackle security challenge in a comprehensive manner for the promotion of social stability.

As a concrete action for supporting African future generations, Japan announced its support for human resource development to about 9.6 million people, including vocational training to 50 thousand people and its contribution amounting to about 500 million US dollars which includes capacity building for border control and police activities. To counter climate change, Japan will implement various supports amounting to about 1.8 billion US dollars including providing training to 4,000 people. This is about supporting "people", source of African ownership, and creating enabling environment which allows people to fully realize potentiality.

We cannot overlook the importance of strengthening partnership. At TICAD VI, I hosted a HEinar on the "Japan-France Partnership for Africa". Cooperation on African security is an important element in the Franco-Japanese partnership and our contribution to today's forum is indeed a concrete example of this partnership.

As a member of the UN Security Council, together with Senegal, Japan has been proactively working for the international peace and security. Last July, Japan chaired an open debate on the theme of "Peacebuilding in Africa" with the participation of Foreign Minister Ndiaye. By presenting comprehensive and innovative approach, Japan contributed to raising interest of the international community on this issue.

In South Sudan, Japan Self-Defence Force has been working together for the peace and stability of the country with colleagues deployed from more than sixty countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and elsewhere under the UN blue flag.

We have been actively continuing our supports to enhance African peacekeepers capacity. This year, in Kenya twice, we have successfully implemented training for control and maintenance of heavy machinery operational training which is indispensable for rapid deployment of peacekeeping operations as a concrete step of the UN Project for African Rapid Deployment of Engineering Capabilities. Japan also contributes to capacity building of peacekeepers through its support to the United Nations Signals Academy and Training Centre in Uganda. Furthermore, Japan has been assisting various activities of PKO training centers in the African continent and three years since 2013, more than 3,000 personnel for Peace Support Operations received training in the field of small weapon management, protection of civilians, gender and others.

In the current world, no country alone can sustain its own peace and security. Japan upholds "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation and announces its will to contribute even more actively to international peace and security. We will continue to build cooperative relationships with you based on the twin principle of TICAD process; ownership and partnership. Let us further cooperate, hand in hand, for the promotion of peace and security in Africa and Security Council's reform to rectify historical injustice.

Lastly, I would like to conclude my remarks by wishing that today's lively discussion will lead to an ever more enhanced cooperation



Jean-Yves LE DRIAN  
Minister of Defence of France

Mr. President, after a successful first edition of the Dakar Forum in 2014, last year at the opening session of the second edition, you announced your wish to make this Forum an annual event. A clear challenge was set before us to continue this unique series of informal discussions on issues of peace and security in Africa. Thanks to the involvement of the Senegalese authorities—in particular my friend the Honourable Minister Mankeur Ndiaye, whom I greet today, and his entire team—we have met this challenge: in 2016, this is now the Forum's third edition.

We are all in this together, and we gather here today thanks to the visionary idea planted by President Macky Sall, during the Elysée Summit in 2013. Fast forward to today, the idea has blossomed and spread its roots: the Dakar Forum is now a key event. This is where, every year, we can compare viewpoints and visions to formulate progressive strategies to maintain peace and security in Africa.

Our informal, non-restrictive discussions are a true example of freedom of speech in action. The Dakar Forum is truly a one-of-a-kind event. Its members are particularly concerned not only about developing strategic discussion about Africa, but also about discussions that lead to decisions. The themes selected this year have rooted us, more than ever, in this political and operational perspective.

The three themes of this year's Forum discussions will enable us to converge our viewpoints and experiences and to develop innovative solutions to meet the challenges raised.

I would like to touch on each of the three themes. The first theme is the threat of terrorism. The year 2016 was a sad state of affairs, with the attacks in Bamako, Grand-Bassam and Ouagadougou, and also the violent attacks perpetrated by the terrorist group Boko Haram in the Chad Basin or by Al-Shabaab in Somalia and Kenya. These events are a further reminder that the threat of terrorism is still very much a major concern, now more than ever.

We need to emphasise the fact that as these terrorist organisations grow and attempt to spread, they gain their strength mostly on the weaknesses of their target states. We are all aware of this. The Under-Secretary-General spoke about it a short while ago. But it is a well-known fact that these groups also thrive where poverty, under-development and lack of opportunity prevail and in societies undergoing full demographical expansion, thus requiring us to adopt a common vision of the future. All these weak spots create fertile ground for a terrorist threat to take root and grow.

Let us not forget that these terrorist groups are driven by a thirst for power gained by non-political means. They contest the legitimacy of African states, with the aim of gaining control over their territories. When they are successful, it is without regard to any of the social or human values that bind us, demeaning, through their acts of violence, the religions they claim to represent.

I would like to highlight the ideological dimension to this threat since it is, unfortunately, the most difficult and most important to reduce. We can use weapons to neutralise terrorists and damage their structures, but it is a much more complex task to destroy an idea, even a false, deadly one. This should also be our focus in fighting against the armed terrorist groups who are now posing a threat to security in Africa.

The second theme of this Forum will lead us to reflect upon the crucial question of controlling spaces and resources.

Where resources are concerned, widespread land saturation, lack of access to water and electricity and demographical transition are some of the problems that come to mind. These issues will outline the structure of the Forum, and we will try to develop solutions. In terms of controlling spaces, we would need to consider the indirect security challenges created by the vastness and, at times, porosity of African borders, challenges that are a setback to states grappling with essentially transnational terrorist and mafia organisations. The terrorist organisations in West Africa provide a poignant example of this reality: there is the AQIM, which takes advantage of the vastness of the Sahel region, and Boko Haram, which poses a threat to not just one but four countries in the region.



In this regard, let me remind you of one of the major conclusions we reached during the 2014 edition of the Forum: in the face of what are now primarily transnational threats, it is essential to opt for a collective and regional approach. These regional approaches currently exist, and they are effective. Take for example the G5 Sahel mechanism or the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) against Boko Haram. France is fully committed to these types of initiatives. We lend our support through Operation Barkhane and the Coordination and Liaison Cell set up in N'Djamena, and also through regional action in Dakar, the *Éléments Français au Sénégal* and also as part of the maritime security framework developed in the region and throughout the African Union.

In this regard, I would like to emphasise the excellent cooperation that we have maintained with our African partners, with respect to the joint operations which we conduct and to the spirit of regionalisation which, dear Federica, is the driving force of the European Union in the EUTM in Mali. We must applaud the role this mission has played in supporting the reformation and operational training of Malian armed forces since 2013.

Finally, this overview of security challenges would be incomplete if I did not mention the development of responses from African armed forces, in terms of adapting to risks and also in terms of objectives. This brings us to the third theme: new security challenges for the African continent.

The hybrid nature of these threats and, consequently, that of the spheres of action of the various security forces, again calls for innovative solutions. France is ready to support its African partners in this approach. First, we would like to strengthen our structural and operational cooperation, and also our operations, maintaining continuity from education to training and equipment to engagement. The European Union is also committed to this type of support, and the High Representative will tell us about that shortly. This approach requires training, but it also requires equipment. A site was set up for the EU-Africa Summit in 2014 with support in non-lethal equipment by the European Union, which has since become the CBSD initiative (Capacity Building in Support of Security and Development). This initiative is already proving to be fruitful. This will take time, but we truly want to see an acceleration in results for the next EU-Africa Summit which will be held in Abidjan late 2017. Our security forces deserve our full mobilization to contribute to their engagement and to the success of their missions.

Until then, France will remain committed also on a national level, since we have decided to develop a strategic plan for the provision of equipment, which will enable us to break with a reasoning which, up until now, seemed to reHEble a "sprinkling" of resources.

Allow me to conclude these preliminary remarks with a few thoughts on where the next two days of recommendations discussed here in Dakar may lead us. It will be particularly up to us to shape these recommendations within adequate multilateral structures to contribute to policymaking and, ultimately develop our collective security tools.

I know that we have already put into action some of the themes to be discussed here and that Dakar is a place for ongoing dialogue, as is New York, Brussels or Addis Ababa. I would like to salute the work completed by the Senegalese delegation during its presidency of the United Nations Security Council last November. The Senegalese authorities encouraged debate on the asymmetric threats facing peacekeeping operations; a reinforced cooperation was established between the UN and the AU, and there was discussion on the issue of water, using the interesting "water-peace-security" triptych. These topics are all pertinent, productive reflections of the themes of this third Dakar Forum.

In terms of peacekeeping operations and asymmetric threats for example, we stress the urgent need to create more robust peacekeeping operations to deal with increasingly complex and high risk security situations.

This brings to mind Mali, where UN peacekeepers conducting essential operations are regularly targeted by terrorist groups. They continue to pay a heavy price with their lives, despite the adjustments made to their mandate. Therein lies proof that this initiative must not stop short; we must be more ambitious in our strategy making. This is what we will be able to accomplish during one of the Forum's discussion sessions which, this year, focuses on this central topic raised previously by Mr. Ladsous.

These are tangible examples of the essential role of the Dakar Forum, which must lead to practical solutions. I am convinced that the momentum we have built up over the last three years will continue once again this year.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all those who have dedicated their time and effort to making this third edition of the Dakar Forum another successful event. By gracing us with their presence and discussing with us possible solutions for the future, they are helping to meet the challenges that have brought us together here. I hope that this year, once again, they will be able to guide policymakers in their decisions to promote peace and security in Africa.

Thank you.



## Federica MOGHERINI

High Representative of the European Union  
for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy

It is my honour to stand before you all today at the opening session of the third Dakar International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa. I would like to thank President Sall and the organisers of this event for these days of discussion and sharing ideas.

I'm particularly happy to visit Senegal during this especially significant time in Africa-EU relations. But I'm also happy to have been offered this opportunity to participate in this Forum on Peace and Security, because security is truly a fundamental issue for the future of the African continent. Today, I would like to emphasise the concept of "sustainable security."

Africa is clearly facing a series of crises that must be tackled and resolved urgently. Sometimes however, simply facing a crisis is not enough. Too often have we witnessed a resurgence of conflicts that appeared to have been settled. And over the last few years we have seen areas of tension and conflict multiply in Africa, from Lake Chad to the Horn of Africa, from South Sudan to the East of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This is why sustainable security is important. We must prevent crises before they explode. We have to create antibodies and resilience within African societies, and develop the ability to channel tensions towards non-violent solutions.

We can work together to build the capacity of African states to manage their own security, and we can help equip their societies to fight against terrorism and organised crime, all while standing in solidarity with the African people. We will do this because without security, Africa will certainly never tap into its full potential. And this continent has enormous potential. Firstly, in terms of its human resources, the young people under thirty that make up half of the African population. They represent an incredible source of energy, innovation and ideas. It is no coincidence that we have suggested that the next Africa-European Union Summit be dedicated to the youth, since they are Africa's most valuable resource. There is a desire for change in Africa. We saw evidence of this a few days ago, in Gambia, not far from here. The Gambian people showed us that change is possible and that it can be achieved democratically.

Africa always manages to make its voice heard—and positive voices are extremely important in these difficult times. Our duty as policymakers is to create a platform for these positive voices, a space where Africa can truly reach its potential. We know that this is impossible without security. There is no development without security, and there is no security without development.

These two popular phrases have guided the work of the European Union for years and represent the very essence of the sustainable development objectives adopted in New York. Let us begin with the first part: there is no development without security. What I'm about to say is nothing new to you. If we work together to build an infrastructure—a well, a road or a pipeline— we must also be able to protect it against attacks or to prevent it from falling into the wrong hands.

I would like to highlight three aspects of our work to strengthen security in Africa.

First aspect: there are our civil and military missions. Since 2003, the European Union has conducted 35 missions and deployed 100,000 men and women. Some 18 of these 35 missions—and an equal proportion of our armed forces—have had their theatre of operation located in Africa. Our six executive military operations and our training and council missions take place on this continent. We have come a long way since our first mission, Operation Artemis in the DRC in 2003. We have completed tasks ranging from tackling piracy to training security forces in Africa. We are still working towards improving the efficiency of our efforts: a few weeks ago, the EU approved my proposal for improving cooperation between civil and military missions, as part of a project to create a European Union which truly stands for security and defence.

Second aspect: insecurity has no borders; the history of both our continents offers clear proof of this. It is therefore essential that African regional organisations play a major role in managing security on the continent. Since 2004, we have supported the consolidation of the African Peace and Security architecture, with over 2 billion euros to back up the efforts made by the African Union, for example AMISOM and the Regional Economic Communities. Insecurity has also shown its disregard for borders in Mali and in the Central African Republic, in Somalia with AMISOM and in Guinea Bissau, the Lake Chad Basin in the fight against Boko Haram or in South Sudan. Moreover, we remain firmly committed to supporting the structures and initiatives of African mediation, in Sudan or Burundi for example, as well as the Continental Early Warning System and the African Standby Force (ASF).

Third aspect: security requires resources, expertise and staff. Over the summer, I presented a fresh proposal that seeks to build the capacities of our partners to foster security and development. Capacity building and security sector reforms are key steps on the pathway to sustainable development. In several cases, security sector reform has been essential in increasing soldiers' professionalism and responsibility, more in line with the objectives of the democratic, peaceful society that they have a duty to defend. This is essential for obtaining the 16th sustainable development goal, which aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies.

Work on development and work on security are inextricably linked in this field. Our development cooperation tools have been used to support over 60 impactful projects in more than 20 African countries, seeking to reform civil institutions, police and armed forces, and to strengthen civil protection, border control and maritime surveillance. We have a single objective: to make these institutions more effective, accountable and sustainable in order to support development of the African continent. Truly sustainable security requires that the police, army and all institutions earn the trust of the citizens they must protect.

But this also requires a healthy economy, with jobs and opportunities that meet everyone's expectations. This brings us to our second phrase, there is no security without development. This is why, during the Valetta Summit on Migration in November 2015, the European Union created the Emergency Trust Fund for Africa to promote stability and to fight against the deep-seated causes of irregular migration in Africa. Hundreds of millions of euros were allocated in 2016 to implement priority actions designed to create employment for young people, especially in the agricultural sector and in regions experiencing heavy migration.

This is also why I launched a new European External Investment Plan for Africa. It is more than just another aid or support programme, it is a new, potentially revolutionary approach to European investments in Africa.

The European Union and its Member States allocate around 20 billion euros in development aid for Africa every year. We are the number one international investor in Africa, but we also know that this continent requires more substantial resources to face its challenges and unlock its potential. Simultaneously, European private sector investments in Africa reach almost 200 billion euros. European companies have already created millions of jobs on the African continent. A public-private alliance is essential to mobilise the resources that Africa needs. This is the objective of the External Investment Plan.

We offer incentives and guarantees to private companies to promote investment in Africa, particularly in the continent's more vulnerable regions. Private investors tend to avoid investing in potentially unstable regions. But this is exactly where such investment is needed, because economic growth is a powerful antidote to instability. There is no other global power that is equally committed to Africa. In our missions, we work together for the security of the continent, in partnership with the African Union and with the direct support of security forces in Africa.



We also work together to promote development throughout Africa, beginning with those regions which need it most. Once again, I would like to thank Senegal and President Sall for their positivity and discussions about partnership, development and security. Just a few days ago, Senegal ended its presidency of the UN Security Council, which was governed by the theme of the diplomacy of peace. Senegal has been a three-time Council member, and this dedication conveys the consideration and credibility of Africa, Europe and the international.

Senegal is a solid and reliable partner. For example, faced with the migration challenge, President Sall offered a positive outlook, always emphasising the need for legal mobility channels and managing the suffering caused by irregular migration. Sustainable security, sustainable development, reliable partnership. We believe that a stronger, more stable Africa is in our interest, and also in the interest of all African people. We believe in Africa's potential, in the continent's incredible energy, in the African citizens' desire for change. Your strength is our strength.

This is a strength that we must build together, as partners and as friends.

# THE OPENING SPEECH





HE Macky SALL  
President of Senegal

We are very pleased to host the Dakar International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa for the third time.

I wish you all a warm welcome and a wonderful stay in Senegal.

On your behalf and my own behalf, I extend a special thank you to our colleagues who will be joining us here tomorrow for the High-Level Panel despite their obviously tight schedule.

I would also like to sincerely thank our allies and other partners for helping us to organise this forum.

This is proof of our common desire to make the Dakar Forum an ongoing framework of reflection to help create favourable conditions for sustainable peace in Africa; peace without which there can be no political stability or economic development.

In our world of interdependence, our interests are interconnected: what affects one country inevitably affects the others. We should therefore work together to find sustainable solutions to Africa's security challenges, which form an integral part of global security challenges.

I will not dwell on the types of classic threats to Africa's peace and security, whether it be power struggles, mass Human Rights violations, unfair distribution of resources and conflicts related to environmental degradation—they were all discussed in detail during the two previous editions of the Forum.

Unfortunately, the peace and security of our continent is increasingly threatened. These threats are even more widespread and more difficult to prevent and stamp out, particularly violent extremism and terrorism.

This is why the theme for this edition is "Africa meets its security challenges: viewpoints for efficient solutions".

Africa and its security challenges, because first of all, we, the African countries, are directly affected by these challenges, and required to find ways of addressing them.

Viewpoints, because we should not be alone in identifying these challenges or finding solutions to these threats, which, I repeat, are global: no country is immune to them.

For efficient solutions because the threats, which have multiple and complex causes, certainly require diverse responses at several levels.

First, we must, of course, build the capacity of our defence and security forces to counter asymmetric threats, especially those related to terrorism.

These terrorists are deadly. They are very well organised. They have the most rudimentary and most sophisticated resources and modes of action to carry out their dirty work.

If we wish to overcome these terrorist groups, our security forces must be educated, equipped and trained appropriately to face the level of threat involved.

The same would be required for UN peacekeeping operations. As we all know, peacekeeping, in the classic sense of the word, has become ineffective in most cases.

New threats require new responses. And this is the meaning of the debate on peace operations facing asymmetric threats which was opened by Senegal when it chaired the Security Council last month.

Beyond efforts to make the African Standby Force operational, Africa needs the support of its partners to put an end to asymmetric threats, which, once again, affect us all.

In this regard, the Security Council's unanimous adoption of Resolution 2320 (2016) on cooperation between the UN and the AU on November 18<sup>th</sup> last year, is a step in the right direction. In fact, this Resolution contributes positively to resolving the difficult issue concerning the AU's financing of peace operations.

There is also a need for closer cooperation in border control, surveillance of financial outflows and internet networks as well as judicial aid. Evidently, solutions cannot be based purely on security.

We must also continue to invest more in education, training and employment for the youth in order to protect them from social exclusion, which spawns frustrations and violent extremism.

However, we cannot argue that poverty and a lack of education are the only root causes of extremism. This is a simplistic analysis that cannot explain why young people who received the best education from modern schools, who earn a good living and who come from rich families abandon everything to join these groups in fighting for causes they know nothing about.

This is to say that the fight against extremism also and especially requires spiritual education and training that discredit the rhetoric and brainwashing these young people easily fall prey to.

This is why I wanted the Dakar Forum to add the Islamic doctrinal and intellectual response to extremist speech to its agenda.

There is no doubt that extremism has no place in Islam; absolutely no place, as Islam describes itself as the religion of the middle path. In continuity with monotheism, Islam is one with reason and cannot therefore come to terms with an intellectual laziness that establishes obscurantism and extremism.

I do not have to look any further. Our compatriot, Professor Souleymane Bachir Diagne, gives us a relevant example in his excellent work entitled: "Comment philosopher en Islam?" [Islamic Philosophy. Topics and Figures]. He reminds us that in Islam, the divine word has always coexisted with discursive reason and free will. Better still, he illustrates with great detail the obligation to philosophise in Islam.

Numerous verses that exalt man's cognitive faculty attest to this. For example, Surah 39 verse 9 states, "Say, are those who know equal to those who know not? It is only men of understanding who will remember." Furthermore, according to Surah 35, Verses 27- 28 "It is only those who have knowledge among His servants that fear Allah..."

Moreover, the order to seek knowledge is also found in the words of the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) when he urged his companions to go as far as China to seek knowledge.

Avicenne, Averroès, Al Ghazali, Muhammad Iqbal, and in our country, a contemporary such as Professor and Imam Rawane Mbaye, sponsor of the 2006 High School Competition, among other scholars have consistently enlightened their people through research and exegesis of the Holy Scriptures, in formal dialectics between faith and reason.

Their teachings and those of our spiritual guides are enough to draw everyone from the darkness of ignorance and away from extremism.



I am convinced that we can only build the strongest ramparts against violent extremism if we develop moral and spiritual resilience in our minds.

This calls for a general mobilisation that goes well beyond the capabilities of state and interstate cooperation. All of us—public officials, local elected representatives, civil society, teachers, religious leaders, traditional leaders and citizens—must come together to educate, raise awareness and caution.

Of course, I cannot forget the fundamental responsibility of parents and families. They must take full responsibility for the education of their children. The first front line of the struggle against radicalism runs the risk of collapsing if this responsibility is abandoned or wrongly delegated. And if this front is lost, the battle on other fronts will be even more difficult.

It is better to educate a child and save them from the claws of radicalism than to take on the more uncertain task of de-radicalising them when the damage has already been done.

This is exactly what we are witnessing today: stamping out these asymmetric threats is an arduous task.

We do not claim to explore these threats exhaustively during this Forum, but rather, more modestly, we are expressing the desire to contribute to resolving a social phenomenon that transcends countries, cultures and civilisations. This is the full objective of the Dakar Forum.

I now declare the third Dakar International Forum on Peace and Security open, and I look forward to seeing you here tomorrow for the High-Level Panel. I wish you complete success in your endeavours.



# FIRST HALF-DAY





Monday, December 5<sup>th</sup> 2016  
Abdou Diouf International Conference Center

# VIOLENT EXTREMISM AND RADICALISATION IN AFRICA

## Plenary 1

*Fighting violent extremism in Africa: what strategy?*

## Conference 1

*What doctrinal response to violent extremism?*

## Workshop 1

*Cooperating against violent extremism: sharing experiences  
and lessons learned*

## Workshop 2

*Controlling modern media technologies for peace and security*

## Workshop 3

*Preventing and fighting violent extremism:  
for a participatory approach*





# Plenary 1

## Fighting violent extremism in Africa: what strategy ?

### CHAIRMAN

Mohamed IBN CHAMBAS

*Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Office  
for West Africa (UNOWA)*

### SPEAKERS

Isselkou OULD AHMED IZID BIH

*Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mauritania*

Lejeune MBELLA MBELLA

*Minister of the External Relations of Cameroon*

Xu JINGHU

*Special Representative of the Chinese Government on African Affairs*

Abdullah AL ABDAN

*Saudi Ambassador to Senegal*



## Mohamed IBN CHAMBAS

Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA)

First of all, I would like to thank Mr. President Macky Sall, as well as the Senegalese authorities and people for their hospitality. The government of Senegal, in organising this Forum, has brought together experts, stakeholders from the West African region and international partners. The success of this event is largely due to the fact that it focuses on key themes which concern the future of the region.

Considering the unfortunate current events, it has become more relevant than ever to examine extremism and methods of addressing it. We are forced to make a bitter conclusion about the past year: the threat is gaining momentum in Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso and the countries of the Lake Chad Basin. In Mali, criminal and terrorist groups are joining forces, and the violence is spreading. They have moved their violent operations to just a few kilometres from Bamako. This extremist group claims to have a political objective, but rather, it is strengthening mafia networks which are involved in trafficking in the region. These extremists deliberately mount increasingly violent attacks against official armed forces in Mali and neighbouring Burkina Faso and Niger in order to gain control. The same thing is happening in north-eastern Nigeria and in the contiguous zone of Cameroon, Chad and South Niger. Their strategies are also aimed at dominating natural resources as highlighted by the Chiefs of Intelligence and Security Services during the last Nouakchott Process meeting in Abidjan last month.

The most affected countries pay a heavy price. They experience continuous violence against civilians and alarming humanitarian conditions. It is essential to maintain a security mobilisation that generates financial, material and human resources. What we are experiencing in the region shows that the extremists easily took advantage of the degradation of social and economic activity to recruit fighters, especially youth. In this context, regional military responses like the Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) and the G5 unit of the Specialised Regional Counterterrorism Forces, currently under study, should be developed.

The efficacy of the response depends on the judicial framework regarding financial resources. As early as 2002, the African Union laid the foundation for a series of legal instruments, including the Plan of Action on Prevention and Combating of Terrorism in Africa and the Model Law on Counter Terrorism. Their adaptation and implementation at the national level are still inconsistent. At the AU Summit in Kigali in June, African states decided to establish a Fund for the Fight and Prevention of Violent Terrorism and Extremism. Now, the funds have to be generated.

The fight against Boko Haram, in particular, requires a harmonisation of national legal rules between countries of the Lake Chad Basin. It is imperative for state institutions and laws to take a strong unwavering position in response to terrorism. Weak laws and institutions create instability, and a loss of credibility fuels extremist propaganda.

In the wake of these threats, states and regional institutions are rallying their efforts, and they need our unyielding support. First of all, support is required through the response of security forces and institutions concerned. Arrests after the attacks in Ouagadougou and Grand Bassam have shown that with better regional collaboration we can achieve results. The sharing of information and the initiatives concerned are vital for effective investigative work, including financial investigations and the documentation of transnational networks. I salute the vigilance of specialised national institutions such as the Senegalese Criminal Investigation Division which is actively involved in shutting down terrorist support networks in Burkina Faso, Mali and Nigeria.





Ladies and Gentlemen, beyond security and judicial responses, human security as a whole and prevention initiatives are at the heart of the UN's projects.

The Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism presented on December 24, 2015 was inspired by our commitment to take action. It gave new impetus to pillars 1 and 4 of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted by the United Nations in 2005 and reaffirmed by the General Assembly in July.

The United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel is in active partnership with multilateral institutions and organisations of the region to work on prevention. In June, in collaboration with the Swiss government, we organised a conference on this theme in the context of implementing the Secretary-General's Plan of Action.

Furthermore, we collaborate, in particular, with the AU, the G5, regional centres, the West Africa Network for Peace-building (WANEP), and the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPCT) to strengthen the role of women in prevention initiatives. We support regional symposia on radicalisation and violent extremism organised by the African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel (MISAHEL), in close collaboration with the G5. The first meeting took place in Bamako in October, and the next meeting is set to take place in Niamey from 8 to 10 December. These meetings allow participants—national institutions, civil society, religious representatives and development partners—to hold discussions on a more regular basis. The objective is to discuss the Secretary-General's Plan of Action and assist in the implementation of regional and national action plans. We need to develop resilience in the face of terrorism. This is a long-term endeavour requiring a structural approach that focuses on education as weapon of mass construction, to borrow the term used by the Right Honourable Michaëlle Jean.

Creating awareness among the youth also requires building teams of local representatives. We must also make the family and community framework the foundation for prevention. It is also important for us to bring civil society representatives on board and build trust.

Young people must be offered another social project: they should be able to deconstruct the extremist narrative, express themselves using available platforms and have access to other alternatives and perspectives of hope to operate in society. In the wake of current trends, there is no single strategy or miracle solution. We are faced with what remains, a complex phenomenon fuelled in turn by societal forces, economic needs, deceptive ideologies and the innate need for protection. In terms of prevention, there have been many initiatives that demonstrate solidarity with affected countries. On this occasion, I urge all partners to ensure that prevention programs are designed and executed based on in-depth discussions with the government concerned in order to fit into a coherent national framework that takes local perceptions into account.

Ladies and gentlemen, these two days of discussion will further emphasise the determination of all stakeholders to strengthen cooperation and find common solutions. The commitment of all these speakers who have returned here to share their experience in the field and deliberate on these issues, is proof of fruitful discussion.



Isselkou OULD AHMED IZID BIH

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mauritania

First of all, on behalf of the delegation from the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the officials of our brother country, Senegal, for their warm welcome and genuine hospitality since we arrived in Dakar.

Allow me to acknowledge and applaud the Senegalese supervisory team for meticulously organising this Forum. The theme for the third Dakar International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa is: "Africa meets its security challenges: viewpoints for efficient solutions". We could not have chosen a better theme because, among other things, it is a clarion call to examine our attitude, as Africans, regarding our responsibility to ensure peace and security on the continent.

Mauritania, which is privileged to be both a North African and sub-Saharan country, is an essential part of the regional and international security response due to the size of its territory, its long land borders (more than 2,300 km shared with neighbouring Mali), and its Atlantic coast, which stretches over more than 700 kilometres. Conscious of its responsibility towards its citizens and neighbours, Mauritania, under the authority of the President of the Republic, His Excellency Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, decided to nip the country's security problem in the bud, mainly by using its own resources. Thus, Mauritanian authorities decided to modernise the national armed and security forces by reorganising, training and equipping them for more flexibility and "modularity". This was done with the aim of making security forces more operational confronted with an enemy that was counting on rapid projection and on the ability to fade into the background.

In 2010 and 2011, Mauritania made significant human and material sacrifices to overcome terrorist groups threatening its territorial integrity. The battles of Ouagadougou and Hassi Sidi convinced the terrorists that they were not safe anywhere. Since these violent clashes in Mali, no terrorist incident has been recorded in Mauritania, making our country a model of unquestionable efficiency in the fight against terrorism.

In order to stamp out terrorism, Mauritania relied on its expert knowledge of the physical and human environment, precise intelligence information, its army's firepower and operational capacity, and invaluable support from its allies. A multidimensional approach was also employed, including theological dialogue to convince extremists of their erroneous interpretation of our holy religion, Islam. This approach also entails a relentless fight against mismanagement, particular attention to the most vulnerable groups of society, voluntarist involvement of young people in public action, strict control of access points in the country, introduction of biometric civil registry, and the promotion of individual and collective freedoms. Concerning the latter, Mauritania is proud to say that for three consecutive years, it has been the number one defender of press freedom in the Arab world. In a recent World Bank study on 26 African countries, Mauritania tops the list as the country with the lowest social inequality level (Gini Coefficient). Furthermore, according to the latest UNDP 2016 report, Mauritania has a higher Human Development Index (HDI) than almost all the states of the sub-region. All this proves that the military's effectiveness against terrorism is not necessarily antinomic to democratic and socio-economic progress.



