

Sehr geehrte Leserin, sehr geehrter Leser,

„Vorwärts in die Vergangenheit?“ – so fragt mit großer Skepsis das **Friedensgutachten 2019**. Die vier herausgebenden Friedensforschungsinstitute, darunter das INEF, beleuchten Schwachstellen der deutschen und europäischen Friedens- und Sicherheitspolitik. Sie empfehlen neue Partnerschaften, um bestehende Regelwerke der Friedenssicherung zu schützen und neue Verfahren voranzutreiben.

Welchen Beitrag internationale Partnerschaften zur Friedenssicherung in Afrika leisten und wie afrikanische Zielvorstellungen und Lösungsansätze darin stärker zur Geltung kommen können, damit befassten sich die diesjährigen **Potsdamer Frühjahrsgespräche** am 16. und 17. Mai.

Mehr Informationen dazu und zu vielen weiteren Projekten finden Sie in diesem Newsletter.

Viel Vergnügen bei der Lektüre wünschen

Dr. Mischa Hansel,

Stiftung Entwicklung und Frieden (sef:)

Dr. Cornelia Ulbert,

Institut für Entwicklung und Frieden (INEF)

ANKÜNDIGUNGEN



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• **Wege aus extremer Armut, Vulnerabilität und Ernährungsunsicherheit**

**Abschlusstagung des INEF-Forschungsvorhabens
10.-11. September 2019 in Duisburg**

Wie können extrem arme, vulnerable und ernährungsunsichere Bevölkerungsgruppen erreicht werden? Mit welchen Maßnahmen und Instrumenten kann ihre Lebenssituation wirksam und nachhaltig verbessert werden? Antworten auf diese Fragen will das INEF-Forschungsvorhaben „**Wege aus extremer Armut, Vulnerabilität und Ernährungsunsicherheit**“ bei seiner Abschlusstagung im September in Duisburg geben.

Die Teilnahme ist auf persönliche Einladung möglich. Bei Interesse schreiben Sie bitte eine E-Mail an kgaesing@inef.uni-due.de. Ein detaillierteres Programm finden Sie [hier](#).

VERANSTALTUNGEN



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• Schatten-Eliten und die Rolle des globalen Investigativjournalismus

Streitgespräch im Rahmen des DW Global Media Forums 28. Mai in Bonn

„Panama Papers“, „Lux Leaks“, „Offshore-Leaks“ – das sind nur einige transnationale Investigativrecherchen, die in den letzten Jahren Schlagzeilen machten. Haben die beteiligten Medien damit nachhaltig die Politik verändert und die demokratische Kontrolle von Eliten gestärkt? Um über diese Frage zu diskutieren, haben wir die amerikanische Politikwissenschaftlerin Professor Janine Wedel (George Mason Universität) und den Journalisten Ilya Lozovsky (Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project) zu einem Streitgespräch im Rahmen des **Global Media Forums 2019** eingeladen. Lesen Sie jetzt den **Kurzbericht** dazu!



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• Friedenssicherung in Afrika: Wege zu mehr regionaler Eigenständigkeit

Potsdamer Frühjahrsgespräche 16.-17. Mai in Potsdam

Im Zentrum der **Potsdamer Frühjahrsgespräche 2019** stand die Frage, wie die Handlungsfähigkeit und Unabhängigkeit der afrikanischen Friedens- und Sicherheitsarchitektur gestärkt werden kann. Hochrangige internationale Expertinnen und Experten nahmen sowohl die veränderte internationale Konstellation als auch regionale Herausforderungen, etwa die ambivalente Rolle subregionaler Bündnisse, in den Blick. Werfen Sie einen Blick in den **Konferenzbericht**, der die wichtigsten Argumente, Streitpunkte und Lösungsansätze zusammenfasst!

