

UN agencies. WANEP's 15 national country-based networks developed and validated their indicators to ensure effective culturally sensitive conflict monitoring. Building on the success of Ghana's National Peace Council which established a civilian first resort to preventing and responding to violent conflict, WANEP is working to building a national architecture for peace that builds a coordination system between security forces, governments and civil society to prevent and respond to conflict.⁷³

The WANEP partnership with the Kofi Anan Peacekeeping Training Center in Ghana and WANEP's West African Peacebuilding Institute (WAPI) offer opportunities for WANEP staff to provide training to West African security forces from ECOWAS and the African Union, in addition to its training for civil society organisations and state institutions. WANEP trains new security officers to "know" human security, and what their role in achieving this is. WAPI offers a specific training for the security sector, where people in the army and police may attend WAPI through scholarships. The courses aim to discuss what conflict is and what causes it; security sector participants come to see how civilians view conflict and the role of security services.



Photo 41: Civil society meeting. Photo Credit: CC/Flickr

Senegal: The Armée-Nation as Indigenous Model for Peace

Written with Teresa Crawford, Hugh O'Donnell and Partners West Africa

In 2009, Partners West Africa (PartnersGlobal Affiliate based in Dakar, Senegal), made an innovative move in its work on human security when it hired Colonel Birame Diop, a colonel in the Senegalese Air Force and scholar and practitioner in the field of security in West Africa. Seconded by the Ministry of Armed Forces to Partners, Colonel Diop first served as the Director for Partners Africa Institute for Security Sector Transformation. During his three years with Partners Colonel Diop served as a bridge across the civil-military divide by hosting seminars on the role of military in society, as well as how the military and civilian populations in West Africa can cooperate.

As Director of the African Institute for Security Sector Transformation (AISST) Colonel Diop addressed the lack of integration of security sector actors (military, police, border patrol and intelligence services) into civilian authority structures and systems (legislative, executive and judiciary) in West Africa. AISST began with an initiative to capture the best practices and strategies for strong civil-military relations in West Africa.

The challenge:

The army had a history of violent relations with the public.

Theory of change:

Bring the security sector together with civil society to jointly develop a new model for civil-military relations.

Working in collaboration with AISST, the results of the initiative produced the report *Senegal's Armée-Nation: Lessons Learned from an Indigenous Model for Building Peace, Stability and Effective Civil-Military Relations in West Africa*.⁷⁴ Recognizing the profound challenges of development, and its relationship to security, Senegal's armed forces play key roles in supporting the development of the country – from health to education to vital infrastructure development. Senegal's top military leadership credits the military's good relationships with the population and its roles in development as responsible for Senegal's relative peace and stability compared to its neighbours. AISST

convenes civil-military dialogues across Africa to highlight the potential positive models of security forces contributing to human security.

AISST facilitates local ownership of security through joint programmes between civil society and the security sector to improve human security. For example, following an order from then President Wade in 2010, senior leadership in the military issued a directive to increase women's leadership within security forces. Although they had made modest progress, women remained largely in "desk" functions and did not hold frontline leadership positions. The Minister for the Armed Forces asked Colonel Diop to design a programme to aid the successful integration of women. Building upon his unique connections with civil society and working from the Partners platform he recommended drawing on the resources of civil society.



Photo 42: Civil Society meeting Senegal. Photo Credit: CC/Flickr

Partners West Africa worked with the Alliance for Migration, Leadership and Development (AML), and the Senegalese Ministry for Women, Family, Social Development and Women's Entrepreneurship on gender mainstreaming in the Senegalese armed forces. Building upon the deep research already conducted with the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of the Armed Forces (DCAF) Partners convened a multi-sector platform to study the challenge. They convened focus groups of current and past service members to generate deeper understanding. The interviews and research were followed by a 5-day workshop on gender mainstreaming in October 2010. The workshop convened members of the armed forces with a responsibility and interest in mainstreaming gender with Senegalese experts in gender and security reform. A select group of regional and international experts discussed and outlined the opportunities and challenges facing the armed forces in developing policies, allocating resources and creating structures that support gender mainstreaming.

This workshop was followed by a presentation of over 60 recommendations to the Ministry of Armed Forces to harmonise current policies with international instruments and existing Senegalese legislation. These recommendations formed the foundation of a series of reforms the Ministry undertook. In 2011, representatives gathered from each of the branches of the Senegalese security sector to share lessons learned and best practices in human security.