By hosting the launch of the Nouakchott Process in 2011, in collaboration with 10 other African states, Mauritania hoped to promote mutual sharing of good practices concerning peace and security in the sub-region. Our country believes that the G5 Sahel (Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Chad), founded in February 2014 and whose permanent Secretariat is located at Nouakchott, is the perfect way to fight against terrorism and poverty in the Sahel. The creation of the Security Cooperation Platform and the inauguration of the Mohamed Ibn Cheikh Zayed Defence College—dedicated to the Sahel—by the President of the Republic, His Excellency Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, on Friday, December 2, 2016, assert the vision for the security of the entire sub-region, constantly defended by Mauritania. In view of all this, Mauritania will continue to contribute to the sub-region's efforts to mobilise and deploy peacekeeping forces, as it is already doing in Côte d'Ivoire, Central African Republic and other countries.

In the wake of fast-changing political, technological and social trends, dialogue between all major cultures is imperative now more than ever. Mauritania presides over the League of Arab States summit, after having presided over the African Union Summit in 2014, which is part of the "5 + 5 Dialogue". We are therefore calling on the inheritors of great human civilizations to get involved in building bridges of mutual understanding between themselves and eventually defeat those who promote intolerance, xenophobia and extremism.





Lejeune MBELLA MBELLA

Minister of the External Relations of Cameroon

Do allow me to join my colleague from Mauritania in expressing heartfelt gratitude to the Senegalese officials and also to thank you on behalf of my delegation for the wonderful welcome and hospitality we have enjoyed since we arrived in this beautiful city of Dakar.

This Forum, which ensues from the 2013 Elysée Summit for Peace and Security in Africa in Paris, is an urgent response to the need to find strategic future orientations to consolidate Africa's peace and security. Indeed, the international community is currently faced with numerous challenges, with increasing terrorism and violent radicalisation at the heart of these challenges.

Our continent, like others, has witnessed an increase in the number of terrorist movements which strike terror in several African countries.

In Central and Western Africa, Boko Haram struck in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger; essentially in the Lake Chad Basin region. Likewise, we cannot forget Ansar Dine, which organises attacks in Mali, Burkina Faso and even in Côte d'Ivoire. In Eastern Africa and the Horn of Africa, it is important to mention Al-Shabaab, which marks its presence through terrorist operations in Somalia and Kenya, not forgetting the AQMI in the Maghreb.

All these multitudes of movements are more or less linked to Al-Qaeda and Daesh, whose ideologies and organisational method they have adopted. The question today is: what are the causes, objectives and solution to end these terrorist movements that are luring the youth of our continent into violent radicalism?

The causes of violent radicalism are many, that is, if we adhere to the often-misguided arguments presented by the followers of these movements, which highlight the following points:

First, the problem of political governance. Second, the problem of economic governance, and, third, social issues linked to unemployment and poverty. Fourth we have the problem of cultural identity, and the final and most serious problem is the religious dimension. I say it is the most serious because it is deplorable to know that most of these terrorist movements claim to defend Islam and yet, as President Macky Sall said a while ago, their doctrines contradict Islam, which is religion of peace, fellowship, tolerance and solidarity.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, the sole objective of these movements is to destabilise budding modern African states to establish fundamentalist regimes through caliphates.

I would like to continue my speech by talking about Cameroon, my country. As you already know, northern Cameroon has for about three years now suffered attacks from Boko Haram. These attacks are characterised by atrocious violence, killings, and the destruction of schools, hospitals, worship centres, plantations and livestock, in particular ... not counting the numerous rape cases and kidnappings.

Faced with this situation, our president, Paul Biya, declared an open war on Boko Haram. He had earlier on, alerted the international community about the extremely dangerous and violent nature of this sect [...].



XU JINGHU

Special Representative of the Chinese Government  
on African Affairs

It gives me great pleasure to participate in the third edition of the Dakar International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa. Three years after its creation, this forum has already become, for the international community, an important platform for collective discussion on peace and security in Africa. On behalf of the Chinese government, I congratulate you for holding this forum.

In recent years, Africa has been able to maintain peace, stability and development in general, and has kept making strides in its effort to ensure peace and development. The status and role of the African continent has continuously been strengthened and the international community considers Africa as a land of opportunities. China has always seen Africa's potential for wonderful perspectives of peace and development. We are completely confident in Africa's future and we wish the continent the very best in its journey towards a better future.

Currently, Africa is in a crucial phase of development and is presented with unprecedented opportunities as well as new challenges, including peace and security—Africa's biggest concerns. Regional conflicts erupt from time to time, the terrorist threat has increased significantly, and traditional and non-traditional factors of insecurity intermingle. Inadequate development, cooperation and autonomy still remain major obstacles to the peace and security of the continent. Africa still has a long way to go to maintain regional peace and development.

On the other hand, we are happy to note that the positive aspect of Africa's security situation has been consolidated in recent years and that the quest for peace, cooperation and development has already become a general trend. African countries are taking giant steps to build a stronger more united Africa. They are, now more than ever, willing and capable of addressing Africa's challenges on their own. Africa has also built up a permanent African force and strengthened its capacity to respond quickly to obstacles that inhibit its progress. We hope that all international partners would encourage and support Africa's active commitment to peace and development.

China has always actively campaigned for maintaining world peace and promoting shared development. Therefore, in the face of a complex international security situation, China strongly recommends a new concept of common, integrated, cooperative and sustainable concept of security. Given Africa's current peace and security challenges, we would like to focus on the following concepts:

Firstly, common security. African countries are connected by common interests and the same destiny. They have the shared responsibility to protect regional security, as well as equal right to participate in issues concerning Africa's peace and security. Furthermore, the international community must treat Africa as an equal partner. Rather than imposing its will on African countries or interfering in their internal affairs, the international community must respect and support the efforts of African countries to establish collective security mechanisms and to resolve African issues through African solutions.

Secondly, integrated security. Nowadays, traditional and non-traditional factors of insecurity are intermingled. Circumstantial solutions will not yield any positive result. Rather, in order to nip any potential conflict in the bud, a comprehensive and integrated approach is required, both in addressing salient security issues and in responding to an overall vision for the various security threats.

Thirdly, cooperative security. No country is immune to security threats. In order to address the hot spots in Africa, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation; pool the knowledge and resources of the different parties; fully assert the role of the UN, the AU and African sub-regional organizations; promote mutual trust and the spirit of compromise among the parties concerned; and peacefully resolve the problems through political dialogue in order to defend peace, security and stability in the region.

Fourthly, sustainable security. For developing countries, development is the greatest security and the key to resolving all problems. In this regard, we should actively support the efforts of African countries to develop economically, create jobs and improve the well-being of the entire population. This will help to eliminate the sources of conflicts and instability, and promote sustainable security through development.

China has always played an active and constructive role in Africa's peace and security through the above-mentioned security concept, and by respecting the will of Africans and taking into account its own capacities. China takes advantage of its traditional friendship with African countries to promote peace negotiations and mediate the hot spots concerned, while respecting the principle of non-interference in internal affairs. China actively participates in UN peacekeeping operations in Africa, and is the largest contributor to peacekeepers among the five permanent members of the Security Council, as well as the second largest contributor to peacekeeping operations. During Security Council discussions on African issues, China always defends the dignity and major interests of African countries by taking a fair position and demanding justice for Africa. It supports African countries in bilateral and multilateral frameworks to help build their capacity in national defence, peacekeeping and stability. It also supports, as much as possible, the development of Africa, in order to eliminate the breeding grounds of violence and conflict.

For the AU and African countries, the fight against terrorism is vital to maintaining peace and security. The first half-day of the forum is dedicated to the theme: "Violent extremism and radicalisation in Africa", with emphasis on strategies necessary for Africa to tackle violent extremism. Against a backdrop of significant increase in terrorist activities and aggravating terrorism in Africa, this is a very important and pertinent theme. Violent extremism and terrorism are common enemies of humanity, and are urgent peace and security challenges in Africa.

China believes that to fight against violent extremism and terrorism, it is necessary to take local realities into consideration, adopt targeted measures, tackle both the symptoms and causes of this evil and ensure concrete actions. On the one hand, given the sources of terrorism, African countries must tailor anti-terrorist responses to their national realities in order to effectively maintain regional and national security and stability. On the other hand, the international community must, in full respect for the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of African countries, strengthen discussions and anti-terrorist cooperation with Africa, support the efforts of African countries in the region to fight terrorism, and help them to develop economically, eliminate poverty and improve the social well-being of their population. Only then can terrorism be stamped out.

China has always been an active promoter and constructive player in the peace and security of Africa. It is committed to assisting African countries in its own way to respond to the threats of violent extremism. China is convinced that this is part of its responsibility and duty as a permanent member of the Security Council and the largest developing country. We intend to work with Africa and other international partners to intensify discussions and communication, jointly address challenges and make a new contribution to peace and security in Africa.



# Conference 1

## What doctrinal response to violent extremism?

### CHAIRMAN

Ridha BOUABID

*Tunisian Diplomat*

### SPEAKERS

Rawane MBAYE

*Professor at Centre d'Etudes, de Recherches et de Formation  
sur l'Islam - Senegal*

Abdoul AZIZ KÉBÉ

*General Delegate for the pilgrimage to the holy places of Islam  
and Director of the research center "Islam, Sociétés et Mutations"  
Senegal*

El Mostafa REZRAZI

*Executive Director, Observatoire Marocain sur l'Extrémisme  
et la Violence*

Ziyad FARROUH

*Lecturer and Vice-Director of the Islamic Studies Department  
in French language, Al Azhar University - Egypt*

*Violent extremist groups have several methods for recruiting new members, including indoctrination. Whether it starts before or after recruitment, this indoctrination hinges on an opportunistic, literal and hyper-selective reading of certain passages in the Quran and the Hadith. Jihadist terrorism, or the perceived right to kill "infidels" and "apostates," is grounded in a uniquely Salafist movement, Takfirism.*

*This subject emerged in 1971 when the Takfiri group known as Takfir wal Hijra was formed. This ultra violent Islamist branch advocates for the murder of apostates and non-Muslims. The Takfiri ideology is based on the teachings of several Muslim theologians, including Ibn Taymiyyah (1263-1328) and, more recently, Egyptian Sayyid Qutb (1906-1966). Although it is by no means unanimous among the extremist groups, this interpretation of Salafist Jihad is called upon, nevertheless, to justify terrorist attacks which affect people of all faiths. Takfirism draws support from a precise selection of verses from the Quran and Hadith, and threatens diversity in Islam with the oversimplification of its message.*

If we are to defeat the major threat posed by violent extremism, we must examine the theological basis behind the propaganda spread by such groups. We must also form a counternarrative to delegitimize their views. In fact, this ideology has had a devastating impact on the physical safety and overall well-being of populations, especially with regards to its infringement on their fundamental rights and freedoms and to its severe undermining of institutional, social, political and economic equality in the affected regions. There are several different schools of Islamic thought throughout Africa, including the opposing Sufism and Salafism.

## The Caliphate, non-believers, and jihad: the pillars of jihadist extremism

In Islam, the Caliphate holds the supreme, unrestricted power to impose decisions on the entire Muslim community. The power of the Caliphate is universal and founded in the teachings of the Quran and the example of Sunnah, which are considered to represent divine law. This power grants authority to jihadists, which the entire Islamic Ummah is expected to respect without question.

Moreover, the concept of jihad has been severely distorted ideologically. The notion that it is permissible to kill non-believers is the result of the misinterpretation of Verse 29, Surah 9 (At Tawbah) of the Quran, which states: "Fight those who do not believe in Allah or in the Last Day and who do not consider unlawful what Allah and His Messenger have made unlawful and who do not adopt the religion of truth from those who were given the Scripture - Fight until they give the jizyah willingly while they are humbled." The vast majority of the Islamic schools of jurisprudence, among them the Hanafi, the Maliki and the Hanbali, teach that Muslims cannot rightfully use force against non-Muslims, except in self-defence.

In fact, according to the Quran, jihad can only be interpreted as an act of self-defence against an external aggression. We may cite Verse 190, Surah 2 (Al-Baqarah) of the Quran, which states: "And fight in the Way of Allah those who fight you, but transgress not the limits. Truly, Allah likes not the transgressors."

Historically, this verse was cited to grant the Prophet authority to retaliate against an armed aggression for which He was the target. This is supported by Verse 8, Surah 60 (Al-Mumtahanah): "Allah does not forbid you to deal justly and kindly with those who fought not against you on account of religion nor drove you out of your homes. Verify, Allah loves those who deal with equity."



*"Prevention requires the construction of a solid counter-speech capable of delegitimizing the jihadist propaganda, deconstructing its rhetorical methods, and offering to the youth indoctrinated, fascinated by the jihadist self-sacralisation, a positive approach which is theologically just and academically bearable"*

Ridha BOUABID



*"In Islam the State only holds the privilege to declare war, which means conversely that no individual or no state group detains that power"*

Ziyad FARROUH



*"It is necessary to lead a reflection on the plethora of "wounds" which feed the jihadist speech, that is the colonialism, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the western interventions in Muslim countries, the humiliations, the thievery and the unfair distribution of the wealth..."*

El Mostafa REZRAZI



## Islam, a religion of peaceful coexistence

In a similar vein, Verse 8, Surah 60 (Al-Mumtahanah) also indicates that the Prophet was encouraged to maintain good neighbourly relations with nearby polytheists, so long as they did not prevent Muslims from practicing their religion or attempt to drive Muslims out of their homes.

More generally, Islam promotes the equality of every human being. Surahs 15 and 38 (Al-Hijr and Sad) in the Quran proclaims, from the psycho-spiritual perspective, that man was created from the breath of Allah. Because life was created from the same divine breath, the notion of a hierarchy among humans is inconceivable. These two surahs are examples of Islam promoting diversity and coexistence, and are reinforced by the Prophet Muhammad's final message in which He states that humankind knows no superiority or inferiority, and that there should be no differentiation, whether by race or on any other basis.

Furthermore, Muslim intellectuals Ash-Shafi'i and Al-Maqdisi have argued that a Muslim who goes to a non-Muslim country must not threaten the safety of its inhabitants, and has no right to betray them or cause them harm, because the act of hospitality should be regarded as a peace pact between the two parties. The visa issued can, in our day and age, be considered as a contemporary expression of this pact; thus, any Muslim granted an entry visa to a country must be careful not to cause harm to its citizens.

## Opposing the shortcomings of Islamic culture and promoting education in human values

Jihadism feeds mainly off the shortcomings in the Islamic education of young Muslims. We must deconstruct jihadist rhetoric using a multi-disciplinary approach (theological, geostrategic, linguistic, psychological). We must face the challenge of forming a religious education system that promotes the principles of diversity and non-violence. Living together requires, above all else, a widely-shared sense of humanity, which comes only from acquired knowledge. Only education in human values can build a peaceful society. Civil society has a primary role to play in building public awareness on tolerance and open-mindedness.



*"The power of the Caliph being originally universal and based on the Quran's prescriptions and the Sunnah (...), his invocation allows the jihadists to have an authority which all Islamic Umma is supposed to accept willy-nilly"*

*"As evidenced by the analysis of the main Suras of the Quran making a reference to the Jihad, it can be indeed undertaken only if it answers a necessity of self-defense against an outside aggression"*

Rawane MBAYE



*"The world in which we live is indeed marked by the prominence of a will of exclusion which expresses itself through the existence of a group of people ( the jihadists) who want to submit the humanity to a unique thought, a unique lifestyle"*

*"It is necessary to proceed to a conciliation, not to say a reconciliation, between the religious sciences and the social sciences so that their combination can lead to the training of an education capable of contributing to the popularization of "knowing how to live together"..."*

Abdoul Aziz KEBE

# Workshop 1

## Cooperating against violent extremism: sharing experiences and lessons learned

### CHAIRMAN

Sanusi Imran ABDULLAHI  
*Executive Secretary – Lake Chad Basin Commission*

### SPEAKERS

Dr. Abdoulaye MAÏGA  
*Professor at Centre d'Études, de Recherches et de Formation  
sur l'Islam – Senegal*

Amadou SALL  
*Coordinator of the regional unit for the prevention of radicalization  
– G5 Sahel*

Lori-Anne THÉROUX-BÉNONI  
*Executive Director of Dakars ISS*





*The year 2016 was an especially challenging time in the fight against terrorism, marked by a series of frequent and deadly attacks mostly in the Middle East, but also in Africa, Asia, Europe and the United States.*

*These attacks, committed mostly by extremist groups, have become a major security concern for many regions of the world, because of their significant psychological impact and the risk of deep socio political divisions that may arise in their wake in all affected countries.*

*The adverse effects of globalization have spawned terrorist franchises and labels, such as Al-Qaeda and the Islamic State, which provide such groups a more powerful media platform and are asserted by means of rather opportunistic allegiances. Behind a curtain of sensationalism, these now intentionally known and feared labels hide the complexity associated with the different contexts out of which terrorism emerges, as well as the diverse profiles of those involved and their methods of operation. Beyond the global spread of these symbols, the movement of extremist individuals and groups in Europe and Africa attest to the transnational nature of this phenomenon. The Grand Bassam shootings and Ouagadougou attacks are just two examples of the transnationalisation of terrorism in West Africa, both in terms of ideology and territory. Such attacks call on us to recognize the urgency of adopting an interstate, intercontinental and international cooperative approach.*

*Any cooperation in governance must also take into full account the various dimensions of terrorism (geopolitical, economic, sociological, psychological and religious). Such cooperation must also recognize the similarities and differences between how these attacks are carried out, and the profiles of those who commit them, in order to provide a deeper understanding of these events and to prevent them in the future.*

## Lessons learned from the attacks

Over the last two years, Africa has been subject to many distinct attacks, differing both in terms of the perpetrators and in terms of their targeted victims. The Bamako, Ouagadougou and Grand Bassam attacks took on an especially symbolic significance. By analysing these three events, we are able to gain insight into the mindset of the groups responsible. We are also better able to understand the ambiguous relations between terrorist groups; they are at the same time competitors and collaborators. A prime example is the rise to power of Al-Mourabitoun and its leader Mokhtar Belmokhtar, which simultaneously filled the void left by the neutralisation of its direct rival, AQIM and its leader Abou Zeid.

Al-Mourabitoun's operational success also developed closer ties between the organisation and AQIM, with the latter even designating Mokhtar Belmokhtar as its Emir in West Africa. However, this competition is often played out in the media.

For example, the Bamako attack in November 2015, for which Al-Mourabitoun and AQIM claimed responsibility, was carried out at a time when the Islamic State dominated media coverage.

The Grand-Bassam attack in March 2016, in Côte d'Ivoire, clearly revealed AQIM/Al-Mourabitoun's objective to discredit the existing defence and security communities. The choice of this community, which is not a usual target for AQIM, illustrates the group's desire to introduce "geographic distortion" in order to erode security mechanisms such as the G5 Sahel, a coalition which does not include Côte d'Ivoire.

From a legal perspective, these attacks also raise questions regarding the free movement of persons. While an achievement in terms of integration in West Africa, this mobility poses a number of unresolved challenges, such as the porosity of borders and the identification.





## Understanding what drives members to join Jihadist movements

Effective cooperation also relies on a deep and shared understanding of the threat we face together. We must resist the temptation of adopting a one-size-fits-all outlook: the dynamics vary from one region to another, and from one country to another. The situation in Gao is different than in Mopti. Mali faces a different reality than does Côte d'Ivoire or Niger. We must always remember that the "draw factors" for jihadist groups are multiple. Besides varying from one region to the next, these ever-evolving factors include economic and religious motivations, but also the motivation of protection.

ISS research shows that, in northern Mali, the drive to protect oneself and one's family, community and source of income is a deciding factor in joining the ranks of a jihadist group. This means that the role of the State, which is responsible for ensuring the protection of its citizens, plays a central role in motivating factors for joining—and leaving—such organisations.

Religion, especially in terms of its cultural aspects, plays a minimal role according to the Malian jihadists who were questioned. However, the moral aspects of the religion were often put forward as a means of building just societies. We must also emphasise that involuntary recruitment also occurs in the terrorist groups sprouting around Mali, under the threat of physical or psychological harm.

On another note, while most of us agree that an "all security" approach alone is an insufficient solution to violent extremism, it is clear that the French-African intervention has prompted some recruits to withdraw from jihadist groups for fear of becoming a target.

## Strengthening local capacities for greater transnational cooperation

A number of transnational cooperation tools exist. We are currently facing a multitude of different types of organisations, all with different objectives and perhaps different resources. A common understanding of the threat will inform unified political, legal and security measures. Mechanisms exist, such as ECOWAS and the African Union, and our efforts must absolutely focus on implementing such mechanisms. Furthermore, we must remember that local realities always have global consequences; strengthening local capacities should be our top priority.



*"The religious fact, contrary to what we hear a lot when we speak about radicalism, is not a central dimension"*

Lori-Anne THÉROUX-BÉNONI



## Workshop 2

# Controlling modern media technologies for peace and security

### CHAIRMAN

Abdoullah CISSÉ

*Professor and attorney at Carapace Lawyer's Office - Senegal*

### SPEAKERS

Samia LADGHAM

*Acting section chief - UNCTED - United Nations*

Abdelasiem EL DIFRAOUI

*Searcher - Candid Foundation - Germany*

Francis KPATINDÉ

*Journalist and Lecturer - Science Po Paris - France*

Nicolas ARPAGIAN

*Director of Strategy and Public Affairs - Orange Cyberdefence*

*Use of digital technology is steadily on the rise and constantly evolving. Easy access to smartphones, often purchased second-hand, and the huge expansion of mobile broadband coverage attract and hook young mobile users, with fibre optic networks just on the horizon. Morocco, Nigeria, Algeria and South Africa are among the most connected countries. The emergence of a "digital Africa" comes with considerable advantages and dangers. The digital age marks unexplored territory in Africa, as elsewhere, which must be embraced but also regulated and controlled.*

*This booming sector is undoubtedly a great opportunity for development and GDP growth. Social networks are, on the one hand, giving a real platform for democratic debate and public dissent in a number of African countries. On the other hand, militant campaigns for free access to the internet pose a prominent challenge on today's political landscape.*

*This "unexplored territory" comes with new forms of crime. Digital space remains a sort of virtual Wild West, and computer and intranet networks are largely insecure. In relation to violent extremism, the internet and social networks have become a powerful vector for propaganda and recruitment. Boko Haram has built a strong online presence by uploading videos to claim responsibility for attacks, for example. The group then uses this visibility to establish its media foothold, which can be a pull factor for new recruits. The internet also breeds fertile ground for radicalisation, with a clutter of images, messages and symbols being shared every which way. For societies ill-prepared and ill-informed in the dangers of indoctrination—which is often the case given the rarity of public awareness campaigns—the risk posed by these communication channels is indeed very real.*

*In Africa, the absence of legislation, and loopholes in the existing laws regarding digital space and the protection first and foremost of personal data, has resulted improper and even criminal use of these tools. However, the continent took an important first step in recognizing the importance of cooperating on issues of cybersecurity, with the signing of the African Union Convention on Cybersecurity and Personal Data Protection on June 27, 2014.*

*Control of digital space is a real security challenge in Africa, but crucial if authorities are to curb cybercrime and stop the recruitment of young people into extremist groups.*

## Use of social networks and jihadist propaganda

Higher rates of internet connectivity alone are not responsible for the online presence of jihadist propaganda. While web usage provides a link between supporters through which to share content, the effects of this propaganda reverberate much further. There is no internet connection in Africa without a mobile phone. In addition to being the connectivity factor on the continent, phones are essential devices for communication and social interaction. With ISIS propaganda, for example, they circulate video archives via their smartphones. Despite still having limited internet access, Africa is just as exposed to the risks as any other region in the world.

Although the use of social networks for recruitment by terrorist groups in Africa is more limited compared to ISIS in the Middle East, we know that AQIM is using such networks to recruit

new members in North Africa. The group is also very active on Twitter and various video sharing sites. Since pledging its allegiance to ISIS, Boko Haram has increased its presence on social media and has been posting more sophisticated video propaganda. Following the recent schism and the forming of a new branch called the Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP), our concern is that the group will develop increasingly more advanced expertise in digital propaganda. Members of Al-Shabaab also use social networks for recruitment and propaganda aimed primarily at the Somali diaspora.

We must look beyond simply the content of propaganda messages circulating virtual spaces by also paying attention to their form. Use of national languages is one strategy used by terrorist groups in order to evoke a powerful emotional response. By the same token, terrorist groups capitalise off of the injustices and very traumatic history in the region, such as colonisation and the treatment of slave trade.



*"In response to the lack of prevention campaigns, terrorism finds in the internet and in social medias a fertile compost for the propaganda of religious radicalism, spreading in the most chaotic way, messages, images and symbols"*

Abdoullah Cissé



*"Only the civil society can compete with the investment of the social networks by the jihadists"*

Abdelassem EL DIFRAOUI



## Facing the technological, legal and political challenges of a digital era

The digital challenges faced worldwide are compounded in Africa, where the vast majority of countries are unable to monitor websites and social networks and lack the necessary tools and knowledge to implement the latest strategies for preventing online terrorist activity.

There are three major challenges for controlling digital spaces: technological, legal and political. The technological and legal challenges mainly concern encryption or coding. Even if states succeed in legislating companies with a physically locatable headquarters, they have hundreds of online encryption recourses at their disposal through open-source software. What is more, apps such as Telegram, whose creators refuse to cooperate with authorities, have no headquarters, strictly speaking, and thus no fixed address. Other programs such as Signal collect no information or metadata on their users, making it impossible to identify them or their contacts. The legal challenge also lies in harmonising the legislation across the different countries. For example, a request for mutual legal assistance relating to information technology can take approximately ten months if diplomatic relations between the two countries are good.

## Investing in digital

Counteracting extremist messaging is no easy task and requires first and foremost an investment in digital technology. Al-Azhar University in Cairo has taken steps in this direction, launching an online observatory to fight against terrorist propaganda, as well as a radicalisation prevention campaign on Facebook and in several languages. Google and Facebook also recently announced anti radicalisation campaigns which will be run with the help of civil society organisations. Another such initiative is Moonshot CVE. Based in Ireland, the NGO has launched a

ground breaking online dialogue project in which its staff engages on a personal level with those at risk for radicalisation. At the same time, there is real work to be done in terms of media literacy, to teach individuals how to properly dissect and understand a video, and distinguish between fact and fiction. We are currently lacking the tools needed to prevent radicalisation, from textbooks to digital applications. As it stands, only civil society organisations, through their online initiatives, have been able to compete with the presence of jihadist groups on this playing field.

## Moving towards a culture of digital security

In response to the opportunities created by these new digital social spaces, we must instil a culture of security. The unique feature of such a security culture is the same as that of digital technology in itself: it is always evolving. We must continuously adapt to the latest advancements in technology. Whereas before, identity theft over the phone required a certain set of skills, today criminals can access free applications through which they gather such information, no technical skills required. This digital culture demands a common understanding of the unique challenges it creates. Users of this technology cannot be passive; they must always be questioning. By expanding our knowledge of digital tools, we are better able to use them for creative purposes.

# Workshop 3

## Preventing and fighting violent extremism: for a participatory approach

### CHAIRMAN

Louis GAUTIER

*Secretary General for National Defence and Security - France*

### SPEAKERS

Jean-Hervé JÉZÉQUEL

*Vice-Director for West Africa - ICG*

Bakary SAMBE

*Founder and Director, "Observatoire des Radicalismes  
et Conflits Religieux en Afrique" - Senegal*

Hermance DEPARICE OKOMBA

*General manager, "Centre de Prévention de la Radicalisation  
menant à la Violence" - Canada*

Jean-Daniel BIÉLER

*Ambassador - Federal Department of Foreign Affairs - Switzerland*





*Violent extremism and the recruitment of new members into terrorist groups is a complex, multifaceted phenomenon that must be analysed and contained at different levels. All levels must be mobilised to prevent fight against terror: international organisations (UN, AU), regional organisations (ECOWAS, ECCAS, CEN-SAD, SADC, EU, etc.), African states and their partners, local administrations, the private sector, civil society organisations, and local communities. Military action against terrorist groups, through the mobilisation of armed forces, requires cooperation on a national, regional and international scale.*

*However, preventing young people from becoming radicalised and joining terrorist organisations requires that local organisations, both formal and informal, compete for their hearts and minds. Community organisations, schools, elected local officials, and community and religious leaders form the most effective level for conducting awareness campaigns aimed at preventing radicalisation and recruitment. As a prime example of this, an open dialogue and negotiations between various stakeholders, including several civil society organisations in the Mopti region (Mali), inspired 200 young recruits in the Macina Liberation Front (MLF) to agree in March 2016 to put down their arms and reintegrate themselves into their communities. This success story highlights the importance of cooperation between states, local communities, and international organisations when implementing awareness campaigns and DDR processes (disarmament, demobilisation, and reintegration) at a local level.*

## **The limitations of military operations in the fight against terrorism**

All of on-the-ground research conducted in West Africa, particularly Mali, indicates that military operations have been relatively successful. While the various military missions—Serval, Barkhane, MINUSMA, and MISMA—played an undeniable and significant role in the 2013 withdrawal of radical groups from urban areas, these terrorist organisations have yet to be totally eradicated. Military solutions are always and necessarily short-term solutions. They can also be downright counterproductive; massive military action as a sole response to violent extremism, with its collateral damage and inevitable “blunders,” is a significant contributing factor to radicalisation.

## **The new rural strategy of jihadist groups in West Africa**

Having been run out of urban centres, terrorist groups in West Africa have adopted a new “rural strategy.” Although they continue efforts to uphold military coalitions in cities through isolated actions, such as the Gao airport attack in November, terrorist organisations are setting up insurgency strongholds in rural areas, which are often neglected by states and the international community. The groups’ new action plan includes increasing the number of these rural strongholds, and represents a new strategy far different from initial plans to take control of the country’s northern region. The establishment and expansion of terrorist groups are aided, in part, by the State’s turning a blind eye and by local tensions that feed extremist discourse.

## **The importance of reinstating government order**

The withdrawal of terrorist groups did not coincide with the reestablishment of the State in regions previously under siege. On the contrary, we saw that armed factions multiplied, ranging from mafia organisations to self-defence groups, formed on the basis of ethnic or separatist causes. These groups are at once allies and opponents of the central state. In response to

this proliferation, the State must present itself as the provider of sustainable development solutions, particularly in relation to increasing and democratising economic opportunities and educating young people. At the same time, independent, non-state entities with zero ties to police forces certainly provide an advantage to civil societies in detecting and preventing radicalisation.

## **Placing local stakeholders on the frontlines**

International approaches to violent extremism are at odds with the insights of locals on the ground, a phenomenon which Bakary Sambe refers to as, “a conflict of opinions on the conflict.”

As a result, we have failed to consider the local dimension in enacting anti-terrorism policies. Regional and global strategies are vital, as they lead to better coordination, substantial funding, and a deeper understanding of the transnational nature of the threat. Because the local situations vary from region to region, we must trust local stakeholders, those individuals most directly affected by the conflicts, to make decisions regarding the best courses of action for their communities. With this approach, it is important to draw on communities’ cultural resources in terms of mediation and conflict resolution.

Boko Haram’s occupation of Diffa, a city in southwest Niger, is a striking example: In the Komadou region of Kanouri populated countries, Boko Haram recruits are essentially young men and women in search of economic opportunities and adventure. Reconciliation will be at the forefront of efforts to reintegrate them into their communities. This is not the case, however in the Lake Chad Basin, where the nomadic Boudouma community maintains exclusive ties with Boko Haram and is in conflict with the other communities in the area. Any disaffiliation efforts will need to take into account the existing intercommunity strife and must go beyond reconciliation by establishing rule of law.

# SECOND HALF-DAY





Monday, December 5<sup>th</sup> 2016  
Abdou Diouf International Conference Center

# SPACES AND RESOURCES IN AFRICA: SECURITY ISSUES

## Conference 2

*Responding to environmental and humanitarian crises: what policies?*

## Workshop 4

*Innovative strategies to control border areas*

## Workshop 5

*Natural resources: security issues and appropriate responses*

## Workshop 6

*Demography and security in Africa: challenges and solutions*







## Conference 2

# Responding to environmental and humanitarian crises: what policies?

### CHAIRMAN

Maria Cristina FONTES LIMA  
*Lawyer and public manager - Cape Verde*

### SPEAKERS

Teresa RIBEIRO  
*Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation - Portugal*

Patricia DANZI  
*Africa's Regional Manager - ICRS*

Daniel Bekele MULUGETA  
*General Manager, Africa Division - HRW*

Said MOUFTI  
*Research Director, "Institut Royal des Etudes Stratégiques" - Morocco*

Tobby LANZER  
*United Nations Deputy Special Representative for the United Nations Assistance Mission in Sahel*

Rachel KIDDELL-MONROE  
*Member of the Board of Directors - MSF*

*African public policies often overlook environmental, health and humanitarian threats. Most often, it takes the outbreak of serious health crisis—naturally difficult to anticipate—for African states to become aware of measures to implement in such situations. Prime examples are the international panic over the Ebola pandemic, and the spread of yellow fever in Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda in December 2015, which highlighted the need for massive vaccination campaigns.*

*Urbanisation of the continent comes with its own health problems related to wastewater treatment, access to potable water, and hygienic living areas. African countries rarely prioritise critical public health issues such as preventing the spread of pathogenic germs through land and water sanitation and treatment, waste management especially in urban areas, and access to healthcare for all. Yet, health initiatives spring up when health crises break out. This was the case of the Africamaril project, cofinanced by the French Development Agency (FDA) and the Islamic Development Bank of Senegal, which is intended to set up a massive vaccine production unit in Senegal by 2018.*

*Concerning the environment, ecological crises have far-reaching consequences for the continent, but increased desertification or the rise in sea level. Yet, very few African states have credible environmental policies. For some governments, such policies are a "luxury" they cannot afford faced with their country's pressing security and economic challenges. However, this strategy seems dangerous. Finding solutions to tomorrow's environmental crises begin today, and a basic number of environmental issues must be included in public policies.*

*African countries have, to some extent, succeeded in implementing emergency responses to health and environmental crises. They have to go a step further by establishing long-term public policies that anticipate these risks, and this should be done both at the state and regional level. Health and environmental problems are real transnational issues that require long-term, far-reaching regional strategic planning.*

Global warming poses a threat to underdeveloped countries, and particularly to the most vulnerable populations, especially women and children. Furthermore, armed conflicts aggravated by food insecurity and the resulting epidemics often cause major humanitarian crises. Due to the lack of political solutions, conflicts remain one of the main causes of Africa's unending humanitarian and human rights crisis.

## Continuous human rights violations

Today, there are increasing violations of the right to health care during conflict. Among other things, attacks on the healthcare system lead to prolonged dependence on humanitarian aid, extreme vulnerability and worsened environmental impacts not necessarily linked to the conflict. A study conducted between 2012 and 2015 in 11 countries, including the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Somalia, as well as some Great Lakes and Lake Chad countries, showed that 2,400 attacks were launched against medical staff, the majority of which were within the vicinity of a hospital. These attacks resulted in 4,200 deaths. Rebel groups and government forces have, on several occasions, directly and deliberately targeted civilians and health facilities. As a result, health professionals working in the most sensitive regions have fled or refuse to be posted in conflict zones. Organising awareness campaigns about these problems through HEinars, conferences and the media is very important. Peacekeeping forces must also be made aware of their obligation to protect civilians, the wounded and health professionals.

Furthermore, getting humanitarian aid to certain areas can be extremely challenging, either because they are very remote and relatively inaccessible, or because they are controlled by rebel forces or extremist groups. Humanitarian agencies have a hard time negotiating access to zones controlled by extremist groups. This is because in many African countries, laws on the fight against terrorism are particularly rigid and they qualify contact with such groups as a criminal act. In certain places, government forces simply prevent access to humanitarian aid, on the one hand, in a bid to weaken the rebels or armed groups, and the other hand to punish communities who willingly or not sheltered these groups. The international community must endeavour to resolve the politicisation of humanitarian aid.



*"Public authorities in Africa often neglect the questions relating to health except when many people are affected at the same time by the disease"*

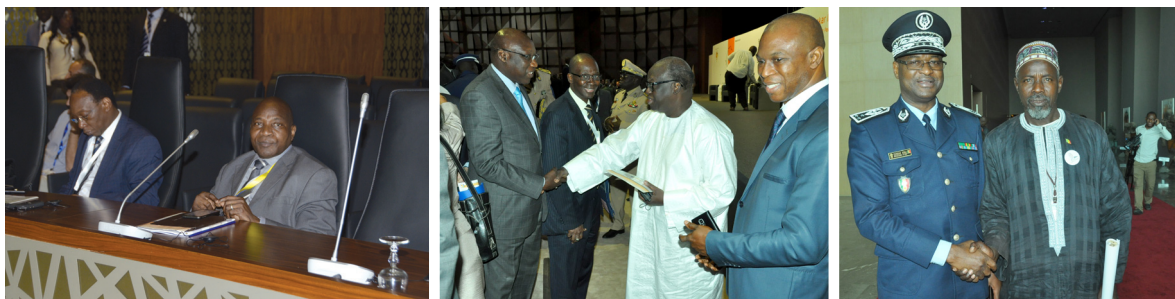
Maria Cristina FONTES LIMA



*"In front of the absence of political solutions, the conflicts continue to be one of the main engines of the long humanitarian crisis and the human rights in Africa"*

Daniel BELEKE MULUGETA





### **Africa and the climate challenge: what perspectives?**

Africa's vulnerability to climatic and environmental risks is already evident in many countries and can degenerate in the medium term. By 2050, some 350 to 600 million Africans will experience water stress. The percentage of African countries experiencing water scarcity could reach 65% by 2025 and the continent's water demand could increase by 83% by 2050. This would drive the number of climate displaced people upwards. Close to 60 million sub-Saharan Africans will leave their region of origin towards North Africa and Europe by 2020. In addition, the phenomenon of rural exodus within the continent must be tackled since abandoning rural areas for the cities would lead to overpopulation and serious humanitarian crises.

Global warming of about 2 °C would reduce Africa's total agricultural productivity by 10% by 2050. Water stress could also lead to the outbreak of diseases linked to the access or quality of water, and invariably cause an outbreak of vector-borne diseases. Furthermore, several species are feared to be in danger of extinction, and this poses a long-term threat to the continent's biocapacity.

### **Three security challenges related to climate change**

The first identified challenge is food security. Unsustainable methods of exploiting resources, coupled with high population growth, pose a major problem in meeting food needs in many countries. Nonetheless, Africa still has close to 60% of unutilised farmland. The second challenge is health security. In fact, the ineffectiveness of Africa's health system is tangible. Healthcare is not accessible to all and many countries are still at risk of experiencing pandemic spread of diseases. The third challenge relating to climate change is economic security. This refers to the safety of infrastructure on the coastline—the first to be exposed to the risk of rising sea levels— and the ability of the main economic sectors to withstand climate change. Public policies must focus on these three challenges in the future, and particularly on the enormous potential offered by technical advancement, infrastructural development and capacity building in the public-private sector.

### **The transition to green economy**

One of the key solutions for tackling the socio-economic and environmental impacts of climate change is accelerating the transition to green economy. This will help to preserve environmental balances and also create as substantial number of jobs in various fields such as renewable energy and organic agriculture. In this perspective, considerable financial resources must be mobilised to support the reconversion of productive systems. In parallel, collective interest in environmental issues must be developed through the different components of civil society. This will help enhance the impact of the environmental reforms implemented.

## Workshop 4

### Innovative strategies to control border areas

#### CHAIRMAN

Mahamat Saleh ANNADIF

*Special Representative for Mali and Head of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)*

#### SPEAKERS

Alain ANTIL

*Head of Sub-saharan African Programme – IFRI*

Cyriaque Pawoumotom AGNEKETHOM

*Director, Peace Keeping and Regional Security – ECOWAS*

Najim ELHADJ MOHAMED

*General Secretary – G5 Sahel*



*The ability of States to control their borders as well as the different movements (people, goods, etc.) across these borders is a major security issue, in Africa like elsewhere. Factors such as wide borders, limited number of security forces, difficult natural settings, and strained relationship between local border communities and the State make border control in many African countries extremely challenging. States must put in place good practices in order to better address this challenge. There is the need for clear division of prerogatives between the different State agencies (border guards, customs and excise, police force, armies, services, etc.).*

*This division of labour must be accompanied by the implementation of mechanisms for coordination and communication between agencies, particularly in the sharing of information. States can employ technological solutions to offset the limited number of their security forces relatively in terms of the considerable length of borders, and the geographical complexity of certain border areas (desert, towns, mountains, etc.). Surveillance means such as radars, surveillance aircraft and drones can thus enable security forces to better control illicit cross-border flows. Detection means such as X-ray systems, motion sensors, advanced communications equipment and databases can also be used. To be effective, such technological equipment should obviously be acquired in phases and be accompanied by training in order to help security forces get the necessary know-how.*

*Cross-border cooperation between States is indispensable in dealing with traffickers who know the terrain and are technologically equipped. Harmonising regional legislations is therefore recommended. Furthermore, it is crucial for States sharing borders to coordinate their operations. Synchronising patrols between the two sides of the border could be a first to this cooperation. The next step would be developing a joint capacity to gather and share information, and the final step would be conducting joint patrols.*

In 1963, sub-Saharan African states highlighted the intangibility of borders and this has led to numerous conflicts ever since. Henceforth, terrorist threat has added to the old border challenges: States have vast territories on which they are often not adequately present. The State's weakness has therefore enabled terrorist forces to develop their activities, particularly in peripheral areas.

## Border Economy

First of all, it is important not to confuse border with periphery. Peripheral areas near borders, or straddling borders, are not always perceived as boundaries. In certain peripheral areas where there is very little infrastructure and State investment, the border serves as an important resource for traf-

king, smuggling, and legal and illicit exchange of money. It is important to come out of this binary equation to understand how trafficking can be regulated. Thus, in several cases, the absence of the State does not mean absence of control.

There is a real "border economy" that relies on these trafficking activities, which have a regulating effect. In a bid to enable these territories to survive, States allow such activities to go on. However, trafficking activities have serious consequences for the security of the local population especially if they militarise. It is also important not to underestimate the power of the border economy: some players in these trades acquire so much financial wealth that they invest part of it in political campaigns, giving them a real political base.



*"The traffics have a power of normalization (...) as the State is incapable to handle all parts of the territory, the State withdraws and allows a part of that territory to survive or to live"*

Alain ANTIL



*"The borders must be perceived as a tool of integration, a footbridge rather than a barrier of separation which generates lawless zones where insecurity and transnational organized crime is developing"*

Najim ELHADJ MOHAMED



## Reconciling regional integration, free movement and security

Borders serve as spaces for regional integration even though informal activities are conducted there. This is the approach adopted the ECOWAS. The border is part of a holistic approach that combines the imperative of the movement of persons and goods, with the security imperative. Note the paradox, however: African states are asked to control their borders, and simultaneously facilitate the transfer and trade of goods between States. Widespread adoption of measures such as the issuance of biometric identity cards, and computerisation of police data and cooperation between States would enhance freedom of movement and security. Without prior harmonization of legislations on civil status and the production of birth documents, it would be impossible to identify resident populations using biometric identity cards.

In the G5 Sahel's perspective, borders are also tools for integration. To be able to control borders, States must first and foremost involve local communities in their management. Border management must be plural, comprehensive and participatory. For example, closer dialogue between civilians

and the military will help to promote mutual dependence in managing the border. One objective of G5 Sahel is to create a network for sharing information and national coordination between the various security forces. At the military level, G5 Sahel is committed to conducting cross-border operations with the Barkhane force. Furthermore, the unit is also establishing an early threat analysis centre in partnership with the UN.

Border challenges are obviously linked to development. It is therefore necessary to develop under-populated borders areas, particularly in the fields of energy and electricity.

## Strategies for securing borders

In the fight against terrorism, three dynamics are needed to secure borders: improving and harmonising the legal framework of States, involving local border communities, and strengthening the management of the inhabitants at borders. An innovative strategy that experts are now considering is the "door model": each country would have one or more mandatory gateways, with other routes considered as illegal routes.



*"The border requires a holistic approach bound to an imperative of traffic and to an imperative of safety. This link passes by the capacity building of States to assure the safety of the borders"*

Cyriaque AGNEKETHOM





## Workshop 5

### Natural resources: security issues and appropriate responses

#### CHAIRMAN

Saïd DJINNIT

*UN Special Envoy for the Great Lakes region*

#### SPEAKERS

Abiodun ALAO

*Professor, Kin's College Londoan - UK*

Adams TIDJANI

*Founder - IMEM*

Alain GACHET

*Director - RTI*

*The UN Expert Group on Natural Resources and Conflict in Africa defined natural resources as including both "renewable and non-renewable resources such as minerals, oil and gas, land, forestry, marine resources, water and others". Natural resources can be exploited very different ways: some require considerable technological and financial input, whereas others require very little input; some natural resources are renewable while others are not. Certain African countries are often said to be enriched with natural resources yet, this economic potential is rarely accompanied by substantial human development. This phenomenon of "resource curse" has long been a prism for African development analysis: States with better natural resources (oil, Gas) paradoxically developed a cash economy that was deeply dependent on the price of raw materials and had unequal social outcomes.*

*Unfortunately, natural resources most often cause conflicts even though they are potential drivers of growth and development. Civil wars and rebellions in Africa often occur, at least partially, over the control of natural resources. In Liberia and Sierra Leone, diamond mining fuelled a deadly civil war in the 1990s. The main demand of Niger Delta Avengers, which is currently sabotaging exploitation sites in the Delta Region of Nigeria, is better distribution of oil and gas revenues. Conflicts relating to land scarcity and ownership stoke community tensions across the continent, from Mali to Sudan, and from Burundi to Congo-Brazzaville.*

*Furthermore, in today's context, it is impossible to ignore the impacts of ecological crisis, which would be a major destabilising factor associated with the scarcity of resources and the conditions for environmental degradation, particularly in Africa. Henceforth, desertification is a risk factor which triggers an intense competition for access to water and fertile land, and therefore fuels, for example, conflict between farmers and livestock farmers in many regions. At the State, regional and international governance level, fair management of natural resources, geared toward development, is crucial for the establishment of peace and security.*

## **Natural resources: a factor for development and a vector of conflicts**

The problem concerning natural resources is sensitive and must be fully understood in order to find adapted solutions. The tension generated by this issue has been acutely expressed in West Africa. In Nigeria's Niger Delta, control over the management and exploitation of natural and mineral resources has led to power struggle and territorial claims, which sometimes take the form of armed clashes.

Similarly, the Great Lake region is facing varied forms of threats nowadays: drug trafficking, terrorism and maritime insecurity. West Africa is experiencing similar difficulties with problems of governance, corruption, a lack of legitimacy and authority of the State, the role of local collectives, civil society, security forces, SSR, etc. Several reports on the situation in the Great

Lake region, including that of the UNDP, show that illegal exploitation of natural resources is both a cause and a consequence of conflicts, creating a real vicious cycle. Although the region's natural resources were expected to promote economic growth and human development, they are rather causing conflicts: criminal networks are firmly established in the Great Lake region and armed groups in the region prefer to fund their activities by exploiting natural resources.

Due to the widespread nature of these threats, the UN is working with the countries concerned and subregional organisations to stem cross-border crime. These initiatives have led to the emergence of coherent and adapted strategies. However, the implementation of these initiatives leaves much to be desired. Stakeholders need to become more involved in the initiatives undertaken and participate in projects for optimal implementation of these instruments.



*"Instead of being a powerful factor of growth acceleration and development, natural resources become a source and factor of conflict"*

Saïd DJINNIT



## The African continent: between natural resources and ineffective governance

African states have abundant natural resources but are weakened by ineffective governance. Natural resources per se do not cause conflict, but rather its governance. For example, oil has been a source of conflict in Nigeria, but remains a peaceful economic growth factor in other countries. Diamond has led to conflicts in Liberia, yet, is a pillar for development in Botswana. Thus, the main cause of natural resource-related conflicts is the management of natural resources. Furthermore, the most sought-after wealth in Africa is not gold or diamonds but land. Land has a very high economic value, and its spiritual and religious dimension is paramount. All African societies believe that land is a commodity that can be passed on to future generations. Hence, land conflicts form a major part of problems caused by natural resources.

However, governance systems in Africa are weak. The challenge, therefore, is creating a strong, coherent system of governance that would establish a clear policy on natural resources in Africa. African States must therefore implement reliable governance mechanisms capable of preventing and managing conflicts relating to the acquisition and ownership of these resources.

## Natural resource governance and interdependence of development issues

Every year, a hundred new villages are formed in Senegal. Human extension has negative impacts on the environment. Massive population displacements deplete biodiversity, which accounts for 40% of Senegal's GDP. Ipso facto, populations fight for access to natural resources that are becoming scarce and whose economic value is increasing. Natural resources can provoke ethnic conflicts, resulting in serious institutional, political, economic and social instability. In the end, people become vulnerable and can easily resort to terrorism. It is therefore up to the State to adopt a strong local development policy that allows people to share land ownership and use their products and resources while preserving their natural environment.

Global warming causes ocean warming, which in turn leads to the displacement of marine fauna. As a result, the natural resources, that is, the wildlife, migrates, and so do the fishermen who track them. This is a phenomenon of migration—of aquatic natural resources and the human beings who hunt them—caused by global warming. Accepting free movement of natural resources implies accepting its consequence, which is free movement of people.

Conflicts related to access to water will increase over the next decades due to increasing water scarcity. These conflicts are sometimes between States, and should therefore be heard and managed by supranational organisations. One speaker mentioned that the Senegal River is managed by Senegal and Mauritania. When Senegal tried to develop a policy to standardise fossil energy after constructing the Diama dam, Mauritania formally opposed the project because the diversion of the river was to its disadvantage. It is thus important to adopt a participatory approach in managing natural resources such as water.

## New technology for better management of natural resources

To date, 1.1 billion people do not have access to water. The demand for water is increasing, yet available water reserves are decreasing, particularly in Africa where population growth is still very high. New technologies can now help to explore underground water reserves. One of these technological methods, called "Watex" (water exploration), helps to locate and filter underground water. Watex particularly helped to find water in Darfur and Iraq. Thus, with new technologies, water can be located in even driest, arid areas. A substantial amount of underground water remains unexploited. In order to manage the distribution of water and build peace in areas where its access has caused disputes, the location and extraction of resources must be accompanied by fair, equitable governance. New technologies, in a context good governance, can make water a reliable source of peace and security.



*"Natural resources do not cause conflicts.  
It's clear. It is the governance of natural resources  
that is the main cause of conflicts"*

Abiodun ALAO

## Workshop 6

# Demography and security in Africa: challenges and solutions

## CHAIRMAN

Mabingue NGOM

*UNFPA Regional Director for the West Africa region and Central  
(WCARO)*

## SPEAKERS

Gioma M. ALZARZOUR

*Former Ambassador and deputed Minister - Libya*

Serge MICHAÏLOF

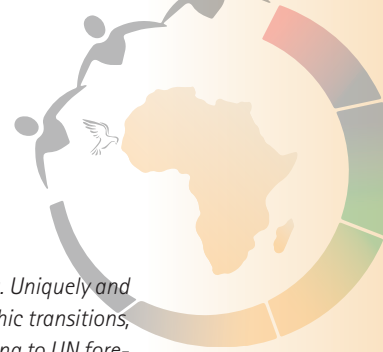
*Researcher - IRIS*

Jean-Louis MOULOT

*Assistant to the Director of the Office of the President -  
Republic of Côte d'Ivoire*

Marie-Angélique SAVANÉ

*International consultant*



*Africa's demographic transition is slow. With the exception of North Africa, the fertility rate in Africa is still increasing. Uniquely and specifically in the African context, the decline in infant and child mortality, which is an essential factor in demographic transitions, has had no significant effect on fertility rate. Africa's population is growing at a steady rate of 2.5% per year. According to UN forecasts, Africa will have a population of 2.4 billion inhabitants in 2050, and this is expected to reach 4 billion by 2100.*

*Population growth has a negative impact on Human Development Index (HDI). Therefore, this significant and steady growth can considerably slow down the evolution of the living conditions of Africans in the near future. Uncontrolled population growth, which leads competition for access to resources (particularly, land), has several consequences—including reducing health progress and even destabilising the State socially and economically, in particular. Unemployment and idleness among young people, especially in economies that often create few jobs, constitute a major political risk. These young people may end up engaging in illegal activities, joining violent extremist groups, etc.*

*The rate of population growth responds to the rate of political initiatives in this field; family planning policies often seem to be ignored by government and health authorities. Nine West African countries, supported by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the French Development Agency in particular, signed the Ouagadougou partnership in 2011 to promote family planning. This is a laudable initiative geared towards creating political awareness about development challenges related to population growth. It is an initiative that needs to be sustained and expanded.*

*Furthermore, women empowerment remains vital in controlling population growth. Women can be empowered through higher education.*

## **Population growth: an ambivalent element of development**

Africa's population in 2010 was estimated at 1.1 billion, and could exceed 3.8 billion in 2100 if current trends continue. The population of some sub-Saharan African countries double every twenty years since most of them have long ignored reproductive health and population growth issues. Rapid population growth in Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali is of major concern. While their population is growing at an exponential rate, their resources remain limited. Niger, at its independence, had 3 million inhabitants; today, it has a population of 20 million people. However, only 8% of Niger's land is fertile. Aside the additional pressure population growth puts on resources, it also causes food insecurity. Soil fertility has declined due to overexploitation and increased agricultural activities. Social needs continue to increase, thus increasing pressure on the State and creating the impression that there is a constant decrease in the quality of public services. Furthermore, economic opportunities and jobs for young are inexistent. Faced with such an economic vacuum, Africa's youth are increasingly exposed to all forms of manipulation and exploitation.

However, population growth can present an opportunity if it goes hand in hand with a well established, comprehensive strategy. It requires strong political will and substantial social, political and economic reforms. For example, the government of Côte d'Ivoire made population growth part of its development policy adopted in 2015. Côte d'Ivoire has 24 million inhabitants, 77% of which are below 35 years old. Its population transition

policy relies on inclusive economic growth, dignity for all persons and good governance to improve the living conditions of its people. A systemic approach that allows for coordination at all levels: national, regional and international, must be adopted. However, within the framework of Africa's political contexts and their complexity, it is very unlikely for decision-makers to implement unpopular measures that could prevent them from winning elections.

## **Family planning and women's right: essential levers of action**

The issue of population growth highlights a number of social problems—including child marriage—which significantly accelerate population growth. Some African countries have made laws concerning this issue. However, effectively implementing these laws in countries where they really exist is still a challenge. Family planning is a lever of action that could help to slow down population growth. However, the services are inexistent and funding for this solution is still minimal.

It is impossible to address population growth without mentioning polygamy, which is the source of the pressure to have several children. The social pressure on women to have as many children as possible contributes considerably to population growth. Protecting and strengthening women's rights cannot therefore be dissociated from Africa's population transition. Religious and community leaders have a key role to play changing people's mentality about family planning, child marriage and the social and cultural preference for having many children.

# THIRD HALF-DAY





Monday, December 4th 2016  
Abdou Diouf International Conference Center

# MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY

## Plenary 2

*The responses of the defence and security forces  
to the new security challenges*

## Conference 3

*The role of the private sector in peace and security in Africa*

## Workshop 7

*Adapting defence and security forces to new threats*

## Workshop 8

*Participation of African military forces in peace operations:  
what evolutions?*

## Workshop 9

*APSA 2016-2020 roadmap: prospective analysis*







## Plenary 2

### The responses of the defence and security forces to the new security challenges

#### CHAIRMAN

General Babacar GAYE  
*Former CDS/SRSG UN*

#### SPEAKERS

Lt. General Cheikh GUEYE  
*CDS Senegal*

Lt. General Pierre de VILLIERS  
*CDS France*

Lt. General Abayomi Gabriel OLONISAKIN  
*CDS Nigeria*

Colonel Major Naba Théodore PALÉ  
*Vice CDS Burkina Faso*

*The composition of the plenary is a reflection of what His Excellency Macky Sall said: "in our world of interdependence, Africa's security challenges form an integral part of global security challenges".*

*These challenges are the tragic events that occurred this year in Bamako, Ouagadougou, Grand-Bassam and in the Lake Chad Basin countries. They are there to remind us that while the sustainable security promoted by the EU requires a comprehensive approach, it also calls for urgent responses from defence and security forces.*

*Chiefs of Staff, you are fortunate in that your political authorities are willing to remedy qualitative and quantitative deficits and rework defence and security architecture. This morning, you have the opportunity to enlighten political decision-makers and propose innovative solutions to the subjects of our debate.*

*I invite General Sheikh Gueye, the Chief of General Staff of The Armed Forces (CEMGA) of Senegal, to share with us his perspective of the current major security challenges on the African continent.*



Lt. General Cheikh GUEYE  
CDS Senegal

On behalf of the Senegalese armed forces, I warmly welcome you to the third Dakar Forum. A special welcome to my colleague Army Chiefs of Staff who are here to participate in the panel and share their viewpoints on Africa's security challenges. This is a proactive and pragmatic approach to finding lasting solutions to these challenges. We are adopting the approach that doctors take with their patients, which entails making a diagnosis or identifying the exact nature of the threat, using military language.

In which context are we operating? A context characterized by imbalances in the governance system, an immense geographical space, and the existence of a space with little or no governance and increasing impoverishment and a lack of basic services. We are referring to the Sahel-Sahara region, which faces many security challenges that could have crippling and lasting effects on the stability of the member States.

This vast part of Africa—which stretches from the Sahel region to Sudan region and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean—has for a long time been marginalised. The Sahel is marked by instability, making it a fertile breeding ground for illicit and criminal activities. Senegal is not immune to these dangers, especially the threat of terrorism. It is true that Senegal has never been the target of terrorist threats and is not facing more serious threats than other countries. Yet, it is conscious of the fact that it is not immune to these attacks. We are going to demonstrate this imminent threat based on three points: first, a rational assessment of the growing trend of international terrorism; second, a study of the sub-regional and regional context; and third, an evaluation of the internal dynamics of the Senegalese society, which reveals the existence of threats, risks and vulnerabilities.

Regarding the strong trend of international terrorism, terrorist activities recorded globally in recent years highlight the rise of transnational terrorist attacks. In response to terrorist incidents, developed countries, particularly in North America and Western Europe—the main targets of this heightened terrorism—are struggling to ramp up security for their respective territories. Thus, despite the attacks in France, Germany and Belgium, tough measures were taken to reduce the threat posed by terrorist groups in Western countries. These increasingly strict measures implemented by developed countries have compelled terrorists to attack their entry points in other countries where security measures are less stringent. The 1998 bombings of US embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam started this trend, which appears to be here to stay. Senegal is therefore vulnerable because of its position on the international scene and its proximity to countries affected by these attacks, whose citizens can enter Senegal without a visa.

Senegal's geographical position makes it an exchange point between the Arab-Berber world and Sub-Saharan Africa. Dakar is a gateway to Africa for flights from America and Europe, and occupies a strategic position on the international scene.

Dakar's strategic geographical position exposes it to security vulnerabilities that could be exploited by terrorist groups. The same logic applies to the dynamism of Senegalese diplomacy and its position in favour of democracy, freedom and human rights: a large number of International organizations have established their headquarters in Dakar and a multitude of international meetings—including the Forum we are attending today—in all fields of activity, are held on Senegalese soil.





Dakar's support for freedom and democracy makes it a potential target for these fundamentalist groups. Furthermore, there are factors related to the sub-regional and regional context. The proximity to certain countries affected by terrorism—Nigeria, North Africa, and countries in the Sahel-Saharan region—is a worrying sign for Senegal. These countries could indeed serve as withdrawal, preparation and departure bases for terrorist activities, which are associated with crimes like drug trafficking.

With the increase in terrorist groups in Mali, the alarm has been raised. Terrorists first created feelings of insecurity in the north, before moving to the heart of Mali, close to Bamako. They also had cells in the south near the Ivorian border. They are essentially AQIM, Ansare Dine and The Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MOJWA), which sometimes change names depending on their alliances. Today, Mali's borders have become a matter of concern for neighbouring countries—Burkina Faso, Niger and Côte d'Ivoire—which have suffered attacks from groups arising from Mali. The threat could spread, without warning, to Senegal, which participates, in the spirit of solidarity, in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).

Another cause for concern in Senegal is Boko Haram, which changed its name to Islamic State's West African Province (ISWAP) after it pledged allegiance to Daesh in 2015. This name change is not the initiative of its eccentric leader, Shekau. Rather, it is an open claim to a change in agenda—from a national level to a regional level. Furthermore, if the coalition of the Lake Chad Basin countries is unable to overcome this terrorist group, which is capable of spreading its activities to the whole of West Africa, including Senegal. A group of Senegalese people have already been trained by Boko Haram before planning to create a cell in Senegal.

There is another threat arising from Libya where the Islamic State, which had started recruiting a thousand insurgents from around Sirte, has come under attack from forces of the Government of National Accord. Faced with these offensives, the insurgents are spreading towards eastern and southern Libya and this is likely to worsen the threat to the Sahel. In addition, numerous Senegalese nationals are trapped in Libya on their way to seek greener pastures and they can be recruited by terrorist groups. This situation is particularly worrying since southern Libya has become an arms trafficking hub. It has also been proven that Senegalese people who have reached Iraq and Syria can return to their country of origin to put into practice their already acquired terrorist know-how.

The threat, in terms of its spread and targets, has taken on a global and transnational dimension. Terrorists attack territories, people and security forces all over the world. Terrorist operations are facilitated by globalisation and its inherent increase in the mobility of people and goods, the transfer of money, knowledge and technology, as well as channels of information. Furthermore, globalisation has so many other facets that terrorists can use to their advantage. Furthermore, porous borders promote illegal immigration and make it easy for members of terrorist groups to enter Senegal.

Unfortunately, in addition to the shortfalls in our capabilities, certain international commitments hinder our ability to control and manage our borders. At the regional level, Senegal is one of the founding members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and is therefore an integral part of different protocols and agreements made by this regional organisation. These decisions—essentially Protocol A/P. 1/5/79 of 29 May 1979 of ECOWAS relating to free movement of persons, residence and establishment—focused very early on migration and movement within the ECOWAS member countries.

In short, the sub-regional and regional context of Senegal makes it a target for terrorist groups that gravitate toward its doors and can seize any window of opportunity to act. However, in assessing the threats, we cannot turn a blind eye to the internal dynamics in the Senegalese society which could result in terrorism. Senegal is predominantly a Muslim country: 93% of the approximately 13 million inhabitants are Muslims. Despite this high ratio, the Senegalese society is tolerant and welcoming, which guarantees harmonious living between people of all faiths.

Thus, within this predominantly Muslim country, the spirit of fraternity has long fostered the practice of a peaceful and tolerant Islam. This situation in Senegal is linked to the important role of influential and respected figures like the Sufis and Heads of brotherhoods, who have acquired quite advanced Islamic knowledge. Among such figures are Sheikh Al Hadji Malick Sy and Sheikh Oumar Foutiyou Tall. On this basis, the Senegalese population has always felt distant from fundamentalist threat.

However, over time and with the increased confrontations between religious models, much like the changes that have taken place in the Arab-Muslim world, this peaceful, tolerant Islam has been influenced by fundamentalism, with the emergence of Islamic movements most often financed by external, so-called renovators. The latter consider brotherhoods to be "impure" and therefore forbidden, classifying them as targets to be eliminated. Some of these "renovators" have not yet launched attacks, but they are marked by very radical religious discourses similar to that of many other tendencies.

In addition, Shiism is on the rise in southern Senegal. This new fundamentalist trend is thriving on the weak structures found in many African countries. Illiteracy and religious conservatism are highly characteristic of rural communities in Africa, and this can be exploited by certain groups, who could then attribute themselves the role of the state in providing for basic social needs. As His Excellency Macky Sall so rightly pointed out during the High Level Panel of the last Forum, and I quote "terrorism thrives where jihadist theories and propaganda easily take root: in deprived areas or places where people feel marginalised. Faced with the failure of models proposed by the West, the extremists present their distorted interpretation of Islam as a new concrete utopia".

Finally, to paraphrase the philosopher Spinoza, Senegal is not an empire to hope to extricate itself definitively from the spiral of this terrorist threat. This is the essence and purpose of this Forum for which the Chiefs of Staff gathered around this table have done us the honour of participating despite their busy schedules. I wish you a productive and successful Panel.

*General Pierre de Villiers, in your opinion, what are the avenues toward concrete solutions to this terrorist threat?*



Lt. General Pierre de VILLIERS  
CDS France

First of all, allow me to express how pleased I am to be here today for this 3rd edition of the Dakar Forum, which, I attest, is evidently becoming an international reference point for strategic reflections. This is particularly because the world's stability depends to a large extent on Africa.

You have done me great honour by inviting me to discuss the avenues toward concrete solutions to Africa's new security challenges. I will explore these avenues in two short parts: first, the major trends of the threat today based on my assessment; and then ways of countering this threat while, of course, remaining pragmatic.

When all is said and done, in assessing and combating terrorism, we must not dissociate the military aspect from the causes of terrorism: underdevelopment organised crime, illegal immigration, arms trafficking and drug trafficking. The military aspect cannot be regarded as an entity entirely separate from a breeding ground that progressively produces terrorists. The fight against terrorism requires a comprehensive and joint strategic reflection. Because it is tedious at times to listen to a series of speeches, I would like you to retain four words starting with the letter D, which I will use in describing the threat of terrorism. The first trend is the duration of crises. A crisis lasts ten to fifteen years, from its beginning to the time it is more or less resolved, and it requires armed forces to counter its resilience throughout the duration. It is necessary to take this into consideration because the short length of media coverage is hardly a true reflection of the length of time dedicated to a strategic response. The duration is all the more important, especially as the time in which we have to take action is shorter.

The second trend is dispersion. What strikes me is that terrorist operations are carried out on all the continents of the world. During our interventions, these terrorists go into hiding. They have become increasingly mobile and are always on the move. Let us take for example Operation Barkhane conducted over a distance of 4,000 km, from Mauritania to Chad. In order to prevent the terrorists from hiding, it is important for us take into account their dispersion.

The third trend is the deepening of the threat. It is evident that we have reached a level of violence we have not experienced in decades. The barbaric strategies adopted by the terrorists are no longer a means but an end. The level of violence in areas where French soldiers are operating is unprecedented—the most ex-

treme, unbridled form of barbarism. We must be mentally, logistically and technically prepared and have the capacity to face such level of barbarism.

The fourth trend, even though we hardly talk about it, is digitalisation. This is a real virtual war, a battle of perceptions and the onset of cyber warfare. It is crucial for us to be prepared if we want to overcome the threat.

I would like to propose several avenues and conditions for our operational success.

In crises of long duration, we must be resilient, and the key to a strong army is training. We must continuously invest more in permanent steady training for our military leaders and soldiers, even in times of crisis. Another avenue to explore, by domain and sector, are the Ecoles Nationales à Vocation Régionale, national schools with a regional focus. They enhance the operational capacity of our troops and help us make budgetary savings together. I was trained in Saint Cyr whose military motto is "Training for victory". I believe the key to victory is training.

Concerning the dispersion of the threat—this has already been mentioned and will probably be reiterated—we need to adapt our strategies to terrorists' cross-border movement. This undoubtedly requires a cross-regional and transnational approach. We know, from our experience in the Sahel-Saharan strip and in the east, that the terrorists are hiding along the borders. We must act pragmatically and carry out joint operations on both sides of the border to drive the terrorists out. We must also implement prepositioned measures to detect transnational terrorist operations. Furthermore, it is crucial for us to put in place cooperative measures and military advisors along borders threatened by terrorism. G5 Sahel is a great response to terrorism, with its widespread operations and partners: on the one hand, the Barkhane Operation—a counterterrorism operation—and, on the other hand, operations conducted by the local security forces of the various countries who take their future and security into their own hands. Similarly, the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF), which fights against Boko Haram, is the solution to clearing out terrorists, particularly from around the three borders. This area is a wooded, mountainous and marshy terrain that is very difficult to control. Operation Corymbe in the Gulf of Guinea and the Yaoundé Process for maritime safety are the best concrete ways to combat this dispersion of threats, this permanent dilution.



Regarding the deepening of the threat, force must be applied. Violence can only be repelled with force, and violence requires toughness, a blend of rusticity and technology. To overcome a very mobile, mutant terrorist group in the desert, we need intelligence information, the ability to conduct 24/7 surveillance with ISR systems and drones, and the capacity to mount ground attacks. The battle almost always ends on the ground. We need reliable equipment capable of working under extremely rough conditions, as is often the case in Africa.

Lastly, regarding digitalisation, we must intensify our cyber actions because I believe the terrorists have made a shift to the digital world. In our fight against terrorist groups, we must engage in this blogosphere war, this war of perceptions—a constant war of counter information—and pursue it with better knowledge of this gigantic field opened by the internet.

These are the concrete ways of fighting terrorism. We should be pragmatic. I love this phrase that says "the moral aspect of action is being pragmatic".

The final, more general condition, as I mentioned earlier, is to adopt a comprehensive approach. Winning the war is not enough to establish peace. There is no development without security, and there is no security without development at the same time and at the same place. We should put in the same effort. This is why we are working more and more closely with the French Development Agency. However, we must also work permanently on this development initiative with you as well as the African armies present today. The absence of hope is a driver of terrorism among young people. And this is why the

Dakar Forum, which has brought together the worlds of security and development to discuss views and find this comprehensive solution, is of great interest.

We must not only work on the effects of the crises: a good conclusion opens up horizons, and I believe that the horizon in question is the prevention of the radicalisation of young people. We must assist them in their educational, economic and social development. We must emphasise this time and time again: we can, if we wish, make radicalized young people heroes by putting them on the right path. Let us try to do so, and restore the hope of youth who can be of great value and very courageous.

The last point touches on funding. Throughout my career, I have had a motto which came from my first regiment when I was a lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoon Regiment, and which says, "Da materiam splendescam", "Give me the means, and I will shine". In other words, if we want to remain pragmatic, we must constantly ensure that the level of threat, the missions and our ambitions correlate with our means, irrespective of the circumstance or analysis we make. I believe that we cannot win the war without effort; if we do not increase our defence budget in the context we are talking about today, then I believe, these words would be a pie in the sky. We must—and France has committed to do so—honour our budgetary commitments, and maintain coherence between missions and means. We are committed internationally to allocate 2% of our GDP to defence, and I think that is a laudable decision. Let us continue to work together, in particular, on the African continent to establish lasting peace.

*Major General Palé, how can the defence and security forces enhance their responsiveness?*



Colonel Major Théodore PALÉ  
Vice CDS Burkina Faso

First of all, on behalf of the Burkinabe national armies and delegation here today, I would like to thank Senegal and the organisers of this conference for inviting us to this forum, which is vital to Africa's security.

The Africa we knew, the vast open space where people enjoyed freedom of movement and trade with neighbours, has sunk without trace into terrorism. This new threat is stifling the development of our nations which are already grappling with underdevelopment and the lack of democracy. Defence and security forces, the main players in the fight against terrorism, have been

challenged and are facing difficulties in tackling this new enemy whose methods do not respect any convention or rule, an enemy which is rapidly changing. African people, whose many expectations have yet to be met, have become sceptical and very critical of the capacity of local forces to protect them against a violent, barbaric enemy. Faced with this situation, public authorities are compelled to find solutions to establish national peace and tranquillity among their people, while preserving their credibility. The question therefore is: what should we do? How can we act in a more effective and a more efficient manner?

Ladies and Gentlemen, I will draw inspiration from the situation in Burkina Faso, which has been living in terrible fear of terrorism since extremist groups settled in northern Mali. You are aware that Burkina Faso's western and northern borders with Mali stretches over more than 1,200 km and that the area bordering the part directly occupied by the terrorists is close to 700 km. I would therefore like to share with you some thoughts based on the need to reorganise or even transform our armies to face the threat.

My remarks will be divided into two parts: reinforcing the capacity of our forces and weakening the threat.

Concerning the reinforcement of the capacity of our forces, the emergence of terrorism has revealed the weakness of our forces, which, although not taken unawares, appears to be struggling to adapt to the threat. However, we do not have a choice: we must be organised, proactive and accelerate our responses. With regard to measures to adopt, we must strengthen cooperation between our state forces—defence forces, security forces and paramilitary forces—which must work together to overcome these groups. The civilian population must also be involved in the fight against terrorism. Furthermore, must adapt the capacity of our forces to the nature and mode of action of the terrorists. These, in my opinion, are the three measures we have to implement. Regarding the strengthening of cooperation among the different security forces responsible for ensuring national security, it is worth stating that they have, for very long, conducted their activities without really working with security structures. Depending on the level of skills acquired by each of the defence and security forces, they have to complement each other and pool their human and material resources as well as their specific skills. In fact, in the face of such a threat, restricting operations to their scope of responsibility is no longer effective. The various actors must go beyond their scope and be able to apply their expertise in all parts of the national territory. To this end, we must strive for all the actors to accept to work together in sincerity. The civilian population is essential in fighting our enemies, who hide among them, pretending to be ordinary, respectable people.

Population-wide collaboration is thus essential since, no effective action can be undertaken without it. The involvement of the population enables us to obtain intelligence and any information

that facilitates the anticipation of terrorist attacks. We therefore need to organise grassroots-oriented initiatives to encourage citizens to join the fight against this scourge. The actions to be taken can vary from one country to another, but they must all influence training and operation planning. These initiatives can even be institutionalized, by creating specialized structures for

civilian-military actions. As you know, in the north of Mali, civilians have trouble cooperating with the armed forces, partly due to the repression they experience when they have been considered cooperative and also perhaps due to cultural differences, since in order to approach these civilians and get them to join this fight, we would need to put many civilian-military initiatives into place. To improve the capacity of our armed forces, we must admit—and many speakers here have mentioned it—that the budgetary restrictions imposed on the Defence sector, for reasons of national priority or adjustment plans, have caused a loss in organisational and operational capacity due to a lack of training, equipment and qualified human resources. The sudden emergence of terrorism is a reminder of the need to continuously maintain a highly effective defence mechanism. Upgrading the capacities of armed forces is therefore essential to improving their responsiveness. Thus, depending on the country or theatre of operation, armed forces must be equipped with the means to increase their mobility and their ability to acquire intelligence, as well as their own protection and the flexibility of their actions. The creation of equipped and trained special units must be envisaged. Before tackling issues linked to the actual equipping of armed forces, it seems important to emphasise the reorganisation of defence and security forces, particularly the chain of command. Command structures must be coordinated by well-trained, experienced people capable of conducting realistic schedules, organising education and training adapted to needs, and continuously upgrading knowledge. Equipment is a major weakness that currently hinders our forces. Our armies have long been prepared for conventional-type battle, using classic means and resources, and now they must readapt and equip themselves adequately to fight against a sometimes-invisible enemy, acting within an environment where using classic means becomes impossible. By classic means I mean artillery, heavy artillery and armoured vehicles. The primary means which we lack are tactical vehicles to increase land mobility, drones, adapted training centres and the implementation of protective infrastructures for units moving between positions.

I'd also like to highlight the point of weakening the threat—which was already mentioned by General de Villiers—by reducing the logistic resources of terrorist groups by effectively hindering their mobility in the region of operation.

Finally, I would like to conclude: improving the responsiveness of our armed forces therefore requires a combination of several national, sub-regional, regional and international efforts. To achieve this, emphasis must be placed on the reorganisation of armed forces and the provision of adequate equipment and supplies, and also on continuous preparation via education and training.





*Now, I have the pleasure to move, last but not least, to the General Abayomi Gabriel Olonisakin, the Chief of Defence Staff of Nigeria. General, we would like that you kindly share with us the lessons learned from your operations on your deployment in the region of the Lake Chad with the international forces.*



Lt. General Abayomi OLONISAKIN  
CDS Nigeria

Thank you, Mister the moderator. Distinguished Ambassadors, distinguished attendees and participants of this Forum, Ladies and Gentlemen, let me start by thanking you, the Organisers, for inviting me and giving me the opportunity in this Forum to share our experiences of encountering what is said as the deadliest terrorist group on this surface of the Earth.

I am coming with a practical perspective to share with you, so I will be going into three areas. For the first one, let's talk about the prevention mechanisms, and what we could have done to probably prevent this, which of course will help if we do it in various regions. Then, I will go into war efforts, fighting skills and what we have done so far. Finally, I will turn to the initiatives which probably are similar to the ones we have adopted in our region. Distinctive participants of the prevention mechanisms have realised that most of these groups would have not been able to do anything if we had been proactive in our various regions, proactive in a sense that these groups always start little. And when they start little, we are aware of what they are doing; and if we are able to quickly break their ranks and flanks, to insert our own intelligence, we are able to understand what is driving them, what is their driving force – is it the ideology, is it the environment, is it the political, is it religion, is it economics? –

Then, with that knowledge, we will be able to quickly nip off their board. But we allowed this group to develop onto the level where they become violent. And that's exactly when the military efforts are required. From that perspective, looking at the military effort, we also must understand that there are other things we do in our region. There are local efforts in trying to contradict Boko Haram terrorists, different initiatives, which we put in place. But more often, we note that these local efforts might not be able to address the whole issue.

So we move a little forward to go into the regional initiatives. The regional initiative that we adopted, and that is still on, is the Multinational Joint Task Force initiative. I want to use this opportunity to thank our neighbours – Cameroun, Chad, Niger, Benin and France – who have come on board to address this issue in this initiative. This initiative brought about four countries, and now five with Benin, on board to address the Boko Haram menace in the Lake Chad Basin. Our deal was to speak between ourselves about the initiatives of Defence to have; and our

presidents decided all together the collaborative initiatives of Defence to have in that region.

And in so doing, we ensured that we could cooperate to synergise – synergy was quite important in all the efforts we did –, and we also made sure that we had a collaboration between our forces in this local area. We made sure that intelligence was properly shared, because without intelligence there is no way you can actually deal with this kind of menace. So we made sure that the intelligence sharing was robust enough to be able to endure that threat. We also ensured that the ability to achieve the principle of hot pursuits was put in place, that this can't cross the borders. When you are pursuing terrorists and they cross the borders of another country, you have the right to pursue them until you deal with the situation. We put all that in place, and an economy of efforts was also part of the things we adopted. Joint planning: we planned together, and it impacted not only the Multinational Joint Task Force, but also our local operational individuals in the countries, which were part of this arrangement. When the plans and operations are conducted, all the local operational individuals are in knowledge, and they know what is happening. So they walk together to ensure that this menace is addressed.

And in by so doing, we were able to achieve the desired objective in the Lake Chad Basin, and able to decrease the terrorist threat as much as possible. Regarding the Force operation, we are still in the process of carrying out all the other operations to ensure sufficient results. Along this side in Nigeria, what we did was to create what we call a "safe corridor initiative", so that such safe corridor initiative gives the opportunity for the repentant warriors of those wars, who have been conscripted into these particular terrorist groups, and who have the interest to surrender. If they are ready to surrender, then that safe corridor initiative absolves them and conducts de-radicalisation and reintegration programmes for them. That corridor also exists so that those who don't want to continue with that life are given such opportunity. In this kind of arrangement of cause, because we have our various challenges, one of the challenges is the language barrier because all our neighbouring countries are French-speaking. Well, we were able to carry everybody along in their planning, and each country has its sector: so you handle your sector, and the country also takes charge of your forces.

So, with that arrangement, we were able to address the issue of our language.

The issues, founded as they are, are also in question, which we will look at. Founding that kind of Force requires a lot of money. We want to take this opportunity to thank our strategic partners who have helped us and assisted us so that we can address this issue. What we need to understand is that for encountering this menace, better technology is required, greater increase of time for forces training is needed, more skills and operational savvy of the intelligence officers is also things we are thriving, skilful interrogators also because when you are able to capture

some of these terrorists you will have to get information from them to help you in future planning of your operations. Then, your fighters must be skilful, in the sense that this aspect of asymmetric warfare does not follow the conventional approach to warfare. So these skills that your forces have developed will serve for you at the end of the day. The decentralisation of decision-making is also important.

I want to conclude just to say, distinguished participants, that we have to work together to win the peace. Both the military, political, strategic partners, we need to work together to win the peace for our global environment. Thank you.



## Conference 3

# The role of the private sector in peace and security in Africa

## CHAIRMAN

Babacar NDIAYE

*Former General Director, African Development Bank*

## SPEAKERS

Boubacar CAMARA

*Advisor in the Department of Crisis Prevention and Conflict Resolution -  
AFD*

Olivier PEZET

*Chairman of the administrative board - Sococim industries*

Vincent LARNICOL

*Vice-President Africa, Airbus Group*

*There can be no development without security, and there can be no security without development. The private sector is therefore particularly concerned by Africa's security challenges. Companies create wealth and jobs in Africa and in so doing contribute greatly to its development, without which lasting security is not possible. At the same time, the mere fact of being present on the ground exposes businesses to major security risks. Their facilities and staff can become targets, and these security constraints weigh heavily not only on their ability to do business but also on the states' ability to attract foreign investment.*

*Companies operating in environments where the state is struggling to enforce security are prime targets. Their employees, in particular expatriates, can be victims of crimes carried out by criminal networks or rebel groups intent on raising funds, for example kidnapping for ransom. Terrorist organisations can also attack the employees and facilities of private companies, especially foreign companies, because they are high-profile targets. At the same time, firms can help improve their own security by cultivating trust-based relationships with local communities and authorities, ensuring in particular that local communities benefit from tangible benefits as a result of their business. In terms of governance challenges, it is clear that peace and security cannot be established without help from the private sector underpinned by socially responsible policies (creation and safeguarding of jobs, consideration for the concerns of local communities, preservation of the environment, etc.)*

*In areas where the state has no effective control, companies find themselves having to interact with the non-state armed groups that are in fact controlling the region in order to do business, or even negotiate their security. Recent examples include cases of companies reaching agreements with rebel groups to secure their facilities. Although pragmatic, such decisions are questionable, insofar as they legitimise and give strength to these non-state groups while undermining the credibility of the state.*

Development on the African continent is related closely to the development of the private sector, since the latter represents two thirds of African investments and 75% of its economic output. Today, Africa is confronted with weak economic growth and insufficient human development and has not yet completed its demographic transition. But the continent has abundant human and natural resources, making it a leading geostrategic continent for the private sector. Companies can assist the continent's transformation by fostering inclusive and sustainable growth.

## Securing peace and security in Africa through prevention

Insecurity in Africa and poor infrastructure are hampering regional trade and the free movement of goods and people. In a context of high insecurity, it is essential that we do all we can to pacify and stabilise the various social contexts in order to encourage economic activity, which will drive the continent's emergence. It is therefore important that we seek "sustainable peace" by neutralising conflicts involving management of natural resources as well as community and inter-ethnic conflicts.

Responsibility for securing and stabilising the continent lies with the state and with regional and international organisations. But the private sector can lend support by indicating best practices for developing business. The private sector can also help prevent crises on the continent by assisting with academic and technical training for personnel, according to employers' needs. The aim being to meet the human and technical needs of both businesses and administrations. Creating an African pool of expertise, capable of creating jobs, would stimulate sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty.

An additional form of preventive action can be taken by pursuing two objectives: promotion and inclusion. Promotion can be achieved by providing support for all African businesses, both large and small. While inclusion will come as a result of sharing the subsequent growth and opportunities with the population as a whole, without distinction. Egalitarian social development and economic growth are both essential, and will play a role in ensuring long-term peace and stability on the continent.



*"It is necessary to support the investments of every type by taking into account three major pillars: the attractiveness, the productivity and the competitiveness"*

Boubacar CAMARA



*"We must be able to be actors who bring of formation. It is a fundamental element of sustainability and peace on the continent"*

Vincent LARNICOL



## Greater legal certainty for a more favourable business climate

The public sector has to create a climate of trust conducive to developing commercial and industrial activities by attracting business investments. The state must establish a set of legal rules, as well as clear, simple and consistent regulations favourable to a market economy. The institutional and legal system must preside over the fight against corruption and impose the strengthening of institutions and financial transparency, notably by allowing access to readily available and reliable assessments.

Legal certainty also presupposes good governance, protection of property rights and the introduction of a local legal system for the fair and effective regulation of commercial litigation, including protection for creditors and effective debt recovery. The formal sector must be allowed to develop in order to stimulate the national economy. Moreover, the public sector must establish customs regulations conducive to the movement of goods, provide companies with physical infrastructure and ensure their protection. These measures will contribute to the development of trade and build Africa's reputation on the international scene, ultimately ensuring that African companies become attractive, productive and competitive.

## A tripartite partnership for driving inclusive growth

The dynamic partnership between bilateral and multilateral sources of funding, Africa's public sector and the private sector plays an important role, and is being given increasing consideration in Africa. Financial backers can fund private companies directly, and hence promote economic growth and development. They can also contribute indirectly to business development by intervening with the government and institutional establishments. This influential position means they can encourage competent public authorities to amend or repeal obsolete regulations and those ill-suited to new business management methods, and hence play a part in making the legislative, and even political changes needed to encourage investment from the private sector.

In addition, funders can help optimise companies with direct subsidies, and even prompt a supervision of the market conduct of companies by funding financial and regulatory institutions. It is also their responsibility to invest in financial institutions providing crucial aid to businesses, such as investment banks, and hence support investments in the private sector. Moreover, the African states may turn to financial backers to set up public-private partnerships to stimulate industrial investment. The economic benefits of such investments need to be shared with the most vulnerable and the costs to be borne by the most economically powerful to create a "virtuous triangle".

# Workshop 7

## Adapting defence and security forces to new threats

### CHAIRMAN

Lamine CISSÉ

*Chairman of the administrative board, Partners West Africa*

### SPEAKERS

Michael FRANKEN

*Deputy Commander for military operations - US AFRICOM*

Frédéric ENCEL

*Professor and Consultant - Sciences Po*

Boubacar NDIAYE

*Professor, ASSN - USA*

Vice-Admiral Hervé de BONNAVENTURE

*Vice-Managing Director - DGRIS - France*

Si'Ahmed Ely Mohamed ZNAGUI

*Defence and security Consultant - G5 Sahel*



*For the past fifteen years, the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities have established organisational and legislative mechanisms aimed at combating new threats, in particular terrorism, for example the Algiers Convention (1999), the Africa Action Plan (2002), the appointment of a Special Representative for the fight against terrorism (2010) and the adoption of a Model Anti-Terrorism Law (2011).*

*But making changes to legislative instruments is just one aspect of the fight against terrorism. The defence and security forces (FDS) must also adapt to the new challenges posed by terrorism. The nature of the threats is constantly evolving, those behind them are scattered throughout the population, generally taking asymmetric action. It is therefore important that the FDS be able to refer to a specific use policy and receive guidance on suitable modes of action. This must go in hand in hand with training in special skills, and the provision of specific necessary equipment in addition to funding.*

*By way of example, the fight against terrorism in urban areas is particularly complicated and calls for a high degree of coordination and discrimination, the counter-attack must be appropriate for the context and responsibilities shared between those responsible for security. Conventional armed forces equipment may not be suited to this type of fight.*

*This is why many African countries want their own special forces. Discussions as to the suitability of such a tool in the fight against terrorism must be encouraged: what kind of special forces, taking what type of action, against which threats? Here, the African armies need to set up special forces appropriate for the fight against terrorism and for the African soil, often different from in the West where the concept originated.*

*The fight against armed terrorist groups in the Sahel and in Somalia also affects the armies' needs in terms of equipment. Anti-terrorist operations carried out in vast regions, like the Sahelian desert, have made it clear that the key lies in having mobile units, capable of moving quickly and covering great distances to track down an elusive enemy. Light, robust vehicles will clearly prove more effective than heavier, more sophisticated equipment, ill-adapted to this terrain.*

*Finally, the armed forces' involvement in the fight against terrorism calls for inter-ministerial cooperation, involving for example the army, the police and the law. This applies in particular to intelligence, because the armed forces will need to greatly improve their competence in this area to effectively fight terrorism.*

The FDS faces both continuing and new threats, and will need to change in order to fight them more effectively. Before deciding on the strategy and means required by the FDS, we must first determine with precision and fully understand these existing and future threats. First, we must classify the threats affecting Africa. They take various forms and are constantly evolving, but include terrorism, drug trafficking, sea piracy and health and economic crises.

### **Adapting the defence and security forces (FDS) to counter new and evolving threats**

Africa has huge contours, and some 4,000 commercial vessels travel them daily. Despite political efforts taken to combat sea piracy, notably with the Yaoundé Summit in June 2013 aimed at establishing a global architecture to combat maritime insecurity in Africa, acts of piracy have increased in frequency and violence. This worsening of the situation is requiring African governments to equip themselves with the means to take action at sea and protect their coasts. Lack of information is contributing to the general insecurity, so guarantees are needed in terms of intelligence and the sharing of information between the states concerned.

The terrorist threat has emerged since the end of the cold war and the collapse of the Soviet Bloc. It is a more diffuse type of unpredictable threat, hard to pin down, making it difficult to combat. It is a cross-border and universal threat that weighs

continually on all states. Africa's Saharo-Saharan region is a good example. The terrorist threat has progressed in this area over the past decade. With its sprawling desert, high poverty rate, population growth and increasing number of states lacking structure and legitimacy, the Sahel region is a breeding ground for this type of threat. Terrorist organisations have therefore settled in the area, compensating for the failures of the state institutions for example by providing financial and material assistance for the destitute, preaching religion and offering security for people and property. The current military system is helpless faced with this evolving and adaptable terrorist threat. Terrorism is persisting and taking root, requiring the defence and security systems to adapt to constantly evolving challenges raised by new threats.



*"The history shows us, from Afghanistan to Algeria, that material resources and States determination and steady armies to face the threat are not sufficient if we do not put in relation these armies with the population they are supposed to protect"*

Boubacar NDIAYE



## Army training and funding: a decisive impact

The continent's military model is ill-suited to these new types of threats. The continent's armies have received insufficient training and are inadequately equipped. And the territory they need to cover is growing ever larger. This increase in the number of threats has made armies vulnerable. To be effective, an army requires qualified and highly skilled human resources. Training is therefore crucial, from initial training through to higher education, because technical and strategic knowledge play a decisive role. We must therefore adapt the educational curriculum to include these new types of threats. Units deployed must be trained, available and more mobile.

The FDS also requires stable and predictable long-term funding to more effectively organise armies trained and equipped to address current and future threats. Africa needs modern and agile armed forces. But to adapt to the enemy we must adapt to its military tactics, which in this case are asymmetric, since conventional units find themselves facing unconventional but no less powerful groups of fewer people. Armed forces therefore need to be flexible and adaptable to combat these threats.



*"It is particularly essential to possess a prominent chain of command, to have trained units, available under short time notice with a reduced response time, and an increased mobility"*

*"The increasing participation of the African contingents in the PO allows the African States to also access international decision and command organizations. The contingents' deployment also establishes a great tool for troops' professionalization"*

*"The construction of the continental system of fast alert is notably a very positive signal in the handling of the African crises by the actors of the continent"*

Hervé de BONNAVENTURE

## Intelligence, a strategic efficiency factor

For the armed forces to be able to adapt, we also need to improve our knowledge and understanding of enemy strategies. Intelligence allows us to better apprehend the behaviour of the enemy, its relations with local populations and its military tactics. In the case of Islamist terrorism, it improves the armed forces' understanding of the jihadists' approach to war and to death, and helps them develop effective strategies and their human and material resources. The command requires knowledge of its opponent to defeat it. Both technological and human intelligence are necessary to establish a global approach to enemy strategy, and subsequently a responsive and appropriate own policy.

It would therefore make sense to develop a chain of action aimed at detecting threats for preventing terrorist acts in the region, to combine African armed forces and intelligence units and to more effectively share intelligence between the various states involved.



*"The strategic vocation of terrorism is to knock in a asymmetric way, hard, and unexpectedly"*

*"This asymmetric war with terrorism, we have to make it symmetric. We must be able to have few, extraordinarily flexible, adaptable and stupendous fighters - outside the classic plan of the plethoric enrollment of armies committed to war"*

Frédéric ENCEL



## Workshop 8

# Participation of African military forces in peace operations: what evolutions?

## CHAIRMAN

Fernand AMOUSSOU

*Former UNOCI Commander and Director of the Institut for Security  
in Africa*

## SPEAKERS

Babacar GAYE

*Former CDS/SRSG UN*

Bruno CLÉMENT-BOLLÉE

*Deputy President - Sovereign Global France*

Niagalé BAGAYOKO

*Searcher - ASSN*

*For the past twenty years, numerous African countries have made important contributions to peacekeeping operations (PKO), to the extent that almost half of the peacekeepers currently involved in PKOs are African. African armies derive a number of benefits from their participation: greater experience of action in areas of conflict and complex security contexts, thereby strengthening their operational know-how (in particular for some armies, until now deployed more usually for homeland security issues); access to training provided by international partners, hence increasing their professionalism; updated equipment, through donations from partners or investing dividends from peacekeeping operations in the purchase of equipment; and greater awareness of certain international good practices (on issues of gender, human rights, etc.).*

African army action in PKOs poses one of the most crucial problems in terms of managing and settling conflicts in Africa. Historically, this action dates back to the 1960s, when the Senegalese troops were sent to the Congo. Today, nearly half the troops deployed in peacekeeping operations are from the African continent. Generally speaking, the problem with this action involves the armed forces' operational capacities and their ability to adapt to new security contexts.

Their growing participation illustrates the African states' renewed political interest in settling conflicts on the continent. It also tends to be a source of additional expertise for the troops concerned, who benefit from experience of complex security contexts, often in addition to training, in a bilateral or multilateral framework. In general, the challenges posed by operations are too often seen from the perspective of the material problems they pose. However, these armies are taking very real risks, which must be taken into account when preparing mandates.

## Current challenges of peacekeeping operations

In terms of human environment, the armed forces often operate in an urban context. Troops mingle with urban populations, which raises difficulties when it comes to acting and operating freely. Consideration must be given to the deadly nature of intra-state conflicts when preparing troops at the operational, technical and also psychological level.

There is also a human and behavioural challenge. Rigorous preparation is necessary to prevent deviant individual behaviour capable of jeopardising the reputation of an entire troop.

The third major challenge facing African armies in PKOs is of an operational nature. Given the volatility of the threats and their hybrid nature, there can be discrepancies between official PKO policy and the reality on the ground. For example, how are you supposed to react when confronted with child soldiers? Beyond the guidelines given in the mandates, people in the field have to rely on their judgment, common sense and initiative, and we need to focus efforts with this in mind. Furthermore, it is important that those managing the troops thoroughly understand the mandated terms of engagement. Certain complaints relating to limitations of PKO mandates are not legitimate; possibilities for action and reaction provided for under these mandates are not necessarily used to their full potential because terms of engagement are poorly understood.

The fourth challenge, perhaps the oldest of all, is the language barrier. When troops and local populations misunderstand each other this poses a major PKO challenge.

The fifth challenge is technological, because when huge spaces need to be covered, and the enemy is mobile, technological assistance plays a determining role. For this, the United Nations recommends use of drones, but it is not enough to simply possess such a tool. This new capability has to be integrated as part of a global defence policy.



*"The increasing participation of African troops in the PO illustrates a renewed interest of the Africans to take an important place in the regulation of the conflicts, particularly, the continent, but also brings profits to the African armies, including in terms of experience in the complex security situations and the training in the bilateral and multilateral frame."*

Fernand AMOUSSOU



The financial challenge is also a major obstacle to effective peacekeeping operations. PKOs are generally costly, and the expense prevents potential contributors from getting involved. In addition, priority is often given to action in operations mandated by the United Nations, whereas initiatives taken beyond this framework can be much more politically effective. Bearing this in mind, we need to encourage models like the regional initiative that led to the Multinational Joint Task Force against Boko Haram. Non-African backers can play a key role in this respect provided they accept to break with their usual practices, relax their procedures and create new mechanisms.

In fact, since the Summit Meeting on UN Peacekeeping Operations in September 2015, the introduction of the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System, or PCRS (a unit pre-registration system), has enabled troops to be deployed within 30 to 60 days. The PCRS is a mechanism for checking equipment and training. However, African countries find it extremely difficult to comply with UN equipment norms.

### **Understanding the societal context: a decisive factor**

Peacekeeping operations are often limited by a relative ignorance of the contexts and environments in which they are carried out. Understanding the formal and informal societal realities in Africa is essential when it comes to controlling security governance networks on the continent. By improving our understanding of the societal dimension of such conflicts, we will naturally arrive at solutions more suited to the context, often characterised by the coexistence of different standards and regulatory systems. The legal framework is always linked with customary and religious frameworks. It is therefore important that we study the sociology of crises and of those involved. In the case of Mali, awareness of the competition and of the social hierarchies within the Tuareg community came too late. In Mopti, the intra-community dynamics, particularly among the Fulani, impacted the overall dynamics of

the conflict. A sociological approach appears essential when it comes to implementing the reforms of the security sector and of the legal system, and would allow us to distance ourselves from the overly technical approaches employed by the United Nations. However, it is important that we prevent this societal approach from resulting in any attempt at instrumentalisation or manipulation.

### **Two priorities: professional training for troops and intelligence culture**

The African forces therefore face the challenge of having to not only adapt their logistics, but also and above all adapt intellectually to the environment in which they will operate. Participation of African armies must not be opportunistic, the focus must be on structural action and professional training for troops. In addition, we must create conditions conducive to the birth of a true intelligence culture, beginning with an information acquisition phase, followed by the transfer of this information to the various circuits involved, then a final phase in which this intelligence is put to practical use in day-to-day politics.



*"If the control of the state dimension turns out essential, Africa's complexity indeed calls in intrinsically for a way a thorough knowledge of the societal, often informal realities, in which takes root the governance of security and development in Africa"*

Niagalé BAGAYOKO



*"Considering the murderous dimension of the peacekeeping operations is a necessity which must be integrated into the contingents' preparation on an operational, technical but also psychological plan"*  
*"In immense spaces to control, against a mobile enemy, the contribution of technology becomes determinant"*

Bruno-Clément BOLLÉE

# Workshop 9

## APSA 2016-2020 roadmap: prospective analysis

### CHAIRMAN

Pierre BUYOYA

*High Representative for Mali and the Sahel – African Union*

### SPEAKERS

Koen VERVAEKE

*General Director for Africa – European External Action Service – EU*

Comfort ERO

*Program Director for Africa – ICG*

Thomas MANDRUP

*Lecturer at the Royal Danish defence College*



*The 2011–2013 roadmap of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) has allowed for significant progress (increased operational effectiveness of the African Standby Force (ASF) culminating in the success of the Amani II exercise). The new 2016–2020 roadmap seeks to consolidate these achievements, while identifying new priorities, notably addressing recurring weaknesses. The roadmap therefore focuses on preventing conflicts, with for example early warning systems and preventive diplomacy. Because although the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities now want to play a more active role in anticipating and preventing crises, there are no sufficiently robust institutional mechanisms on which they can rely. Consolidating the process of collecting and analysing information capable of identifying signs of a potential crisis would prove particularly useful, combined with policy response mechanisms guaranteeing effective use of this information and a rapid response. Regarding the management of open crises, the new roadmap focuses on consolidating rapid deployment capacities, an essential and still fragile pillar of the strategic military capabilities of the ASF.*

*Finally, the roadmap also aims to make the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities better equipped for peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction. African operations are recognised for their militarised approach, sometimes encouraged by partners, but this is not sufficient. We need to explore the possibility of setting up mechanisms to strengthen the capabilities of the AU's Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development programme, make it more operational and flexible, and align it with similar programmes headed by regional communities, states and international organisations.*

*In this new phase of its existence, the APSA must also undertake to correct some major structural problems. Identified from the outset, the disagreement over the attribution of responsibilities at the continental and regional levels is playing a strong part in limiting effective synergies of security efforts on the continent. The issue of funding is another problem, making Africa's regional organisations dependent on the good will of their partners for their peace and security missions, thereby undermining their strategic autonomy. In this respect, the creation of an African Peace Fund to help finance African operations is good news.*

The African Peace and Security Architecture dates back to the protocol of 9 July 2002. Today, the concept is more than 15 years old. It was born of a strong African political will to emerge from the trauma suffered by the Rwanda genocide in 1994. The architecture is built on five pillars, including the Peace and Security Council and the early warning system. Nevertheless, the APSA is still a work in progress.

The very idea of multilateralism is today placed under strong pressure; recent years have called into question the very values on which the APSA is based, for example maintaining peace and duty to protect.

### **The APSA: an operational and financial challenge**

The vast majority of APSA funding still comes from external sources. This dependence is illustrated by the fact that the European Union is the largest donor. Political will to promote self-financing of the APSA is lacking, which makes the mechanism extremely vulnerable. However, the APSA is entering an innovative period in terms of its funding. As evidenced by the African countries' commitment in July 2016, at the Kigali Summit, to set up a sustainable funding system, 0.2% of which will be injected into the peace fund. This marks a decisive step for the system's future.

The African Union's partners, including the European Union, wish to focus their PKO support above all on capacity building; the armed forces still lack capacities, including the finances to pay troops. The African Union must also think long and hard about the role of peacekeeping missions. It must in particular determine whether use of such missions is appropriate in the fight against terrorism.

### **The African Standby Force (ASF): a clearer definition**

The African Standby Force should have been operational in December 2015.

The ASF's first challenge lies in defining its mandate: is it a collective security mechanism or a common defence mechanism? In fact, the mechanism is guided by an especially political process, whereas the reality on the ground is often very complex. The ASF cannot currently function without outside support, because the AU depends on external donors for funding. For example, the United Nations provides all the logistics for AMISOM, the AU mission in Somalia.

In addition, many African troops are not prepared for emergency deployment, which is something the ASF must focus on if the African Union wants to appear credible. Emphasis must also be placed on crisis prevention because the APSA must not be merely a military instrument, and the ASF is not designed to handle the complexity of the African conflicts.

### Greater cooperation between the African Union (AU) and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs)

It is essential that the AU and the RECs pool their skills for the APSA to function effectively, because competition between the AU and the RECs is a reality. The regions should be an integral part of the solution, but are often part of the problem. Some RECs, for example Burundi, have a perception and understanding of the situation that aligns with the interests of the sub-regional countries, but which conflicts with the analysis of the AU. Recurring conflicts in the Central African Republic, in Burundi and in the Democratic Republic of Congo, fuelled in part by these differences, is seriously jeopardising, and even destroying, years of investment in peacekeeping. The APSA must rapidly take these developments into account.

### The APSA: an essentially political issue

The question is above all whether or not the states concerned truly desire a more sustainable organisation. In fact, the future of the APSA is linked to the role of the Security Council and its prerogatives on use of force, because the latter is still perceived as an increasingly questionable instrument in terms of its representativeness. Moreover, the African Union's limitations are particularly obvious in contexts where a regional heavyweight is seeking to dictate its own political leanings. The crisis in Burundi and the Nigeria strategy against Boko Haram have shown that some states are not ready to "continentalise" security challenges, which is effectively weakening the APSA mechanism and the role of the African Union.



*"The APSA is a construction site which is not ended: there are aspects of this architecture that have worked, and others that were put to the test and which deserve to be reformed"*

Pierre BUYOYA



# Dakar International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa



# THE PANEL OF HEADS OF STATE





Tuesday, December 5th 2016  
Abdou Diouf International Conference Center

## SPEAKERS

HE Macky SALL  
*President of Senegal*

HE Muhammadu BUHARI  
*President of Nigeria*

HE Jorge Carlos FONSECA  
*President of Cape Verde*

Moussa EL KOUNI  
*Vice-President of Libya*

Komi Sélom KLASSOU  
*Prime Minister of Togo*

Modibo KEITA  
*Prime Minister of Mali*

Jean-Yves LE DRIAN  
*Minister of Defence of France*





D 05 - 06 décembre 2016





## REPORT ON WORKS



HE Mankœur NDIAYE  
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad

Over the two days, more than 1000 guests travelled from all over Africa, Europe, Asia, America, and the Middle East to participate in three plenary sessions, nine workshops, and three conferences. Before the discussions began, an opening session was held, chaired by His Excellency Macky Sall, President of the Republic of Senegal.

With this third edition of the Dakar Forum, we delved even deeper into the complex issue of security in Africa, identifying real-world, applicable solutions.

The Forum provided an incredible opportunity to engage in rich discussions and to learn from the outstanding expert speakers. Through this process, participants were able to gain a deeper understanding of the challenges and identify the concrete steps towards implementing solutions.

With regards to radicalisation and violent extremism, there is a strong need for solid, healthy and widespread theological discourse in order to best respond to terrorist propaganda and to win over large portions of the population, especially young people, and encourage them to take action.

In today's context, the digital world poses a critical strategic challenge, with approximately 350 million users in Africa. Our countries have clearly demonstrated the will to monitor these online activities and fight against propaganda and cybercrime. We must do so, however, within the boundaries of the law regarding freedom of expression and the right to privacy.

In terms of border management, all the experts agree that rigorous checkpoints are necessary to counter terrorist groups, as well as all kinds of smugglers and traffickers, and to curb deepening corruption.

Another strategic and significant issue raised was the governing and protection of natural resources, which fuel the continent's economy. We need stricter more transparent governance.

The Forum also sparked conversations regarding the need to protect our people from humanitarian crises, in addition to the need to protect the environment which shapes our future and that of the planet.

The current security threat urged participants to discuss and recommend solutions involving the intervention of defence and security forces, with the participation of African and French heads of state.

Today security threat varies from one context to another. There is, however, one common denominator: terrorism.

This long-term threat calls for the deployment of defence and security forces, resilience, and a global, transnational approach. In order to properly respond to the threat, defence and security forces must be adequately equipped and be ready and able to react quickly. African countries contribute majorly to peacekeeping operations, but a number of challenges persist: mandates, logistical capabilities, funding and commitments.

As the traditional protectors of security, national armed forces are no longer the only institution involved in ensuring a safe future for Africa. The private sector has also emerged as a key factor in achieving peace and security across the continent. There is no security without development. Furthermore, private sector stakeholders are concerned about this issue from two perspectives: as wealth creators and as victims of security constraints.

To achieve security in the long term, states must be able to prevent conflict, solidify peace, and rebuild after a crisis; this is the challenge laid out in the new APSA 2016-2020 roadmap and will require, for example, stronger development programs and greater rebuilding capabilities following a conflict in the AU.

Heads of state and governments and honoured guests, that summarises the quintessence of the valuable and enriching discussions we had the privilege of sharing over the two days of the 3rd edition of the International Dakar Forum on Peace and Security in Africa.

## THE DEBATE



HE Macky SALL  
President of Senegal

*President Macky Sall, how would you summarise the challenges discussed in this 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, 2016 International Dakar Forum on Peace and Security in Africa?*

Before addressing this question, I would first like to thank the heads of state and government officials, as well as all the delegations, who have honoured us with their presence at the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the Dakar Forum. I would also like to thank President Buhari, who has taken the time to be here with us. I know that he has a lot on his plate given that Nigeria is facing, on top of other major challenges, the frighteningly barbaric terrorist group Boko Haram. But thanks to his efforts and determination, we have been slowly making progress in the fight against terrorism in Nigeria and all over Africa. I would also like to sincerely thank my friend President Fonseca of Cape Verde, as well as the Vice President of Libya—we know that Libya has been hit hard both by radical extremism and by a civil war. Despite this, he has taken the time to share his message with the Forum, and for that we thank you. Let us also acknowledge Prime Minister Klassou of Togo and Prime Minister Modibo Keita of Mali, who all came here to represent their respective heads of state. Finally, let us applaud Jean-Yves Le Drian for being here. He was, in effect, a co organiser of this event, and, having supported the Forum since the beginning, he is personally committed to its success.

Now to get back to your question, the theme this summer was "Africa meets its security challenges: viewpoints for efficient solutions." This phrase clearly illustrates that this is not simply a local or even regional issue, but rather a global issue. Terrorism today takes many different forms. We see radicalisation happening in all its variations even in developed countries and societies across Europe, Asia and America, as well as Africa. Throughout these discussions, we must zero in on the security challenges we face today and try to understand how they are all connected: how do we track the flows of illicit funds which finance terrorism? How do we deal with the trafficking of money, arms and humans? How do we tackle these scourges in a region such as the Sahel-Saharan states, where integration needs, security requirements and regional laws on the free movement of persons and goods converge? How do we share the solutions with our partners in Africa and abroad? We are facing a global crisis that demands a global response and that requires concerted action from intelligence and security forces, as well as security countermeasures.





HE Muhammadu BUHARI  
President of Nigeria

*Mr. Buhari, as the President of Nigeria, the most powerful ECOWAS state and one of the major African powers, do you think that having boots on the ground is the only strategy we have against Boko Haram and similar terrorist groups, or do we have other weapons in our arsenal against this ideological and doctrinal threat?*

Your Excellences, distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, Boko Haram has the ability to hit Nigeria's local governments. They were holding 14 of these local governments in the Northern and Eastern parts of the country. We had to reorganise the military forces to engage them. Those who live in Nigeria, and especially in the North-East, know that Boko Haram is no longer holding a single of the local governments. But, they have developed a system of IED explosives (improvised explosive devices), and they indoctrinate girls, mostly teenagers, and send them to sensitive targets such as mosques, market places, and cause casualties. Even that is becoming very rare. I think Boko Haram shot themselves on the foot, when they gave their principles as religious connotations by killing children in their schools, killing people worshipping the mosques and churches, and sing " *Allahu Akbar* ". This is their major contradiction. No religion advocates harm to the innocent: you can't kill people and say " *Allahu Akbar* ". You either don't know what you are saying, or you don't believe it. And our people in Nigeria were quick to understand that. Recruitment for Boko Haram became progressively difficult. But when they declared loyalty to ISIS, again another dimension developed. ISIS, as you all know, have resources based in Iraq and Syria. But there was no evidence that it was making much difference in Nigeria. Again, we are lucky we have loyal and conscientious neighbours: Cameroun, Chad, Niger, and the formation of a Multinational Joint Task Force. The Lake Chad Basin Commission comprising Cameroun, Chad, Nigeria and Benin dedicated a number of troops and certain polices so that we can operate jointly against our enemies.

Not more than four weeks ago, I spoke with the President of Chad and I was pleased to hear that a number of Chadians and Nigerians, that were in Boko Haram, surrendered to him.

The good use I have is that the end of the raining season has come in that region, the multinational Joint Task Force are in their respective positions, and in agreed time they need to move, simultaneously and spontaneously.

And for us, seeing the end of Boko Haram, we are now operating in Sambisa forest. So, as far as Boko Haram is concerned, in the Lake Chad Basin Commission area, I think they are falling back. The main problem now in Nigeria are the terrorist groups in the Southern part of the country, and they are posing a threat in the Gulf of Guinea itself, that is from here to Angola, where stolen Nigerian crude oil has been illegally transported, and where installations off-shore have been set up. So, for all instance and purposes, we are in control of the situation in Nigeria, and we are using our leadership to try and persuade the young men to down their arms. In this, we are succeeding. The main problem I believe for our region, is the unemployment of major parts of the population. Nigeria has a population of a 180 million, 65% of that population is under the age of 35, and they are looking for jobs, any type of job to survive. But I am confident that we are holding the situation and we are turning to agriculture and solid minerals, because we are lucky to have lands, water and resources. We assure our neighbours and members of this group, the sub-region of ECOWAS, and indeed of Africa, that stability is what is in sight. Thank you very much indeed.



Modibo KEITA  
Prime Minister of Mali

*Prime Minister Modibo Keita, your country has been hit very hard by evil acts of terrorism. In light of this, you continue to welcome UN forces and French troops to the territory. On the one hand, national defence is an issue of national sovereignty for each state independently. On the other hand, however, the fight against terrorism sometimes requires collective global, military and diplomatic solutions. On that note, are you satisfied with the results of the internationally sponsored agreements reached in Algiers to restore peace in northern Mali?*



Thank you for your question. Let me just start by expressing my sincere gratitude to the Senegalese government, and to President Macky Sall for his leadership and commitment to bring peace and security to our sub-region, the larger region and the world. I would also like to thank all of the countries and organisations who chose to intervene in Mali following the serious institutional and security crisis which hit the region, and who continue to work under difficult conditions in order to ensure peace and security in our country. Let us also take a moment here to recognise the tremendous debt of gratitude that we owe our fallen soldiers, those freedom fighters who gave up their lives to defend an ideal, to defend the people of Mali. I would now like to respond to your question: you asked if the agreement emerging from the Algiers peace and reconciliation process has met Mali's expectations. The answer is clearly yes, especially considering the four pillars upon which it was built: First are political and institutional reforms that allow all Malian people to participate in the political process. Second is security, which lays the foundation for all actions and development operations. Third are current efforts to find ways to improve living conditions for the people through projects, investments and other such economic programs. Fourth is the task of trying to repair the tear in our social fabric. This is only possible through national reconciliation, a fair justice system, and proven gover-

nance methods. This agreement has also given hope to Mali in the understanding that each party who signed on for peace did so with respect for the country's unity, its integrity, and its secular republican form of government. I am pleased to be able to tell you today that, since the signing of this agreement, there has been no conflict whatsoever between Malian forces and the signatory movements. Unfortunately, there are some groups who chose not to pursue peace, choosing instead, for reasons incomprehensible to me, to regularly attack not only national forces but also international UN forces, French Barkhane forces, civilians, and even the signatory movements. Perhaps now is the time to seek to truly understand the root causes of these challenges we are facing. We all know that terrorism needs three elements to survive: the presence of active groups across the Sahel region, a large flow of funds with which to finance their substantial and extensive resources, and finally a vast supply of people from which to draw young recruits, or any segment of the population these days for that matter. In the past, Mali has benefited from international solidarity in often very powerful and even inspiring ways. Perhaps with the information from this meeting, which, distinguished heads of states, is the source of so much hope, Mali will achieve greater peace and security. May this forum focus on the causes rather than the effects. That is our hope.

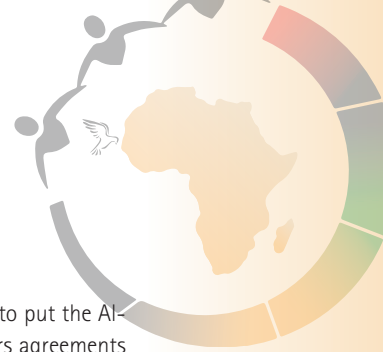


Jean-Yves LE DRIAN  
Minister of Defence of France

*To the French Defence Minister: Is military deployment the only response to the cancerous spread of terrorism and to its counterpart, transnational crime?*

First, I would like to begin by emphasising the fact that France takes action against terrorism only within the framework established by United Nations resolutions. This was the case first with Operation Serval in Mali, then again with Operation Barkhane along the Sahel-Saharan strip. This was also the case for Operation Sangaris in the Central African Republic. Every military operation conducted by France is done so with the utmost respect for international law. In addition, France engages in military action when it is required to defend and uphold international law. Secondly, I would like to comment on how our

strategies have evolved. For example, the key element of *Operation Barkhane* was the regionalisation of our military structure. The threat extends beyond Mali, since terrorist groups have a total disregard for borders. The threat is therefore regional, and thus requires a regional strategy through the implementation of resolution 2164 of the United Nations Security Council. This military posture has also helped African forces in their regional response through coordination between the Sahel G5 countries. And this coordination goes beyond meetings with defence ministers and military chiefs of staff, although they play an



important role, to include actual implementation of joint actions on the fundamental question of border protection. That which is true for the Sahel is also true for northern Nigeria, as President Buhari touched on earlier, because Boko Haram knows no borders. One key takeaway from the Forum, which President Macky Sall raised in his opening speech, is that well-structured national armed forces are imperative to protecting states' sovereignty, especially with regards to securing borders. A structured national military is one of the pillars of sovereignty, and France is ready to provide its support.

With regards to Mali, it is particularly important to put the Algiers agreements into action. However, the Algiers agreements provide limited solutions: the four pillars must be respected, while simultaneously and necessarily starting with a single objective. That objective being, of course, security. It is crucial that the signatories respect the security component of these agreements. This is imperative to preventing terrorist groups from rebuilding. Otherwise, we are heading for failure. I fully agree with the earlier statements made by the Malian Prime Minister.



HE Macky SALL  
President of Senegal

*President Macky Sall, beyond the cooperation that exists between African states and France, beyond examples such as the Sahel G5 and the joint task forces that secure the Lake Chad Basin, are African countries concerned that some of the political changes that have started in America and which are lining up in Europe might rupture the existing military and security cooperation in favour of other African countries facing terrorism?*

This is a difficult question to answer as it is a diplomatic issue. I think that Europe and the United States are very much aware of the connection between their security and that of Africa. We now live in a globalised world, in which assets, goods and people travel across borders and continents. It is evident that, if Africa's security is at risk, then so is that of Europe, America and Asia. No matter what happens in the coming months or years, even with elections looming, states nonetheless remain somewhat permanent entities, which endure beyond any man or woman. Political change will come, that is inevitable for our countries in Africa. But states' vital interests will remain the same, and whoever earns the trust of the people as leader will be responsible to address these fundamental questions, which will certainly require the sort of cooperation we have with our partners today, such as the European Union and the United States, but also the creation of new partnerships, with Asia for example. The two major Asian powers come to mind, China and Japan, but also South Korea and perhaps others. Everyone can see that we must work together side by side. When I look at the peacekeeping missions being conducted, I see how all of these world powers are now engaged in what is going on. Until

recently, only one or two countries were really involved, and I include France, whom I have always applauded for their commitment to the African people. It must be said that, when Mali was on the brink of collapse, the situation may have been much worse if not for France's swift and immediate action. You mentioned the Central African Republic; coming to the assistance of countries facing hardship is a duty, as was the case with the CAR, which ultimately pulled through its ordeal, much like Mali today. Of course, there is still much work to be done, but it must be done with the recognition of the inviolability of Mali's borders and with respect for its national sovereignty. These issues must be addressed properly. When it comes to internal problems between local communities, it falls upon the Malian government, and more specifically on the President of the Republic of Mali and officials, to take action. Issues of development in the northern regions persist, but let us first secure national independence and integrity of the territory. This should help in moving forward, and I am confident that, whatever changes or continuity that the future may bring, we must maintain cooperation regarding issues of terrorism, our armies, and our security and intelligence services.



HE Jorge Carlos FONSECA  
President of Cape Verde

*Mr. President of Cape Verde, can you share your perspective on this hope of seeing active cooperation between African countries on issues of security, particularly maritime security, which is a central concern for an island nation such as yours?*

Cape Verde is a small, insular African country. Fortunately, Cape Verde has not yet experience relevant security problems in terms of external security, like terrorist threats. Our biggest problems are related to internal security issues, mainly related to the effects of drug trafficking maritime attacks and maritime security issues.

However, this does not mean that Cape Verde is completely excluded from the concerns linked to the type of organised crime that terrorism represents. And that is why we have always been sympathetic to and have collaborated with our fellow African countries and others who have been victims of terrorist attacks, such as Nigeria, Mali, Niger and other countries, giving them our moral and diplomatic support, when needed.

But in Cape Verde we have the conviction that no country must have to face by itself the threats to its public safety and its tourism and other types of threats. Our responses must be coordinated and global.

In the first place, it is important to maintain cooperation between African countries, as well as the interventions of African entities, as the African Union and, in the case of our region,

of the ECOWAS. These cooperation examples have produced tangible results. However, we also understand that, given the complexity of phenomenon of terrorism, we will always be in need of collaboration and participation of other types of entities, international bodies, and even of some non-African partners who have demonstrated sensitivity to this problem, I refer myself to France. We, in Cape Verde, for example, have the benefit to work in a very effective collaboration with prominent figures from various partners in combatting and controlling maritime factors, in fighting piracy on the seas and trafficking across the Atlantic Ocean.

We have major partners such as Brazil, the U.S., Spain and Portugal. And I believe that we should not have any particular problems or preconceived ideas in that sense. It is critical that the first line of defence be among Africans, but in our current circumstances, and in the world we live in, collaboration and coordination with other countries and with other types of organisations are also a key factor.



Moussa EL KOUNI  
Vice-President of Libya

*To the Vice-President of Libya, official in charge of national reconciliation: on the first day of the 3rd edition of the Dakar Forum on Peace and Security, we learned that the armed forces allied with your internationally recognised government defeated the Libyan branch of the Islamic State in the city of Sirte. This city was once a Gaddafi stronghold, but had fallen mainly under the control of jihadists following the chaos which had ensued across Libya. Do you think that this victory over the terrorist group will help build the national unity which the country is so badly craving?*

First of all, I thank the President for hosting this forum. Indeed, we are faced with a very serious challenge. We are happy to announce to our African brothers that Daesh has been defeated in Libya and on the entire African continent. In fact, Daesh would have undoubtedly extended its activities from Sirte to the whole continent – to eastern and southern Africa. Our army has done a great job in Sirte beyond our expectations. When the Presidential council was sworn into office at Tripoli, we thought we would need international intervention, like in Iraq and Syria, to conquer Daesh. But these zealous and valiant fighters from different towns, brought us victory. This victory is purely Libyan.

However, we acknowledge support from our friends, particularly, the US, who carried out targeted air strikes on Daesh at Sirte. We didn't expect the battle to end this quickly because the militants were hiding in the town, which was still home to many civilians. As you already know, Sirte has fortified buildings built by Gaddafi, but thanks to the heroism of the Libyan fighters, Daesh was repelled. I think our forces will comb the city for a day or two to clear any remnants of this threat. However, this victory in Sirte does not mean total victory because we know that pockets and groups of militants have infiltrated different regions, valleys and the desert, and Daesh has dormant cells in



some cities. We must continue to hunt them down even if, as you are already aware, Libya does not have a real army—its institutions, particularly the army and the security agencies, collapsed after the ousting of Muammar Gaddafi. We don't have intelligence agencies who could help tremendously in driving the militants out of their hideouts. Through this event, we are trying to unite Libyans, in the East, West and South, as Sirte lies at the very heart of Libya. It is the central point between 3 major regions: Barga, Tripoli and Fezzan. The victory in Sirte should be used to unite the Libyan people in their homeland. I think that globally, this is the only victory against Daesh in all the countries where it is operational. I state without fear or favour that these numerous Daesh fighters came from all over the world: from our neighbouring countries, Europe, Asia and others countries. They fought very fiercely and spared no one, killing several innocent people of Egyptian, Ethiopian, African,

Arab or other origins. This victory should be celebrated by all. It will assist greatly in cutting off supplies to certain groups operating in other countries, particularly, Boko Haram, which is closely linked to Daesh in Sirte and to al-Qaeda, who are active and move about freely from the south to the north of Libya. Our countries should work together because what is happening in Libya has direct repercussions for Niger, Mali, Chad, Sudan, Algeria, and Tunisia. It poses a serious threat to Europe as well because these Daesh militants are moving towards the North with the refugees. In this case, we need assistance from our neighbours and France to provide the necessary technology and intelligence training to hunt Daesh down. The problem has ended in Sirte but it doesn't spell the end of terrorism. To stamp out these groups, there should be close coordination between us as well as follow-up action.



Jean-Yves LE DRIAN  
Minister of Defence of France

*Let us continue on the topic of ISIS, which was defeated in Libya for the first time. The battle rages on on the Iraqi front in Mosul and on the Syrian front in Raqqa. Mr. Defence Minister, the Libyan Vice-President expressed interest in building cooperation with France, and described the turmoil in Libya which led to unprecedented migration into Europe. These concerns implement not only France but also its partners in Africa and the European Union.*

The defeat of ISIS in Sirte was a major victory, but it is only a first step. We were all very concerned, myself included, about the possibility of ISIS gaining control of territory in Libya. The terrorist group almost succeeded in doing so, in Derna, Benghazi and Sirte. Fortunately, despite their attempts to conquer these cities, they failed. We owe tremendous gratitude to the Libyan armed forces who liberated Sirte. But the fight is not yet won, because we continue to face groups scattered throughout the vast region, including those who profess allegiance to Al-Qaeda. Remember that, historically speaking, Al-Qaeda and the Islamic State emerged from the same source, even if they diverged in terms of strategy later on. They could, however, always join forces again. We have what I call the "trafficking highway," which extends from just short of Cape Verde, reaching Libya via Madama. This is all part of the same fight. The Vice-President knows well my position on Libya, which is that there are three challenges that we need to overcome together: The first challenge is that of terrorism, which we are already close to resolving, but a chapter which has not yet been fully closed. Second is the challenge of migration and the securing of coastlines to slow and reduce arms and drug trafficking. This is part of what we hope to achieve with Operation

Sophia, a European military operation which aims to enforce the arms embargo and to prevent migration efforts that indirectly fund terrorists. And third is the biggest and most immediate challenge of political inclusion. The aim here, Mr. Vice-President, would be to ensure that your government and the authority to whom you report are recognised not only by the international community, as is already the case, but also by the Libyan parliament in order to establish political stability along with military security. This challenge rests in the hands of the Libyan people. The reason the situation in Libya is so complicated is the overlapping nature of these challenges. On this point, France stated that it was prepared to help Fayed al-Sarraj and his government, including with the formation of his security detail, a national guard, and providing intelligence support. But political action is vital, and it is imperative that all Libya's stakeholders, and all those who may carry any weight in the country, speak with a unified voice in order to achieve such an outcome. The Sirte victory could be a good basis from which to build political engagement and political recognition among the Libyan people, seeing as how you have already achieved international recognition.



Komi Sélom KLASSOU  
Prime Minister of Togo

*We will now explore the issue of maritime security with a question for the Prime Minister of Togo. Mr. Prime Minister, under the auspices of the African Union and the international community, your country recently hosted a summit on the threats to maritime security in Africa—human and drug trafficking in the Bight of Benin. The summit marked an important step, but also revealed many differences of opinion regarding the solutions put forward, particularly in terms of specific approaches, such as a regional strategy versus a continental strategy led by the African Union. In light of the tragedies caused by piracy, is it possible to find common ground on how best to implement effective solutions?*

First, on behalf of President Faure Gnassingbé of the Republic of Togo, I would like to thank President Macky Sall for the warm welcome we received as well as for organising the Forum, which has given us this opportunity to discuss issues of common interest. To answer your question, it has been exactly 52 days since the 54 member states of the African Union were in Togo to attend the special summit for heads of states and governments to discuss issues of security, maritime security, and development in Africa. As you can see, the theme was quite similar to that of the Forum here today, in that it also tackled issues of security, except with a special focus on the sea. The first I had heard of any such disagreements on this issue was through this summit. After a process involving several steps, the 54 member states signed and adopted the African Union Charter. That same day, approximately 30 states signed the Lomé Charter, with the next step being its ratification. According to the terms of the African Union, only 15 of the 54 countries are required to sign for the Charter to come into effect. Coming back to the disagreement you mentioned, there are in fact a few points that certain states would like to perhaps have rewritten. Countries maintaining that some of the Charter provisions could be improved upon were provided an opportunity to revise them. It is this aspect

that I want to emphasise; it is a process. Adoption of the Charter was one thing, but its ratification by at least 15 states would be the critical milestone. The African Union only very recently formalised the official version of the Charter, which will be shared with the states in order to proceed with its ratification. As you know, 90% of all trade, whether importation or exportation, is carried by sea. Since not all countries across Africa are able to benefit from this maritime space to boost the continent's economy, it would be best to pursue sustainable development that is viably shared, or inclusive. One thing to keep in mind regarding the Lomé Summit is that the 54 African states all agreed to create a harmonised legal framework, which did not exist previously, in order to implement both preventive and effective measures to fight against piracy and the trafficking of drugs, arms and human organs, as sadly these activities destabilise our countries. One component of this charter takes on marine pollution in order to take a stand and to prevent the sea from becoming our continent's waste bin. We commend the spirit of the Lomé Charter, as well as the heads of states and governments who worked hard so that Africa could finally have a harmonised legal framework with which to combat these threats. Thank you.



HE Jorge Carlos FONSECA  
President of Cape Verde

*Mr. President of Cape Verde, concerning the Lomé Charter, what is your country's view, as an island nation, on the threats to maritime security and on the possible solutions in a context of the opposing regional or continental strategies?*



For Cape Verde, it is very important that African countries reach an agreement on the Lomé Charter. We attended this special summit and signed the Charter. For an archipelago nation such as Cape Verde, this legal framework is very decisive. We are a series of islands, an archipelago affected by drug and arms trafficking and piracy. It is therefore crucial for us that the African states can, above all, reach an agreement not only on the main portion of the Charter, which was signed by several countries, but also on the more detailed and technical annexes that remain open for discussion. For Cape Verde, this is crucial for negotiations. The Lomé Summit was extremely interesting

and constructive because it went beyond establishing methods to prevent and fight against piracy and trafficking; it also established a link, a connection between maritime security and development. This is why we believe that the fight against piracy and trafficking must be seen as part of a parallel struggle for the protection of our sea economy, our maritime economy, our blue economy. This must be a central point in the negotiations in Africa. For Cape Verde, these negotiations are of great importance, and we are committed to offer any support, to engage in discussions and ultimately to ratify this legal framework for maritime security in Africa.



HE Muhammadu BUHARI  
President of Nigeria

*President Buhari, Nigeria's coastline plays a major economic role: the Lagos Port is an economic hub that opens the region to the world. There is also the offshore oil which is transported by sea. In addition, we have learned that piracy activities have largely moved away from the coastline of the Indian Ocean, or the Somali coast, towards the Gulf of Guinea and primarily off the coast of Nigeria. How do you respond to these observations and findings? What do you think is the best strategy for responding to this type of threat? And finally, do you feel that the African Charter negotiated in Lomé is a viable joint solution?*

Well, I think initially when I spoke, I spoke about the Gulf of Guinea, which is from here up to Angola. I heard of the efforts made by France and the United States, and that they conducted an exercise onto the Gulf. And it is very well known in that region that Nigeria is the country that suffers the most in terms of stealing of crude oil by Nigerians, and taking it to tankers offshore from there to the different destinations. We have made international contacts to see if we could recover some of this stolen crude oils. We have tried to contact the insurance companies, especially their lawyers in London, about the movements of the tankers: how much is taken in each trip, the owners, the

destination, the accounts. It is a very tedious exercise and the effort Nigeria is making is going through the insurance companies, the shipping companies, and of course all the countries who have the technology – European and American –, to track the ships. And besides, the institutions, the shipping lines, the insurance companies, the banks, are not in Africa, they are not African institutions. So, Nigeria hopes that when, in time, those who made that contact will face their faith, the owners of these international institutions will cooperate with Nigeria and pay back what has been taken illegally outside the country. Thank you very much.





HE Macky SALL  
President of Senegal

*Let us return to the topic of terrorism. President Macky Sall, how should we manage the inherently high-risk process of returning national terrorists and jihadists to their home countries?*

Before I answer your question, I would like to tackle a very important aspect of the fight against terrorism, which is the doctrinal aspect, since it can influence the reestablishment of constitutional order in countries threatened by terrorism. I believe Muslim countries, in particular, must lead the fight against indoctrination. During Islamic conferences, despite the divergence of Islam which, as we all know, is divided into groups—Sunnis and Shiites—and several subgroups, the solution to radicalisation must be offered to all who are willing to fight against radicalism. Radicalism has nothing to do with Islam, or in any case not with the Islam we practice in this country. Islam is moderate, peaceful and tolerant. I urged our greatly valued clergy and religious scholars to share this philosophy which corresponds to our understanding of Islam in order to stop these power-thirsty people who, through propaganda, are trying to tarnish the image of this middle-path, peaceful and tolerant religion.

It is evident that many countries are faced with the threat of jihadists returning to their home countries, and Senegal is no exception. A group of young Senegalese people have returned from Libya, while others were arrested in Niger following crimes perpetrated by Boko Haram. Others too have been arrested and imprisoned. We have revamped our judicial corpus to adapt it to the threat of terrorism. This serves to create a comprehensive repressive arsenal, taking into consideration the judicial aspect of the fight against terrorism. We are certainly still working with African, European and American foreign services. International cooperation at this level must be acknowledged: foreign services are working together and sharing information. We must

accelerate the institutionalisation of biometric identification cards on the entire continent to enable us to better control movements across our borders and improve the sharing of information among foreign services. I believe that at this point, it is the duty of each country to implement national measures to combat permissiveness, which includes trivialising events and considering terrorists as ordinary nationals. There is no doubt that they are our citizens, but tragedy will befall us when they carry out their scheme. This requires a merciless, unwavering fight.

We have undertaken this work and we are going to pursue it on all fronts, from intelligence information to revamping our security and defence forces. The last aspect I would like to touch on is that if we want a strong African force, we must have strong national armies and defence forces. It is practically like the Africa Cup of Nations: without strong national teams, the level of the championship will be lower. Countries must make an effort. The national community must also assist us and support countries facing developmental and employment challenges, since, as President Buhari rightly stated, employment is a key factor in the battle for our young people. We must therefore invest more in these sectors, while simultaneously investing in security and defence. These expenses must be borne, in one way or the other by cooperation and internal efforts, or at least be factored in the calculation of budget deficits to which we are committed. However, for the revamp to be effective, we must endeavour to be sufficiently tolerant.



Modibo KEITA  
Prime Minister of Mali

*The same question is addressed to Honourable Modibo Keita, Prime Minister of Mali. Are you concerned about Malian jihadists returning to your country following the fall of Daesh, a situation that would worsen the current state of affairs in Mali?*

Thank you very much for your question. We noticed this aspect immediately after the tragic incidents in Libya. Certain incidents that occurred were not completely dealt with, making it possible for some of our nationals to return to Mali. However, what we have seen is that, since the invasion and occupation began, people from Syria and other countries have been passing through our territory to go to other destinations. How-

ever, it is worth mentioning that our major concern today is the return of refugees. The crisis in Mali compelled many of our citizens to flee to Mauritania, Burkina Faso and Niger. Do allow me to thank these countries for the hospitality extended to our nationals. The first group of refugees returned after a tripartite agreement was signed between our government, the host countries and the UN refugee agencies. The return of



the refugees has indeed begun. But whenever they expressed their willingness to return, they were confronted with attacks from others who have other intentions, and this phenomenon is ongoing. Perhaps, if there are unresolved crises elsewhere, endangered citizens will be able to find refuge in our country. There is an international intervention of UN troops comprising troops from African countries and the Barkhane forces whose

primary objective is to fight terrorism. We believe that there is the need for a real coalition and mutual efforts to prevent the situation where the breach on one side closes on the other. We hope that forums like these will enable us to devise strategies. The situation in Mali is quite critical and we cannot afford to waste time in implementing this agreement.



Jean-Yves LE DRIAN  
Minister of Defence of France

*Mr. Le Drian, France is also confronted with the problem of people returning, particularly persons with dual French-African nationality. Do you think that today, it is possible to envisage joint approaches and strategies between Sahel African countries and France?*

With regard to these particular questions, we have an expedient and, in my opinion, effective cooperation in the field of intelligence which we must pursue and ensure its success. Concerning the issue of so-called foreign fighters returning to France, there are approximately 700 French citizens currently fighting for Daesh—to the best of my knowledge there were very few or no

French fighters in Libya. I said this in France and I repeat it here: they are Daesh fighters and that makes them France's enemies. This is the reality and we must not mince words in expressing it. As President Macky said earlier on, those who return will face the law. We must also collaborate in monitoring certain individuals and this is extremely important.

*Honourable Minister of Defence, many people have questions about the death of Mokhtar Belmokhtar in Sheba, Libya, following supposed raids carried out by France and the US. Would you like to make any clarifications?*

I will give you the same response I gave in France, that is, I will not deny, confirm or comment.



HE Macky SALL  
President of Senegal

*President Macky Sall, this new question goes to you: How do we innovate and revamp development aid mechanisms at the international level, taking into consideration the security factor?*

This is a broad topic since the issue of development aid was discussed last year, first, within the context of the UN's 2030 agenda and then as part of the African Union's 2063 agenda. We assessed the debt workout mechanism in collaboration with our partners. We must admit that the challenges are global, even in donor countries. African countries must be more self-reliant, even if we need to work with our partners to remove

certain constraints. First of all, these are quite complex and varying procedures. The different groups such as the G7 and G20 are therefore working with the various frameworks—the Paris Club and State frameworks—at this level, in an attempt to harmonise and remove these constraints. We also have opportunities in Africa. First of all, we are calling for less aid, since from what we have seen, after 50 years of independence, aid

has not been the determining factor in development efforts. The donors are not to blame. To an extent, it is the fault of our countries where there has been corruption and mismanagement and whose resources have been used for other purposes. Now that resources are scarce, procedures are often a pretext to avoid spending. This is why we need to work together to develop our understanding. I believe budget support has been one of the right solutions that helps to mobilise more resources, coupled with the efforts African countries must make in relation to budget transparency. But I think that Africa's fundamental need is not so much for aid as it is for suitable loan mechanisms—in the absence of concessional loans—long-term semi-concessional loans that will enable African countries acquire a sustainable loan service. I think that, at one point or the other, all the countries in the world enjoyed this benefit: Europe benefited from this aid after the Second World War—the Marshall

plan helped to rebuild the continent. Furthermore, Asia also had support from the US. This is why we are asking for long-term resources to enable us to build and finance the development of our continent. I believe this will benefit everyone since Africa needs technology—whether it comes from Europe, Asia or the US—as well as transfer of technology. Europe, Asia and the US need external growth. Hence, everyone must benefit from this process. I believe that with mutual understanding, we can work together to enhance aid, in a win-win partnership. Personally, I know I still need this aid for Senegal, even if my ambition is that very soon, in a maximum of five years, Senegal will be able to thank all those who have extended a helping hand so far and fully take charge of its development, while continuing to collaborate with its long-standing partners. In my opinion, we must go beyond aid.



HE Muhammadu BUHARI  
President of Nigeria

*The same question is addressed to President Buhari. Mr. President, how do we reconcile these development constraints with the growing importance of security funding issues in national budgets, for example, in a country like yours which is experiencing recession, especially given the drop in the price of oil?*

Well, I am totally aware of the decline of the prices, which sadly affects Nigeria, because Nigeria made an unfortunate position to become a mono-economy. If you can recall, we are basically an agricultural country (coco, palm oil, rice, cotton) and we can feed ourselves. Now, oil has gone down. And we have to go back to square one. And going back to square one, is going back to agriculture and solid minerals. We are lucky this year, the season was good, and we believe we are going to be in a position to feed ourselves. So the big bill of food importation will soon be

part of our history. Still, oil is going to be very important to us, more important I think gradually will be gas, because as early as in 1978 a comprehensive study show that Nigeria is more, or was more, a gas country than a petroleum country. And like our crude oil, gas has much less sulphate content. Therefore, it is good for petrochemicals and other things. And we are now turning to gas much more seriously than crude oil. We defend our human and natural resources, which we, thank God, is plenty enough for us to maintain sustainable development. Thank you very much.



HE Jorge Carlos FONSECA  
President of Cape Verde

*The President of Cape Verde has the floor.*

I listened to Macky Sall's remarks and I completely agree with him. However, I would like to add another aspect, a different perspective: tourism now accounts for 25% of Cape Verde's Gross Domestic Product. The tourism sector boomed despite

international financial and economic crisis. Why? Because we have a stable democracy, our country is safe, and we even took advantage of the instability in other African countries. Security and tranquillity are key factors for growth and develop-



ment and I believe there is a security-development-democracy triangle. We are an independent country that has lived under a one-party regime for 15 years and pluralist democracy for 25 years. Pluralist democracy has propelled our country towards visibly tremendous growth, internationally and locally, particularly in the management of the Islands that constitute the Republic of Cape Verde. Although we now have internal security problems as a result of drug trafficking—we are in the middle of trafficking routes between Europe, Africa and South America—

we avoid any temptation to fight insecurity and delinquents by implicating the essential core of freedoms and democracy. We must fight for security in our country, but in a context of respect for democratic values, since, in my opinion and from my experience, democracy fosters development, stability and social cohesion. An oppressive context that inhibits freedom of expression and equal opportunities for the youth destroys social cohesion. We must work to maintain the articulation of the security-development-democracy cycle. Thank you.



Moussa EL KOUNI  
Vice-President of Libya

*I would like the Vice-President of Libya to comment precisely on this triptych: development cannot be dissociated from security, neither can it be dissociated from democracy. This means that it is based on the principles of freedom both in the religious sphere and at the level of every form of freedom.*

Thank you very much. It is true that development is key to solving our security challenges. Most of the perpetrators of destructive acts such terrorism, human and drug trafficking and other criminal acts are young people who we have denied a dignified life. Because of the absence of real development, they are compelled to adopt such deviant behaviours. We should undertake development projects forthwith - projects in which these youth can get involved. Indeed, democracy is the bedrock of liberty. Even if certain regimes think that democracy poses a serious threat to security, there should be balance. On the contrary, if democracy is strengthened, we will find liberty. Let's take for example the serious security problems facing my country today, which are mainly caused by the youth as I mentioned earlier. After the regime's fall, these young people took up arms. In the absence of the army or the police to dissuade them, they continued to fight—a criminal fight that wasn't aimed at toppling the regime to establish democracy—and they were compelled to continue along this path. We should, as the Government of National Accord, the parliament

and institutions thereof, hasten to offer a dignified life to these young people. This means we should accelerate development in all the regions. The human traffickers in southern Libya are equally our sons. We should create diverse development projects and bring them on board. In so doing, we will obtain the development we seek while offering the youth a stable, fulfilling life. Another issue the President touched on is that as a Muslim country, we must take stock of the state of Islam with the extremist groups or muftis of these terrorists. Allowing discussions between religious scholars and those who spread extremist and terrorist fatwas will help in building sound ideologies in the minds of the extremists. The fight against Daesh or al-Qaeda will be ineffective once there is no religious dialogue to prove that they are being indoctrinated. For us to be able to prevent terrorism rather than fight it, a conference should be held to discuss this very important idea. The fight ahead is very long because we are dealing with hard-line extremists. No matter what we do, they are willing to die: they want to be martyrs. I believe this subject should be explored.



Komi Sélom KLASSOU  
Prime Minister of Togo

*The Prime Minister of Togo has the floor. Honourable Komi Selom Klassou, can you comment on the link between development and security?*

As the President of Cape Verde rightly said—and, besides, that is what drives each one of us here today—the link between the notion or concepts of peace, security and development is very strong. The same can be said of the link between security, democracy and development. All these concepts can be found in the 17 sustainable development objectives enumerated in 5 or 6 targets. We cannot develop if we do not create the environment for citizens to freely undertake activities. There can be no development without stability in our countries. There can be no development without peace. Therefore, all these concepts are interrelated. I believe the triptych that His Excellencies President Macky Sall, the President of Cape Verde, President Buhari

and the Vice-President of Libya spoke about is a reality. I would like to add that, today, no country can boast of being capable of resolving security issues alone. Security concerns the entire international community. However, each country must make an effort to establish democratic values. This will enable youth who engage in jihadism or terrorism to be more preoccupied with income-generating activities, and thus they will no longer be vulnerable. Development, peace and security or development, democracy and security are values that are intertwined. Hence, in order for us to achieve real inclusive development, we must work to promote these values in Africa.



Modibo KEITA  
Prime Minister of Mali

*Finally, the Prime Minister of Mali has the floor once again: we have created the link between security and development, between peace and security, and between democracy and security, but there is also the issue concerning the youth, which each of the speakers touched on. Honourable Prime Minister, can't we envisage a link between education and security?*

I believe Mali is country that measures the role and importance of security. Security itself is multidimensional: the security of persons, security from the environment and security from political decisions. Indeed, security is the bedrock of development and democracy. For example, in order to meet the democratic requirements stipulated by the agreement, we had to hold municipal elections. We needed to establish legitimate authorities vested with the confidence of the population. To this end, we organized these elections on November 20. 650 municipalities out the 703 were able to hold the elections—the rest were not able to hold the elections either because the ballot boxes were destroyed or because attacks were carried out. This is to tell you that without security, democracy cannot function. Since we have chosen to improve the living conditions and life of our citizens, we need to

undertake innovative projects, infrastructural projects: we need to build roads and schools, with support from our partners whom I wish to salute here. But due to the lack of security, construction workers are attacked whenever work on the site commences and progresses. Here again, development has been undermined. Mali is now convinced that once this security basis is inexistent, our efforts are destined to fail, and there is absolutely no doubt about this. This is why, with the support of the international community and our partners, we are working towards building security. Remaining in no man's land, without resources or communication network is a sure way to allow the criminal economy to operate freely. The establishment of a dialectic relationship between security, development and democracy is in the right direction. Thank you.



Jean-Yves LE DRIAN  
Minister of Defence of France

*Besides UN missions, particularly peacekeeping, which is financed by the international community, do you think new aid mechanisms with a special focus on collective security should be invented to support the most vulnerable countries who still lack the resources to defend themselves alone?*

There is a very recent and very prominent example regarding the security-development-democracy triptych, and that is the recent mobilisation of donors in support of Central Africa. This happened because the country's security had, to a large extent, been rebuilt—at least the basics were there—and also because democratic elections had previously been held. Otherwise, nothing would have happened. And I repeat, the three pillars must work together, particularly during crisis. This brings me to another reflection which I believe has been evoked throughout this Forum, and that is, African countries must have robust but structured national armies, not armies of clans, but armies of sovereignty. Assisting African countries to acquire this backbone of sovereignty is, in a way, an element of development.

To be able to offer assistance, we must first of all be willing to build a structured national army—with emphasis on the words "structured" and "national"—and this assistance should be accompanied by training. This is the European initiative to which Ms Federica Mogherini referred yesterday and which is a joint request from France and Germany. I hope it will come to fruition before the EU-Africa summit in Abidjan, scheduled for late 2017.

It is an essential process for ensuring security. There will be no security in Africa if there are no countries on the continent with the minimum security level and an army strong enough to ensure their own sovereignty. Since we are concluding this Forum, I would like to end my remarks by saying that this is the first time the issue of radicalism has been explored in a conference that has brought together several stakeholders, particularly from the al-Azhar University in Cairo and schools from Morocco and Senegal. This forms an integral part of our security, and I am very thrilled that the Vice-President of the Government of Libya, in adding to what Macky Sall said, brought up this issue. Muslim countries must take charge of this respectful Islam and oppose any form of radicalism or fanaticism. It is very logical that question popped up during this forum. I am extremely pleased with the quality with which the questions were asked. Thank you.



# THE CLOSING





HE Macky SALL  
President of Senegal

I would like to express my deepest appreciation to presidents Buhari and Fonseca, who were generous enough to participate in the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the International Dakar Forum on Peace and Security in Africa.

A sincere thank you also goes out to the prime ministers and the Deputy Prime Minister for joining us here.

Thank you to all of our partners who have helped make the Forum a success.

I commend the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad and all of those who took part in organising this third forum.

Your exceptional contribution and total dedication have surely helped to broaden the international scope of this 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

In November 2015, less than one week after the second Dakar forum, during which we discussed the deep-rooted interdependence between security in Africa and security in Europe, France was devastated by terrible terrorist attacks. This year, Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso, two African countries once unscathed by this threat, were also struck by terrorism. This is just one example of how this is a global threat from which no one is spared.

It also demonstrates the need not only to have an open dialogue on the situation analysis but also to, above all, share our experiences with effective solutions which we can implement together.

This year, we emphasised the need to find pragmatic and quick solutions, specifically regarding the adaptation of our defence and security forces in the face of such asymmetric threats, with a particular focus on training and equipment.

We also discussed the ideological response in relation to Islam and violent extremism, a topic which has yet to be fully explored.

On a similar note, we identified ways of better protecting our borders and digital spaces, including through the modernisation of intelligence capacities and greater coordination of our security services.

The strength behind the Dakar Forum is that it brings together all the defence and security stakeholders in an informal setting that promotes free and open dialogue for sharing new ideas and prepared speeches.

The High-Level Panel was conducted in a similar manner, underscoring the spirit of the Dakar Forum: a free and inclusive deliberation on Africa's security challenges to produce collaborative solutions.

This is why I welcome the increased participation of private sector players this year.

Public-private partnerships in the field of security, including the initiative announced by the European Union, are incredibly important. Such approaches better reflect the strong link between security and development.

We must maintain and increase this mobilisation momentum, because our enemies show no signs of slowing down. Looking ahead, we must quickly get started on the preparations for the 2017 Forum as a proactive step to shaping the strategic vision for Securing the Continent.

I now declare the proceedings of the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the International Dakar Forum on Peace and Security in Africa officially closed.

I would like to wish all of our guests a pleasant journey home, and I look forward to welcoming you all back next year to the 4<sup>th</sup> edition of our forum.

Thank you.

# DAKAR FORUM 2016



Dakar in the media

Partners

Organisers

Speakers' who's who

List of participants

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# DAKAR IN THE MEDIA

## Senegal : un forum stratégique sur la sécurité – BBC

Le 05/12/2016

Pour le ministre Seydou Guèye porte-parole du gouvernement Senegalais, le sommet de Dakar est devenu une rencontre majeure en Afrique afin de mieux lutter contre l'extrémisme religieux. Pour le porte-parole du gouvernement Senegalais, ce sommet sur la paix et la sécurité, est une réponse du point de vue stratégique et conceptuel et du point de vue tactique par rapport à ce nouveau fléau qui est entrain de dévaster le monde : " Le premier intérêt de ce sommet est que : c'est à partir du Senegal et de l'Afrique qu'une parole crédible sur le sujet prend naissance (...) il faut se féliciter que la société internationale ait décidé que Dakar soit le point de départ d'une intelligence en matière de stratégie pour la paix et contre l'insécurité"

## Senegal : mutualiser les efforts contre le terrorisme – BBC

Le 07/12/2016

" A la fin du troisième Forum international de Dakar sur la paix et la sécurité mardi, les chefs d'Etat africains ont avancé des pistes pour lutter contre le terrorisme.

Les chefs d'Etat du Senegal, du Nigeria et du Cap-Vert, ainsi que le Premier Ministre du Mali, ont mis la question des causes de l'insécurité et du terrorisme au centre de leurs préoccupations. Selon Modibo Keita, premier ministre du Mali, " il est important de cerner les causes de l'extrémisme afin de mieux orienter les efforts de lutte contre ce phénomène " .

## Défis sécuritaires en Afrique: trois leçons du Forum de Dakar 2016 – RFI Afrique

Le 09/12/2016

" Prévention " a été sans doute le mot le plus prononcé lors des deux jours de débats au Forum de Dakar. Même les militaires invités à s'adresser aux participants lors d'une Plenary inédite où les chefs d'état-major du Senegal, du Nigeria, de la France et du Burkina Faso ont successivement pris la parole pour rappeler que si " la violence ne recule que devant la force robuste ", " gagner la guerre ne suffit pas pour faire la paix "

## Les armées africaines sous-équipées face aux djihadistes – Slate Afrique

Le 06/12/2016

" Les armées africaines ont urgemment besoin de formation, d'entraînement et d'équipement pour tenir tête aux djihadistes qui les défient du Sahel à la Somalie, ont averti responsables politiques et militaires au Forum sur la sécurité de Dakar.

" La vérité, c'est que dans la plupart de nos pays, nos armées ne sont pas au point ", a lancé CHAIRMAN Senegalais Macky Sall à l'ouverture de la troisième édition du Forum, qui s'achève mardi.

En face, " les terroristes ne sont pas des enfants de chœur ", a-t-il insisté. " Ils sont bien organisés. Ils disposent de moyens, de modes d'action des plus rudimentaires aux plus sophistiqués pour exécuter leurs basses besognes " .

## À Dakar, l'Afrique planche sur les défis de la sécurité – La Croix

Le 06/12/2016

Comment faire face aux défis de " l'extrémisme violent " ? La troisième édition du Forum sur la paix et la sécurité en Afrique a consacré une bonne partie de ses travaux à ce thème, les 5 et 6 décembre à Dakar. Pendant deux jours, ce rendez-vous informel, organisé par la République du Senegal avec le soutien, entre autres, du gouvernement français et de l'Union européenne, a réuni des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement mais aussi des militaires, des chercheurs et des responsables de la société civile et du secteur privé.

## Notre sécurité se joue en Afrique – Air & Cosmos

Le 09/12/2016

La troisième édition du Forum de Dakar qui s'est tenue les 5 et 6 décembre dans la capitale Senegalaise enregistre un bilan enthousiaste. L'événement, sorte de Dialogue de Shangri- La pour le continent africain, a enregistré un taux de fréquentation record (plus 1000 participants contre 450 l'année précédente) et de très nombreux chefs d'Etat, ministres africains et étrangers (Niger, Nigeria, Mauritanie, Togo, Cameroun, Kenya, Egypte, Libye, Japon, etc.). Mais aussi des institutions internationales comme l'ONU ou l'Union européenne dont la présence remarquée de Federica Mogherini, haute représentante de l'UE pour les Affaires étrangères, qui marquait là sa première participation, preuve de l'importance de l'événement. Record d'affluence donc pour ce troisième exercice résonnait très " défense "".

## Vidéo : Afrique, les conclusions du Forum Paix et Sécurité – Africa 24

Le 08/12/2016

" Devenu un rendez-vous incontournable, ce troisième Forum de Dakar s'achève selon les organisateurs sur une note d'espoir mais aussi d'engagements parmi lesquels la nécessité de lutter contre le flux financier illicite, contrôler l'internet qui selon les spécialistes est un terrain fertile de recrutement pour les groupes terroristes, cette rencontre internationale de haut niveau a connu la présence de trois chefs d'Etat dont CHAIRMAN Nigerian Muhammadu Buhari, le capverdien Jose Carlos Fonseca, Macky Sall du Senegal mais aussi de nombreux chefs de gouvernement " .

## Forum paix et sécurité : " prévenir pour mieux guérir " – RFI Afrique

Le 06/12/2016

" Le rideau est tombé sur la troisième édition du Forum international de Dakar sur la paix et la

sécurité en Afrique (...) sur une note de satisfaction s'agissant de la qualité des débats et des interventions. Tout au long des deux jours, intervenants et participants ont rappelé qu'en l'espace de trois ans ce Forum consacré à l'exacerbation des menaces à la paix et à la sécurité, notamment en Afrique, à cause des menaces terroristes, est devenu une " référence " dans le milieu sécuritaire africain. L'ambition du président Macky Sall de faire de Dakar " un lieu inédit d'échanges autour des questions de sécurité sur le continent " HEble en voie de réalisation. Rappelons que ce Forum annuel est né de la décision prise par les chefs d'Etat africains et français au Sommet de l'Elysée de décembre 2013 d'organiser dans une grande capitale africaine une rencontre régulière autour des questions sur la paix et la sécurité, à l'instar des réunions qu'accueillent les autres continents " .

Seneweb.com

Le 13/12/2016

" Au-delà du caractère prestigieux du casting et de la pertinence des thèmes abordés, les résultats du Forum de Dakar valaient le détour. L'UE s'est engagée à équiper les armées africaines en plus de la formation qu'elle leur dispense déjà. L'ONU va faire monter en puissance son partenariat avec l'UA pour la paix et la sécurité en Afrique et utiliser des drones de surveillance dans le maintien de la paix sur le continent. Côté français, on prévoit de mettre en place une stratégie de cession d'équipements militaires aux pays africains.

Autre résultat important du Forum souligné par le chroniqueur du Monde Afrique : Pour la première fois, par exemple, le continent souhaite s'engager dans la lutte doctrinale contre les extrémistes à travers la formation des imams et des prédicateurs capables d'expliquer et de promouvoir les valeurs de tolérance de l'islam. Il s'agit, selon la formule des promoteurs de cet axe, de " combattre l'extrémisme violent sans les armes " .

## Dakar 2016 : Un Forum mature – TTU online – (Lettre d'informations stratégiques et de défense)

Le 12/12/2016

" Avec près de 1 200 participants (contre 450 en 2015), dont de nombreux chefs d'Etat et ministres, et la venue, inédite, de Federica Mogherini, Haute Représentante de l'UE pour les Affaires et la Politique de Sécurité, perçue comme un engagement fort de l'UE pour la sécurité du continent, ce Forum était aussi le dernier du ministre français de la Défense. Un forum devenu, avec les années, ce pour quoi il avait été pensé : un lieu permettant aux différents acteurs de la sécurité en Afrique de trouver des solutions communes innovantes pouvant ensuite être implémentées dans d'autres enceintes, comme à l'ONU ou lors des sommets Afrique-France (Bamako en janvier prochain) et EU-Afrique (fin 2017) " .

### **Lutte contre le terrorisme: l'ONU appelle au renforcement des capacités de riposte des pays africains – CRI online**

Le 06/12/2016

" CHAIRMAN Senegalais Macky Sall et Hervé Ladsous, Secrétaire General adjoint aux opérations de maintien de paix de l'ONU, ont appelé lundi à Dakar au renforcement des capacités de riposte des forces de défense et de sécurité des pays africains pour faire face aux menaces terroristes.

S'exprimant lors de l'ouverture des travaux de la troisième édition du Forum international de Dakar sur la paix et la sécurité en Afrique, CHAIRMAN Sall a affirmé l'impératif de renforcer les capacités de riposte de forces de défense et de sécurité face aux menaces asymétriques, surtout celles liées au terrorisme. (...) Lui emboitant le pas, Hervé Ladsous a relevé qu'il y a un " déficit à rattraper, un déficit quantitatif et un déficit qualitatif " au sein des forces de défense et de sécurité du continent. (...) Hervé Ladsous a préconisé la "consolidation et la modernisation" des systèmes de sécurisation nationaux, en soulignant que les Nations Unies ont une expérience forte à offrir aux pays demandeurs ".

### **3<sup>ème</sup> Forum sur la paix et la sécurité en Afrique : Macky Sall invite les États africains à renforcer les moyens des forces de défense et de sécurité – Le soleil**

Le 06/12/2016

" Macky Sall a dit avoir souhaité que le Forum de Dakar inscrive, à son ordre du jour, la réponse doctrinale et intellectuelle de l'Islam au discours extrémiste. " Il n'y a pas de doute que l'extrémisme n'a aucune place en Islam ; aucune, parce que l'Islam se définit lui-même comme une religion du juste milieu ", a-t-il indiqué. Dans la continuité du monothéisme, a poursuivi CHAIRMAN Sall, " l'Islam fait corps avec la raison ". " Il ne peut s'accommoder d'une paresse intellectuelle qui installe l'obscurantisme et les positions extrêmes ", a dit le chef de l'État.

Jean-Yves Le Drian, ministre français de la Défense, a salué la volonté du président de la République, Macky Sall, de faire de la rencontre de Dakar sur la paix et la sécurité un forum annuel. L'enjeu est clair, il est question d'assurer la pérennité de ce cadre de rencontre unique d'échanges informels sur la paix et la sécurité en Afrique. Cela s'est concrétisé grâce à l'implication des autorités Senegalaises, a-t-il dit.

Selon Jean-Yves Le Drian, ministre français de la Défense, le forum international de Dakar est devenu un lieu d'échanges et de confrontations des visions dans le but de faire avancer la réflexion stratégique concernant la paix et la sécurité sur le continent africain. Grâce au caractère formel et non contraignant, c'est une véritable liberté de parole qui est à l'œuvre. Ce forum est unique dans son genre et il est soucieux non seulement de la maturation et de la réflexion stratégique mais surtout d'orientations dans les prises de décisions, a salué le ministre français de la Défense. "

### **Senegal-France : Un partenariat multi-forme et dynamique – Le soleil**

Le 15/12/2016

En décembre 2016, le Forum de Dakar avait eu pour thème : " L'Afrique face à ses défis sécuritaires : regards croisés pour des solutions efficaces ". A sa clôture, le Forum 2016 a proposé " une réponse doctrinale de l'Islam à l'extrémisme violent ". L'importance du défi sécuritaire a justifié la présence, en grand nombre, des partenaires étrangers à un haut niveau. L'Union européenne a dépêché, à Dakar, son haut représentant pour les Affaires étrangères et la Politique de sécurité, Federica Mogherini, et annoncé que l'Europe envisageait d'ajouter à la formation des armées africaines un volet équipement. Pour leur part, les Nations unies ont envoyé au forum le secrétaire General adjoint chargé des Opérations de maintien de la paix, le Français Hervé Ladsous, qui a annoncé la prochaine montée en puissance du partenariat entre l'ONU et l'UA sur la paix et la sécurité en Afrique ainsi que l'utilisation de drones de surveillance dans le maintien de la paix. Le ministre français de la Défense a, lui, annoncé la mise en place d'une stratégie de cession par son pays des équipements militaires aux armées africaines. La bonne qualité et l'étroitesse des relations de coopération qui existent entre le Senegal et la France ne peuvent qu'en être renforcées.

### **" Le Forum de Dakar est devenu un événement incontournable " Jean -Yves le Drian – Agence de Presse Senegalaise**

Le 06/12/2016

Le Forum international de Dakar est " devenu un événement incontournable " pour la paix et la sécurité sur le continent africain, a estimé mardi le ministre français de la Défense, Jean Yves Le Drian.

" En trois éditions, le Forum de Dakar est devenu un événement incontournable qui mobilise des acteurs de tous horizons. EnHEble, nous réfléchissons, nous nous interrogeons mais surtout nous travaillons à trouver des solutions pour contribuer à davantage de paix et de sécurité sur le continent africain. "

### **Le Drian appelle les États Africains à renforcer leurs armées – Valeurs actuelles**

Le 12/12/2016

" Pendant deux jours (5, 6 décembre), le Forum de Dakar a réuni le gratin de l'élite politique et militaire de l'Afrique de l'Ouest pour évoquer la sécurité du continent. De l'avis de tous, les perspectives ne sont pas enthousiasmantes.

Pour cette troisième édition du forum de Dakar, consacré à la paix et à la sécurité en Afrique, CHAIRMAN Senegalais Macky Sall a vu les choses en grand. S'il y a trois ans, le forum de Dakar était largement piloté par le ministre français de la Défense Jean-Yves Le Drian, cette édition a été marquée par le renouveau. Et par une implication plus grande des autorités Senegalaises. Outre Jean-Yves Le Drian, parmi les hautes personnalités présentes, Federica Mogherini, chef de la diplomatie européenne "

### **Forum international sur la sécurité : une présence remarquable des experts et spécialistes Senegalais – Dakaractu**

Le 05/12/2016

" Les allocutions de la cérémonie d'ouverture ont été d'une très grande qualité, jurant avec des discours plats auxquels ce genre d'événement nous avaient habitués. Le décor a été vite planté par Hervé Ladsous, représentant le SG de l'Onu et patron des opérations de maintien de la paix. Selon le diplomate onusien, nos pays doivent se résoudre à prendre le taureau de la sécurité par les cornes en investissant massivement dans ce secteur. Sans quoi, il ne pourrait y avoir de système de sécurité viable en Afrique. Miser sur la technologie, instaurer une véritable coopération régionale et sous régionale, changer de paradigme sur le renseignement sont les seuls gages d'une bonne politique de sécurité ".

### **Afrique: Forum de Dakar sur la paix et la sécurité sur le continent - Que peut-on en attendre? – AllAfrica**

Le 05/12/2016

Des sommets de chefs d'État sur la sécurité, des rencontres de spécialistes sur la sécurité, il y en a eu à profusion, mais les rencontres sur la sécurité qui réunissent chefs d'État, militaires, experts, chercheurs et responsables politiques et membres de la société civile, ne sont pas courantes.

C'est en cela que le forum de Dakar pourrait être considéré comme la pièce manquante pour mettre en place une véritable stratégie de lutte contre le terrorisme.

### **Mankeur Ndiaye : " Il est normal que le Senegal occupe des positions fortes au sein de l'UA " – Jeune Afrique**

Le 19/12/2016

Mankeur Ndiaye : " Nous souhaitons prolonger les discussions que nous avons eues lors des deux premiers forums, en 2014 et 2015. Nous allons mettre l'accent sur les facteurs de radicalisation en Afrique, sur la problématique de la jeunesse et sur la réponse doctrinale à apporter aux thèses terroristes.

Il est extrêmement important que ce combat contre le terrorisme puisse être porté par les intellectuels musulmans, pour montrer que l'Islam est une religion de paix et de tolérance. Pour cette troisième édition, nous allons aussi mettre en avant une institution importante que nous venons de créer et qui est rattachée à la primature : le Centre des hautes études de défense et de sécurité "

### **Les institutions religieuses, rempart à la radicalisation ? – Huffington post Maghreb**

Le 07/12/2016

" La réponse de l'Islam face au terrorisme et la radicalisation était au cœur de la troisième édition du Forum international de Dakar sur la paix et la sécurité en Afrique qui s'est tenu les 5 et 6 décembre au Senegal. Placée sous le thème "L'Afrique face à ses défis sécuritaires", la réunion a rassemblée des représentants de plusieurs pays, dont le Maroc qui a mis en avant ses initiatives en matière de lutte contre l'extrémisme religieux



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# A WORD FROM THE PARTNERS



**SHIELD AFRICA**  
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General (ret) Patrick COLAS des FRANCS  
*Chief Executive Officer*

The DAKAR FORUM is for my company that works in Africa an important opportunity to meet some great decisions makers, experts and partners, passionate about this continent with immense potential. The Forum organization adds to appealing conferences many times of BtoB and discussions which allow us to establish and maintain these contacts. The 2016 Forum was, like the 2015 previous one, a success.



Mr Ibra Birane WANE  
*Regional Representative for Africa*

Our participation to the Dakar Forum was a very enriching experience. It is allowed to say this third edition was the one of Maturity! Indeed the participation of several Heads of State and of Government to the same plenary panel constituted a privileged moment. Discussions were dense and very informative on the issues of safety and security. Besides the Heads of State, the level of participation was of a very high quality. The presence of very strong delegations from several countries of all continents, particularly from Africa and from countries subjected to terrorist threats and attacks, had led to a better awareness regarding issues raised. The framework for holding these meetings was appropriate and the way the Forum's activities were organised was impeccable.

As regards the meetings with the various personalities who were present, all conditions for a great success were positively met: the conveyance of participants in groups, the coffee breaks in dedicated areas, the meals in large rooms with the buffet formula ... were so many opportunities for interaction between the participants, in addition to private VIP lounges reserved for certain categories of participants and which allowed free networking.

Finally, the Forum was a great opportunity for the Company to retrieve and to consolidate relationships and it additionally gave to the Company an excellent visibility as well as to other highly reputed sponsors.



PARTENAIRE DE VOS PROJETS

Paul-Éric JUIN  
*Deputy Director Maritime Safety and Security*

OCEA, French shipyard, specialized in design, shipbuilding and support to aluminum vessels up to 85 meters, is one of the major partners and suppliers recognized in the countries of the Gulf of Guinea for the development of their maritime security means.

As such, and not long after the delivery of the Offshore Patrol Vessel "FOULADOU" of 60 meters to the Senegalese Navy, OCEA considered important to participate to the Dakar Forum about Peace and Security in Africa, and chose of a maximum visibility by exposing during this event.

This not-to-be-missed event allowed to maintain the relationship with numerous customers, and to make new contacts with other personalities related to our activity.

Our presence allowed to confirm our leadership position in the supply to African countries of high-performance solutions, optimizing greenhouse gas emissions, and inexpensive solutions to the operation, in order to ensure the administration, the economic development and the security of their maritime territory.

We also wish to thank the organisers for their involvement of every moment, which contributed to the success of this Forum.



FOULADOU - OCEA OPV 190 ©OCEA



The third Dakar Forum on Peace and Security in Africa confirmed the ability of this event to bring together the stakeholders in African security and to offer a unique opportunity for high-level international discussion.

This year the Forum assembled not just the most senior African authorities but also a number of exceptionally high-level participants including Frederica Mogherini, the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Hervé Ladsous, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Peace-Keeping Operations, the French Minister of Defence, and representatives from States such as Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Japan, South Korea and China – including Xu Jinghu, the Special Representative of the Chinese Government on African Affairs.

The plenary session looked at the challenges confronting Africa in the light of violent extremism and radicalisation problems, while the workshops enabled discussion of the security challenges facing all our countries. The discussions raised particularly interesting viewpoints and allowed participants to move together towards solutions that are worth exploring to help Africa.

The large French parliamentary delegation was extremely involved in the discussions and also contributed to the success of the Forum. The eminence of Forum participants offers a clear indication of the strategic nature of the challenges involved.



Guy SIDOS  
*Chairman and CEO*

The VICAT Group has been established in Africa for over 20 years. Through its cement factories and industrial installations, it contributes to the enhancement of resources and to providing employment in Senegal, Mali, Mauritania and Egypt. The demographic and economic growth of the continent is generating a new urban revolution with a huge need for accessible housing and solid infrastructure. These conditions are crucial for the economic development, as well as for the political and social stability of the countries. VICAT contributes towards this need with the development of materials and by providing constructive solutions for Africa which meet the standards of sustainable construction and the preservation of the environment.

The goal of VICAT is to be a partner of African decision makers and to build together the solutions required to meet the challenges that the continent is facing. Peace and security are part of these key challenges and that is why VICAT has been actively involved in the Dakar Forum since its inception. Without economic prosperity there can be no peace and security. Without peace and security there can be no economic prosperity. The debates that we had during the 4th Dakar Forum went in this direction and in my opinion offer great promise for the future.



Olivier PIEPSZ  
*Senior Vice President Africa & Latin America*

LT. Gen. Olivier TRAMOND  
*Military Adviser*

Safran, a founding member of the Dakar club, participated as partner at the third edition of the Dakar forum. This event, organised by Senegal and CEIS, is a unique opportunity for a leading Defence and Security company like Safran to be put in contact with key African companies and decision makers, French authorities and multinational organizations such as the EU, the AU and the UN.

This year's proposed theme, "Africa meets its security challenges: viewpoints for efficient solutions", enabled the participants to identify the needs of the continent in terms of security and defence solutions. The different workshops, which involved very high level: speakers, and the quality of the discussions have also allowed the different actors (analysts, experts or local stakeholders), to approach in-depth various topics with rich and original approaches.

In response to the threats and risks highlighted during the forum, the SAFRAN Group proposes solutions combining high technology, pragmatism and operational efficiency such as optronic equipment, which are the heart of intelligence systems, the UAV "Patroller" which was recently acquired by the French army, a regional system of border control for land and maritime areas as well as biometric systems which guarantee the security of States through secured identity bases.

For its third edition, the Dakar Forum, which Safran fully supports, has reached a new level of maturity, in regards of the quality the participants and the subjects tackled during the discussions. The Dakar Forum is now an unavoidable event which enables to build collectively new solutions for a continent which at the same time challenges by its menaces and trumpcards: "No development or democracy without security", was the motto that guided all debates.



Arnaud DESSENNE  
*Chief executive officer*

ERYS GROUP is very pleased to have been a partner of the 3rd International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa.

This edition has been particularly rich, in terms of both the quality of the speakers and the interventions, as well as the themes and issues treated.

We noted that real efforts to upgrade the sovereign security forces were being undertaken by several countries and that a genuine desire for regional co-operation to respond to numerous crises and conflicts was in development.

As a Defence and Security Services Company, ERYs GROUP has been able to present to a large number of institutional, governmental and private actors its expertise in the field of assistance to the Security Sector Reform, training and forces mentoring, corporate security consulting and protection of individuals. Contacts have been made with decision-makers, prescribers and partners, discussions are now launched and we consider that our objective has been achieved. We will therefore be very happy to be able to attend the next call of this major event.



Airbus participates to the Forum of Dakar since its first edition. It is with enthusiasm that we agreed to be partner of the following editions, because this Forum represents a special opportunity for the activities of our group in Africa.

This is indeed the only high-level forum that allows talking about the defense and security topic while offering a privileged access to the highest authorities. Airbus's leaders have the opportunity to discuss with the Heads of state, Ministers and Chiefs of staff of the countries in the region and their interlocutors in France.

This special dialogue, which gathers in a single place the actors of Africa's security and defense, allows to have a thorough vision of the stakes and to build collectively the answers to today's multiple security challenges in the Sahel-Saharan strip.

Beyond the Forum of Dakar itself, its existence facilitated the creation of regional networks to pursue and deepen the dialogue with our partners in Africa and in France. These networks are perpetuated today and have been gradually amplified during each edition.

The Forum of Dakar is undeniably an essential tool for a group such as Airbus in the field of defense and security, for which the African continent holds an increasingly important place in terms of development, not only in these areas but also for its other target activities (for example: commercial aviation, civil and semi-public helicopters, satellites and application bound,...).



With an established presence going back more than 80 years and a position as Africa's No. 1 oil major, Total is supporting the continent's sustainable energy transition. Active across the energy development and marketing chain, it employs 10,000 people in 44 countries. Africa accounts for 30% of Total's oil and gas production. The Group serves some 2 million customers each day at its 4,200 service stations and is also active in solar energy through its affiliate SunPower, whose assets include two power plants in South Africa. Total also deploys innovative solutions in Africa, such as Awango by Total solar lamps (6 million people have benefited from the program to date) for access to energy and money transfer services and mobile payment in the area of digital technology. It also deploys corporate philanthropy initiatives and community outreach programs to support local economic growth, employment, public health and access to education on the continent.



Since the creation of SOFRECAP, its leader and its teams are passionately committed to Africa. This passion justifies our permanent will to be physically present on African soil, through our locations, our actions and investments.

Since we showed the willingness, the SOFRECAP has in fact participated to this third edition of the Forum of Dakar.

We could appreciate throughout this forum, the high level of confidence shown by a large number of government officials and their commitment to find solutions to the crucial security challenges that the Africa of tomorrow is facing.

The participants' number and quality testify of the implication of the set of concerned countries, and thus the success of this third edition. We would particularly like to congratulate the organizers of this Forum for the seriousness and the availability they showed during these three days.



This third edition of the Dakar International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa was once again a real success. It reaffirms the relevance and importance of a strategic dialogue between the private and state actors that are working towards the development and security of the African continent.

The Imprimerie Nationale Group is delighted to have contributed to the success of this forum, and was thus able to renew its support to the African states.

The variety of themes provided an exhaustive overview of the situation of the continent's defense-security continuum, in particular the issues related to the security of identities, which clearly emerges as one of the cornerstones of security policies.

The presence of numerous political and military authorities contributed to making this edition a real success, which the Imprimerie Nationale Group was very pleased to be a part of once again.

This major event is the result of a remarkable work and the Imprimerie Nationale Group would like to praise Senegal for its leading role in organizing and facilitating this Forum.



Nicolas Arpagian

*Director of Strategy and Public Affairs, Orange Cyberdefence*

Security: an essential condition for the digital transformation

The digital economics currently under construction in Africa has a strong development potential. The meetings with decision-makers during the 2016 edition of the International Fair of Dakar confirmed the awareness of the necessity to protect the essential assets of the administrations, companies and individuals. The national legal frameworks include more and more of personal data protection and the necessity to preserve the integrity of the information systems. The discussions with the private and public sector managers from the African continent who were in attendance at the forum's sessions testify the growing awareness of the cyber security sector in their development strategies. Orange's experience as a natural partner of the digital transformation allowed to respond to a great amount of technical and operational demands on the terms of a successful digital deployment. These opportunities to exchange views and share experiences are very useful to meet the clients' expectations and necessities in a way that is always more reactive.



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# SPEAKERS' WHO'S WHO

## **SANUSI IMRAN ABDULLAHI**

**Executive Secretary of the Lake Chad Basin Commission**

After earning his degree in civil engineering in 1982 from Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria, Nigeria, Sanusi Imran Abdullahi completed an MSc in Water, Sanitation and Health Engineering at the University of Leeds, with a focus on tropical public health. He then held various positions with the Hadejia-Jama'are River Basin Development Authority, first as the Head of the Anti-Corruption Unit and then as the Chief Executive Officer. Since 10 May 2011, he has served as the Executive Secretary of the Lake Chad Basin Commission in addition to fulfilling his duties as Head of Mission of the Multinational Joint Task Force, a position he has occupied since 11 June 2015.

## **CYRIAQUE AGNEKETHOM**

**Director of Peacekeeping and Regional Security, ECOWAS**

Doctor of political science, Cyriaque Pawoumotom Agnekethom has served as the Director of Peacekeeping and Regional Security for ECOWAS since 2014. Previous to that, he was the Head of the ECOWAS Commission Small Arms Unit. Before joining the organisation, he taught at Université de Lomé and the Institut Diplomatique des Relations Internationales in Ouagadougou.

## **ABIODUN ALAO**

**Professor of African Studies with the School of Global Affairs at King's College London**

Dr. Abiodun Alao is a professor of African studies at the School of Global Affairs of King's College London. He has authored several publications on security issues in Africa, including *Natural Resources and Conflict in Africa: The Tragedy of Endowment*, *Brothers at War: Dissidence and Rebellion in Southern Africa*, and *African Conflicts: The Future without the Cold War*. Dr. Alao's more recent work examines religious radicalisation and political violence in Africa.

## **Gioma ALZARZOUR**

**Former ambassador and minister, Professor at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Libya**

Gioma Alzarzour is a professor at the École des Études Stratégiques of the Academy of Graduate Studies in Tripoli. He is also the Head of the Department of Scientific Affairs

at the Institut des Études Diplomatiques. He was previously the Director of the Institute as well as the Head of the Political Science Department of the University of Tripoli. He also served as the Director of the European/Arab/African Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Libya.

## **FERNAND AMOUSSOU**

**Directeur de l'Institut pour la Sécurité en Afrique – Bénin**

A retired general officer, Fernand Amoussou served for nearly 35 years in the Benin military. In addition to holding several operational positions, he was the Director of Planning and Military Cooperation for the Benin Ministry of Defence (1995-1997). He has also held high-ranking command positions such as the Chief of Land Staff (1997-2000) and the Chief of the General Staff of the Benin Armed Forces (2000-2005). He was also the Force Commander of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (2006-2010).

He played a major role in strengthening the joint security mechanisms for ECOWAS and in forming its standby force. He regularly speaks in centres, universities and schools that explore discussions on Africa. Since 2015, he has directed the Institute for Security in Africa (ISA), which takes on geopolitical and strategic issues across the continent while also serving as a centre of expertise and training for officials and key players in the field of security. In addition, he is the author of *"Vaincre l'insécurité en Afrique: défis et stratégies"*, published in Editions Economica, based in Paris.

## **MAHAMAT SALEH ANNADIF**

**Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General (SRSG) for Mali, Head of MINUSMA for the United Nations**

Mahamat Saleh Annadif, originally from Chad, is currently serving as the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General (SRSG) for Mali as well as the Head of MINUSMA. He previously served as the African Union Special Representative for Somalia, and led the AMISOM mission from 1 November 2012 to 2 July 2014. He was also the Head of the African Union Liaison Office to the European Union from May 2006 to March 2010. From 1997 to 2003, he held various positions in the Department of Foreign Affairs for Chad.

## **ALAIN ANTIL**

**Head of the Sub-Saharan Africa Program of the French Institute for International Relations (IFRI)**

Alain Antil has headed the Sub-Saharan Africa Program at Ifri since December 2007. He earned a PhD in political geography from the University of Rouen. He has also worked as a research associate with the Laboratoire d'Études du Développement des Régions Arides and IRIS, and has collaborated with the International Crisis Group. In 2012, he coedited a CNRS publication on relations between the Maghreb and sub-Saharan Africa. His work focuses primarily on Mauritania and security issues in the Sahel.

## **NICOLAS ARPAGIAN**

**Director of Strategy and Public Affairs for Orange Cyberdefense, France**

Nicolas Arpagian is the Director of Strategy and Public Affairs for Orange Cyberdefense. He has authored nearly a dozen publications exploring the issues and challenges of digital security. He is also the Scientific Director of the "Cyber Security" cycle at the Institut National des Hautes Etudes de la Sécurité et de la Justice (INHESJ), in addition to lecturing at the École Nationale Supérieure de la Police (ENSP).

## **NIAGALE BAGAYOKO**

**Researcher with the African Security Sector Network (ASSN)**

Niagalé Bagayoko taught at the Paris Institute of Political Studies (Sciences Po) in Paris, where she had previously earned her PhD in political science, and worked as a researcher with the Institute for Development Research (IRD) and the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Sussex. She also headed the Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding Program at the International Organisation of La Francophonie (OIF). Today, she is a senior expert to the African Security Sector Network (ASSN), where she oversees the African Societal Analysis (ASA) think tank.

## **DANIEL BEKELE MULUGETA**

**Senior Director for Africa Advocacy – Human Rights Watch**

Daniel Bekele is a Senior Director for Africa Advocacy at Human Rights Watch where he previously served as the Executive Director for





the Africa Division since 2011. Prior to joining Human Rights Watch, he was the Manager for Policy Research and Advocacy at Action Aid Ethiopia's office. He also practiced law as an Attorney and Consultant in Ethiopia and he was the Director and Secretary of the board for United Insurance Company.

#### **JEAN-DANIEL BIELER**

**Ambassador- The Swiss Federal department of foreign affairs**

Jean-Daniel Bieler, former head of mission in Kinshasa, is a Special Adviser for the Central Africa region and for the Lake Tchad Basin. From 1994, he was Commissioner for the Conferences on the protection of war victims, then in 1996, Substitute of the International Community's High Representative in Sarajevo for the humanitarian affairs and refugees. In 1998 he was appointed Ambassador in Kinshasa, then in 2002 Ambassador of Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama.

#### **RIDHA BOUABID**

**Ambassador, Tunisia**

Having directed the Peace and Security Division of the International Organisation of La Francophonie (OIF) from 2005 to 2010, Ridha Bouabid served as the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the OIF to the United Nations and to other international organisations in Geneva from November 2010 to November 2016.

From 1995 to 2005, he was the first permanent representative of OIF to the United Nations in New York, also undertaking a liaison mission with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Washington.

Ridha Bouabid began his diplomatic career in 1979 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Tunisia, where he filled several functions within the General Directorate of International Organisations and Conferences, the Minister's office, the President's office, the Permanent Mission of Tunisia to the United Nations in New York, and the Tunisian Embassy in France.

He returned to OIF in 1990 as Advisor to the Office of the Secretary-General responsible for foreign relations and cooperation with international organisations.

Although he made his career as a diplomat, he is a lawyer by training. He studied at the Faculty of Law, Political Science and Economics of Tunis, where he earned his law degree in addition to a Professional Lawyer's Certificate.

tion to a Professional Lawyer's Certificate.

#### **PIERRE BUYOYA**

**African Union High Representative for Mali and the Sahel**

In 1994, Pierre Buyoya, backed by the army, overthrew the fourth president of the Third Republic of Burundi and returned to power in 1996. Under the aegis of Nelson Mandela, he signed the Arusha Accords on 28 August 2000 to bring peace to Burundi. He is a member of the Africa Forum, and in 2009, he became a member of the African Union High-Level Panel for Sudan as well as the OIF Special Envoy for the Central African Republic. From May to September 2010, Pierre Buyoya served as the President of the OIF High-Level Panel on Conflict and Crisis Prevention. On 25 October 2012, he was appointed African Union High Representative for Mali and the Sahel to help resolve the crisis in Mali.

#### **BOUBACAR CAMARA**

**Chairman of the Board of Directors for SOCOSIM in Senegal**

Boubacar Camara graduated from the Customs Section of the National School of Administration (ENA). He is also a certified maritime-shipment expert. In 2005, he graduated from Université Pierre Mendès France in Grenoble, where he earned his doctorate in law. He is also a graduate of the École de Formation du Barreau in Paris, where he earned a Professional Lawyer's Certificate (CAPA) in October 2008.

#### **ABDOULLAH CISSE**

**Professor, Lawyer at Cabinet Carapaces Stratégies & Conformités**

Abdoullah Cissé is a full university professor of law. As an expert in cyber law and cyber security, he coordinated the efforts by ECOWAS and the African Union to harmonise cyber legislation. A lawyer with the Senegalese Bar Association, he is a founding member of the expert organisation Cabinet Carapaces Stratégies & Conformités and the Institut de Compétences - Futurs Choisis. Abdoullah Cissé is also a full member of the Senegal Academy of Science and Technology (ANSTS) and an associate member of the International Academy of Comparative Law. He also directed CODESRIA, an institute for democratic governance in Africa, during the

2015 and 2016 sessions on cyber security, democratic governance and sovereignty for African states.

#### **General BRUNO CLEMENT-BOLLÉE**

**Vice-President of Sovereign Global France**

General Bruno Clément-Bollée served as Commander of the French armed forces in Côte d'Ivoire for Operation Licorne. He was Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Department of Security and Defence Cooperation (DCSD). He worked on a number of files related to Security Sector Reform (SSR) and the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) process. Most notably, he was the DDR process advisor for Côte d'Ivoire. Since 2016, he has been Vice-President of Sovereign Global France, where he is responsible for RSS, DDR, civil services and protection programs.

#### **PATRICIA DANZI**

**Regional Director for Africa, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)**

Patricia Danzi has been serving with the International Committee of the Red Cross since 1996, as a Delegate in the Balkans (Bosnia, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo), Peru, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Angola, as well as a Deputy Head of Operations for the Horn of Africa and as Political Advisor to the Director of Operations before undertaking her position as Head of Operations for Americas from November 2008 until April 2015. Since May 2015, she is the Regional Director for Africa.

#### **VICE ADMIRAL**

**HERVÉ DE BONNAVENTURE**

**Deputy Director General of the Directorate General for International Relations and Strategy of the French Ministry of Defence**

Vice Admiral Hervé de Bonnaventure is the Director General of the Directorate General for International Relations and Strategy (DGRIS). He is also the Defence Coordinator responsible for the security and safety of maritime areas for all of the Ministry of Defence. Prior to this, he served as the Navy Advisor to the Office of the Defence Minister, Commander of the Naval Air Force, and the Head of the Joint Staff Employment Division of the Armed Forces.



**HERMAN DEPARICE-OKOMBA**  
**Executive Director of the Centre**  
**for the Prevention of Radicalisation**  
**Leading to Violence, Canada**

A political scientist, Dr. Herman Deparice-Okomba is a recognized expert of intercultural relations, radicalisation, terrorism, discrimination and community-based policing. Before his appointment to the CPRLV in 2015, he worked on social issues (racial and social profiling, community outreach, crime prevention, etc.) at the Montréal Police Department for ten years. He is currently lecturing at several universities on subjects related to terrorism and emergency management.

**SAÏD DJINNIT**  
**Special Envoy of the United Nations**  
**Secretary-General for the Great Lakes**  
**Region**

Saïd Djinnit was appointed the first African Union commissioner for peace and security after having held various positions in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), most notably that of the Under Secretary General for Political Affairs. In 2008, he was named Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA). He was also the Senior Representative of the Secretary General for Nigeria, providing support in the fight against Boko Haram. Saïd Djinnit currently serves as the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary General for the Great Lakes Region.

**ABDELASIEH EL DIFRAOUI**  
**Researcher with the CANDID Foundation**  
**in Berlin**

With a PhD from Sciences Po, Abdelasieh El Difraoui is an expert in the international jihadist movement. His dissertation was published in 2013 as an acclaimed book, *The Jihad of Images – Al-Qaeda's Prophecy of Martyrdom*. He has received numerous international awards for his reportages and documentaries, including *The Siege of Baghdad*, which he directed, and *Tahrir 2011*, which he coproduced. He was a foreign policy advisor to the German government, and is currently a senior fellow of the Institute for Media and Communication Policy in Berlin. Much of his work focuses on the role of the media during the Arab Spring.

**FREDERIC ENCEL**  
**Researcher and Professor at the Paris**  
**Institute of Political Science (Sciences Po)**

With a PhD in geopolitics and an Authorisation to Supervise Research (HDR), Frédéric Encel is a university lecturer at Sciences Po in Paris and a seminar director with the French

Institute of Geopolitics (IFG). He was also awarded the 2015 Grand Prize by the Geographical Society. In June 2016, he created the international meetings on geopolitics held in Trouville sur Mer. Frédéric Encel was knighted under the French National Order of Merit. He is also a member of the Editorial Board for the journal *Hérodote*.

**COMFORT ERO**  
**Crisis Group's Africa Program Director –**  
**Crisis Group (ICG)**

As Crisis Group's Africa Program Director, Comfort Ero oversees the organisation's work in West, Central, Southern and Horn of Africa. She first joined the organisation in 2001 as West Africa Project Director, before serving for three years as the Political Affairs Officer and Policy Advisor to the Special Representative of the Secretary General in Liberia.

Prior to Crisis Group, she was Deputy Director of the Africa Program at the International Center for Transitional Justice, Research Fellow at the Conflict, Security and Development Group at King's College, and a Research Associate for the International Institute for Strategic Studies. Her areas of expertise include conflict prevention, management and resolution, mediation, peacekeeping, transitional justice, and Africa's politics and international relations.

**ZIYAD FARROUH**  
**University Lecturer and Associate Director**  
**of the Department of French-language**  
**Islamic Studies at al-Azhar University in**  
**Egypt**

With a PhD in Islamic law from the École Pratique des Hautes Études (EPHE) in Paris, Ziyad Farrouh is a lecturer at al-Azhar University in Cairo. In 2002, he graduated from the Department of French language Islamic Studies at al-Azhar University and began working as a research assistant in the Department in 2004.

**MARIA CRISTINA FONTES LIMA**  
**Former Minister of Justice and Home**  
**Affairs, and of State Reform and National**  
**Defence of Cape Verde**

She earned her advanced degree in law, in January 1981, from Universidade Clássica de Lisboa, Portugal. In the late 90's she earned a Master degree in Public Administration from Southern Illinois University at Carbondale at USA. She also followed different training or executive courses on Communication in public policies, International negotiations, Change Management, Implementation and Deliverology at the World Bank, Harvard Kennedy School and Harvard School of Public Health, among others.

In the 80s, she worked, as a Legal Counselor, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for more than a decade as Head of the Legal Affairs department, was a member of the Parliament in the early 90's, and worked as Legal and Administration Consultant in Plan International in Lomé, Togo. She served in three last Governments of Cabo Verde, assuming successively the following portfolios: Minister of Justice and Home Affairs (2001–2006); Minister of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the State Reform and National Defense and Minister of State Reform and National Defense (2006–2011); Deputy to the Prime Minister and Minister of Health (2011– March 2016).

She participated actively in her country democratic transition in the 90's. Furthermore, in the context of the country transition from less developed to medium income status in 2008, in the different areas she headed, she led major public reforms with real impact on the country transformation, advancement and modernization.

**VICE ADMIRAL MICHAEL FRANKEN**  
**Deputy Commander for the United States**  
**Africa Command Military Operations**

Vice Admiral Michael Franken is the Deputy Commander for military operations of the U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM). Prior to this, he was Special Assistant to the Director of the Navy Staff, Commander of the Combined Joint Task Force for the Horn of Africa (CJTF-HoA) in Djibouti, and Vice Director of the Strategy, Plans and Policy Office (J5) at U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM).

**ALAIN GACHET**  
**President of RTI Exploration**

Alain Gachet is a mining engineer and the founder and owner of Radar Technologies International. He is also an international expert for the United Nations. He is particularly well-known for devising an innovative system called WATEX (water exploration), which is used to detect water stored in aquifers deep underground. In France, he was recognized for his work with the honour of being received into the Légion d'Honneur. In 2016, NASA and the Space Foundation elected Alain Gachet as a prestigious member of the Hall of Fame for his scientific innovation, the WATEX Programme, which has been credited for saving more than one million lives in conflict zones since 2004.

**LOUIS GAUTIER**  
**Secretary-General of National Defence**  
**and Security for France**

A doctor of political science and graduate of Sciences Po and the National School of Administration (ENA), Louis Gautier worked as a



lecturer at the Court of Auditors from 2002 to 2014. Since October 2014, he has served as Secretary-General of National Defence and Security for the Prime Minister. He was also an advisor and Deputy Director of the Office of the Defence Minister from 1991 to 1993. He then went on to serve as the Defence Advisor to the Prime Minister from 1997 to 2002.

**General BABACAR GAYE**  
**Former United Nations special representative for the Central African Republic**

As the former chief of general staff of his nation's armed forces, General Babacar Gaye was the United Nations Special Representative and Head of MINUSCA. Between 2010 and 2013, he was the Military Advisor for Peacekeeping Operations to Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in New York.

**JEAN-HERVE JEZEQUEL**  
**Deputy Project Director for West Africa at International Crisis Group (ICG)**

Jean-Hervé Jézéquel is the Deputy Project Director for West Africa. He first worked for ICG in 2003 as a consultant in Guinea, before joining the organisation as a senior analyst for the Sahel region in March 2013. Jean-Hervé has also worked for Médecins Sans Frontières as a field coordinator in Liberia, a researcher on West Africa, and as a research director. He has conducted studies on post-conflict situations (DRC, Liberia) and on humanitarian interventions in complex crises (Ethiopia, Niger, Guinea). He previously worked as an assistant professor at the University of Bordeaux and taught courses in History and African Studies at Emory University in Atlanta. After studying at Université Panthéon-Sorbonne, he earned a master's in political science, sociology and history from Sciences Po in Paris. He completed his PhD in history and African studies at the École des Hautes Études en Science Sociales.

**ABDOUL AZIZ KEBE**  
**Head of the "Islam, Sociétés en Mutation" research centre at Université Cheikh Anta Diop (UCAD) in Senegal**

Abdoul Aziz Kébé is a professor of Islamic studies at the Arabic Department of Université Cheikh Anta Diop in Dakar. He also sits on the Scientific Committee of the ETHOS doctoral school, where he runs a laboratory called "Islam - sociétés en mutation." He also served as President of the Scientific Committee of the Ulema-Ummah conference held in 2011 and as a member of the Planning Committee for the Mohammed VI Foundation for Ulema in Morocco and Africa in 2015.

**RACHEL KIDDELL-MONROE**  
**Member of the Board of Directors, MSF**

Rachel Kiddell-Monroe has been an elected member of the Médecins Sans Frontières International Board of Directors since 2013. The MSF International Board is a working board providing oversight and guidance for the entire MSF movement. Ms Kiddell-Monroe has been head of mission for MSF in various conflict settings on the African continent throughout the 1990s, notably in Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo from 1993 to 1997. She also spent four years in Latin America heading a regional humanitarian affairs initiative for MSF.

Between assignments, Rachel has taken on a variety of programme, advocacy and policy roles with MSF, including Director of the Access to Medicines Campaign in Canada from 2003 to 2007.

**FRANCIS KPATINDÉ**  
**Journalist and University Lecturer at the Paris Institute of Political Studies (Sciences Po)**

With a graduate degree in international law, Francis Kpatindé is a journalist and university lecturer at Sciences Po in Paris. Former editor in chief of the weekly paper *Jeune Afrique*, he also served as the Spokesperson of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Geneva and then in West Africa.

**SAMIA LADGHAM**  
**Africa Section Chief in the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)**

A lawyer by training, and with 15 years of experience in counter-terrorism, Samia Ladgham is Chief of the Africa Section in the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) in New York. She has also coordinated various CTED projects on the financing of terrorism.

**General LAMINE Cissé**  
**President of the Partners West Africa (PWA) Board of Directors**

General Lamine Cissé is a general officer and graduate of French and American military schools. In Senegal, he served as the Inspector General of the Armed Forces and Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces. After retiring from the military, he became Minister of the Interior. Internationally, he served as the Special Representative to the Secretary-General for the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA). General Cissé is a member of DCAF's International Security Sector Advisory Team (ISSAT) and the African Security Sector Network (ASSN).

**TOBY LANZER**  
**United Nations Assistant Secretary-General and Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sahel**

Toby Lanzer has served as the United Nations Assistant Secretary-General and Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sahel since July 2015. Since joining the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1992, Tony Lanzer has held various positions within the UN system, including Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the UN mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), Humanitarian Coordinator for Darfur, and UNDP Resident Representative in the Central African Republic (CAR).

**VINCENT LARNICOL**  
**Vice-President for Africa at Airbus Group (formerly EADS)**

After earning his degree in International Affairs, Vincent Larnicol joined the Nissso Iwai Corporation, first in Tokyo and then in Paris, from 1994 to 1997 in order to work on energy projects. In 2005, he became the Delegate General for EADS International in Libya. In 2009, he was appointed President of EADS Japan. Two years later, he became the Vice-President for the Group's private aviation and executive activities. Then in 2016, he was appointed as the Airbus Group's vice-president for Africa. Vincent Larnicol is also a movie producer and a co-founder of Artwide, an online art trading platform.

**ABDOULAYE MAIGA**  
**Analyst with the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) of the African Union**

Dr. Abdoulaye Maïga is an analyst with the Alert and Prevention Unit of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) of the African Union. He has a PhD in international defence from Jean Moulin University in Lyon. As the Chief of the Gendarmerie, he held various security service positions in Mali, including with the Ministry of Internal Security and Civil Protection of Mali. He was also brought in as a legal expert in charge of reforming the Congolese National Police, as part of the United Nations Stabilisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**RAWANE MBAYE**  
**President and professor at the Centre d'Études, de Recherches et de Formation sur l'Islam in Dakar, Senegal**  
**Full Professor for various universities (ER).**

With a PhD in the history of Islamic thought, Rawane Mbaye has taught at Université

Cheikh Anta Diop in Dakar for 40 years. He has supervised nearly 30 doctoral theses at the university, which focus mainly on Arabic culture and literature as well as Islamic law. He is also a member of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy, and served 15 years as President of the UNESCO International Scientific Committee in Paris for the drafting of a publication on the different aspects of Islamic culture.

#### **THOMAS MANDRUP**

##### **Researcher with the Royal Danish Defence College**

Thomas Mandrup is an associate professor at the Royal Danish Defence College Institute of Strategy. His fields of research focus on Africa and include security governance, regional security, hybrid warfare, new types of conflict, and the SADC. He has also worked specifically on issues relating to the privatisation of conflict, non-State actors, and asymmetric strategies and intervention.

#### **SERGE MICHAILOF**

##### **Researcher with the French Institute for International and Strategic Affairs (IRIS)**

Currently an associate researcher with IRIS, as well as consultant and advisor to various governments, Serge Michailof taught for nearly ten years at Sciences Po and Université Panthéon-Sorbonne. In 2015, he published "Africanistan - L'Afrique en crise va-t-elle se retrouver dans nos banlieues?". From 1993 to 2001, he was the senior advisor to one of the operations directors of the World Bank. Then later, from 2001 to 2005, he served as Senior Advisor to the Executive Director of Operations at Agence Française de Développement (AFD). He is currently a director of the French Council of Investors in Africa (CIAN) and of the Research and Technological Exchange Group (GRET).

#### **SAÏD MOUFTI**

##### **Research Director at the Royal Institute for Strategic Studies of Morocco**

With a PhD in international economic relations, Saïd Moufti began his career in 2000 at the Ministry of Economic and General Affairs. He then joined the Ministry of Economy and Finance in 2001, where he headed the division of the Department of Economic Studies and Financial Forecasts overseeing the deve-

lopment of the international economic environment. In September 2008, he joined the Royal Institute for Strategic Studies as the lead researcher. Since April 2010, he has held the position of Research Director of the Institute, coordinating its research on global competitiveness and Moroccan foreign relations.

#### **JEAN-LOUIS MOULOT**

##### **Assistant Director for the Office of the President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire**

Jean-Louis Moulot earned a master's in regional planning and local development from Université Laval in Québec. He began his career at the Bureau National d'Études Techniques et de Développement (BNETD) before continuing on to the Ministry of Planning, the Prime Minister's office, and finally the Ministry of Construction. He currently holds the position of Assistant Director for the Office of the President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. He is also an acting deputy for Grand-Bassam and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Vice-President of the Sud-Comoé Regional Council.

#### **NAJIM EL HADJ MOHAMED**

##### **Permanent Secretary of the G5 Sahel**

Najim Elhadj Mohamed is a socio-economist and development expert. He has accumulated nearly 30 years of experience in public administration, focusing primarily on economic and social development planning and, more specifically, on decentralised development management. He was the Permanent Secretary Coordinator of Poverty Reduction Strategy at the Prime Minister's Office, Secretary General of the Food Safety Authority at the Office of the President of the Republic of Niger, and the Executive Secretary of Development and Security for Niger Sahel-Saharan regions.

#### **BABACAR NDIAYE**

##### **Former president of the African Development Bank, Senegal**

Babacar Ndiaye is a graduate of the Toulouse Business School, Sciences Po in Paris, and the Centre d'Études Bancaires et Financières de la Caisse Centrale de Coopération (France). He is the Ambassador at large and the Ambassador Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Senegal. In 1995, he was appointed Honorary President of the African Development Bank (ADB) by the Board, a distinction he held for 30 years, ten of which as the President of the ADB.

#### **BOUBACAR N'DIAYE**

##### **President of the African Security Sector Network (ASSN)**

Dr. Boubacar N'Diaye is a researcher and professor of political science and pan-African studies at the College of Wooster in Ohio, United States. He has authored several publications and studies on civil-military relations, security sector governance, and democratisation in Africa. Boubacar N'Diaye also works as a consultant for institutions such as ECOWAS, the African Union, the World Bank, OIF, and the United Nations system. He is a founding member and the current president of the African Security Sector Network, based in Accra.

#### **MABINGUE NGOM**

##### **UNFPA Regional Director for Western and Central Africa Region (WCARO) since January 2015**

Mr. Ngom is an economist, a specialist of public policy and change management with more than 30 years of experience in development and development at UNFPA Headquarters in New York (USA), at the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) in Geneva (Switzerland), at the International Planned Parenthood Federation Regional Office in Nairobi (Kenya) and in his own country, Sénégal.

Mabingue is recognized for his efforts to promote a culture of results and innovation, and for his passion for unconventional initiatives to address complex development challenges. He is a strong advocate of youth and has recently launched the campaign to #PutYoung-PeopleFirst during the Banjul+10 celebrations.

#### **OLIVIER PEZET**

##### **Advisor for the Crisis Prevention and Post-Conflict Recovery Unit at Agence Française de Développement (AFD), France**

Olivier Pezet is advisor to the Crisis Prevention and Post-Conflict Recovery Unit at AFD. From 1988 to 1995, he worked in financial markets with various international groups. He then went on to manage the AFD Financial Services Department from 1995 to 2001. Then from 2001 to 2008, he served as Director of the Group Risk Management Department, as well as a member of the PROPARGO Board of Directors and of the AFD Executive Committee. Up until 2015, he headed the AFD agencies in Madagascar and Senegal.



**ELMOSTAFA REZRAZI**  
**Executive Director of the Morocco**  
**Observatory on Extremism and Violence**

A distinguished professor at the Sapporo Gakuin University's School of Law, and a visiting professor at Mohammed V University in Rabat, El Mostafa Rezrazi is currently the Executive Director of the Morocco Observatory on Extremism and Violence. He earned his PhD in international affairs from the University of Tokyo in 1998, in addition to his doctoral thesis in clinical and pathological psychology from Mohammed V University which focused on the psychological dynamics of the suicidal jihadist (2014). He has authored several publications, including *Livre Gris sur Le Terrorisme. Au Coeur de la Coopération sécuritaire Maroc-Europe et Morocco's War Against Terrorist. The Case for Security Cooperation Today*.

**TERESA RIBEIRO**  
**Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs and**  
**Cooperation for Portugal**

Starting in 2013, Teresa Ribeiro held the position of Deputy Secretary General of Energy for the Union for the Mediterranean until her appointment as Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in November 2015. Prior to this, she also served as Secretary of State of European Affairs for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Portugal, from 2008 to 2009.

**AMADOU SALL**  
**Regional Coordinator of the Radicalisation**  
**Prevention Unit for the G5 Sahel**

Amadou Sall has been a researcher and professor of humanities at the University of Nouakchott since 1987. From 1992 to 1996, he also headed the Philosophy and Sociology Department. He served as an African Union human rights observer for Mali and the Central African Republic from 2013 to 2015. Since January 2016, he has held the position of Regional Coordinator of the Radicalisation and Violent Extremism Prevention Unit for the G5 Sahel, based in Nouakchott.

**BAKARY SAMBE**  
**Director of the Observatory on Radicalisation**  
**and Religious Conflict in Africa, Senegal**

A political scientist by training, Bakary Sambe coordinates the Observatory on Radicalisation and Religious Conflict in Africa (ORCRA). A gra-

duate from Université Lumière Lyon 2, where he studied Islamic studies, Arab civilisations and languages, and from the Lyon Institute of Political Studies, where he studied international relations. In 2011, he published his work entitled *Islam and Diplomacy*. He also conducts research and teaches at l'Université Gaston Berger, in Saint-Louis, Senegal, in the Civilisations, Religions, Arts and Communication Department of the Centre d'études des Religions (CER).

**MARIE-ANGÉLIQUE SAVANE**  
**Former president of the NEPAD African**  
**Peer Review Mechanism**

Marie-Angélique Savane is a sociologist and feminist activist at the forefront of the emergence of women's rights, human rights and development in African civil societies. She is currently an international consultant, holding various positions such as the Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in New York, Special Advisor to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Geneva, and Editor in Chief of *Famille et développement*, an African journal on education and development.

**LORI-ANNE THEROUX-BENONI**  
**Director of the Institute for Security**  
**Studies (ISS) Dakar office**

Lori-Anne Thérault-Bénoni the Dakar Office Director for the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), where she has been designing, managing and supervising research projects on human security in West Africa since 2012. She has a PhD in anthropology from the University of Toronto. From 2007 to 2012, she was the lead researcher for the Université de Montréal's Peace Operations Research Network (ROP), where she worked to strengthen African peacekeeping capacities in French-speaking countries.

**ADAMS TIDJANI**  
**Founder of the Institut des Métiers de**  
**l'Environnement et de la Métrologie**  
**(IMEM), Senegal**

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Koen Vervaeke is currently the Director-General for Africa of the European External Action Service (EEAS), with prior experience working in European diplomacy for the Horn of Africa, eastern and southern Africa, and the Indian Ocean region. He was also a special envoy to the EU for the Great Lakes region. In 2002, he was appointed Belgian Ambassador and Special Envoy to the Great Lakes region. In 2003, he began working with Javier Solana, eventually becoming his Africa advisor. From 2007 to 2011, he served as Special Representative and Head of the European Delegation to the African Union (AU) in Addis Abeba.

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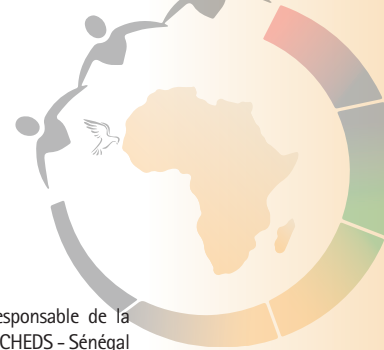
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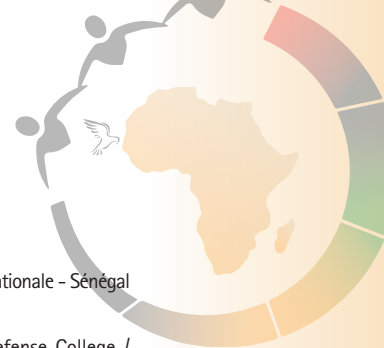
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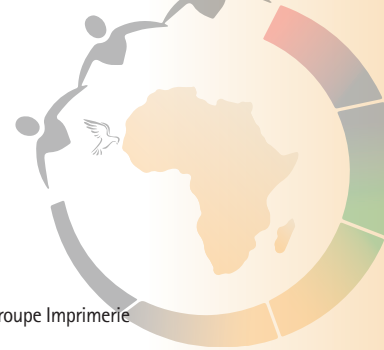
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