PUBLIKATIONEN



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• Vorwärts in die Vergangenheit? Frieden braucht Partner

Friedensgutachten 2019

Errungenschaften der multilateralen Kooperation, die das friedliche Zusammenleben weltweit sichern halfen, werden Stück für Stück über Bord geworfen. In dieser Situation müssen die vorhandenen Regeln und Institutionen geschützt und zugleich neue Regeln und Verfahren der Friedenssicherung vorangetrieben werden. Beide Aufgaben lassen sich nur mit neuen Partnerschaften umsetzen. Das diesjährige **Friedensgutachten** von vier deutschen Friedensforschungsinstituten, darunter das INEF, diskutiert solche Partnerschaften in einzelnen Feldern der Friedens- und Sicherheitspolitik.

The cover of the journal 'zib' (Zeitschrift für Internationale Beziehungen) from June 2019. It features the title 'zib' in large white letters, followed by 'Zeitschrift für Internationale Beziehungen'. Below the title, it says 'Herausgegeben im Auftrag der Sektion Internationale Beziehungen der DVPW'. The table of contents includes articles by Christian Scheper, Daniel Peters, Cornelius Friedendorf, and Dorte Hühnerf/ Kristina Kähler. The journal is published by Nomos.

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• Menschenrechte als Legitimitätsgrundlage für Unternehmen?

Beitrag in Zeitschrift für Internationale Beziehungen

Das Menschenrechtssystem bietet diverse Möglichkeiten für transnationale Unternehmen, ihr Handeln zu rechtfertigen, auch wenn es mit Rechtsverletzungen verbunden ist. Vor allem in Wertschöpfungsketten geht das Konzept der Sorgfaltspflicht unzureichend mit institutionellen Stärkungen für Rechteinhaberinnen und -inhaber einher. Daher sind weitere Reformen notwendig, etwa durch Sorgfaltspflichtengesetze, wie INEF-Mitarbeiter Christian Scheper in seinem **Beitrag** argumentiert.



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• Fit for Purpose? Die WHO im Reformprozess

Beitrag in G+G Wissenschaft

Wird es der Weltgesundheitsorganisation (WHO) gelingen, die ihr zugedachte hervorgehobene Rolle in der globalen Gesundheitspolitik nach Jahren der Rückschläge wieder erfolgreich auszufüllen? Zumindest beabsichtigt der WHO-Generaldirektor Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, diesen Führungsanspruch mit Hilfe des aktuellen Arbeitsprogramms umzusetzen. Ob und wie dieser Reformprozess gelingen kann, analysiert INEF-Geschäftsführerin Cornelia Ulbert in ihrem **Beitrag** für die Zeitschrift G+G Wissenschaft.

"We always regard development as our highest priority"
Interview with Professor Zhang Chun on African-Chinese security cooperation

What are the drivers of China's growing security engagement in Africa?

I think that there are maybe three reasons or three main factors that drive China's growing security cooperation with Africa. First of all, peace and security cooperation is a symbol of bilateral relations. If peace and security relations are good, then the whole relationship will be very good. The second reason is that China's economic and political presence in Africa is increasing. This is also a source of attention to interest protection in Africa.

Does the Belt and Road Initiative affect Chinese thinking on African security?

I think this question is very interesting. Currently, my personal view, China is mainly focusing on economic and political cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative. We haven't thought so much about

Professor Zhang Chun
Dr Zhang Chun is Professor of the International Institute of International Relations, Yunnan University. He used to be a Senior Research Fellow at the Chinese Institutes for International Studies (CIIS) and the South Africa Institute of International Relations and Development Studies (SAIIDS) at the International Institute of International Relations and Development Studies (IIIDS).

the spill-over to peace and security while implementing the BRI. However, we have started some measures to link both areas together. So, for example, our previous Sino-African Conference on Security announced in last September in Kunming, China, invited us to "must invite us". That is, we will start to do security assistance projects under the framework of BRI implementation.

How does China approach differ from Western approaches to peace and security in Africa?

I think there are two main differences between China's engagement in peace and security and the one of the West. One is that China's engagement is based on the principle of no-interference. Even if we engage in African peace and security, we always insist on this principle. Another difference is that China's engagement is more general. For example, we insist that the host country must invite us, otherwise we will not come. Another difference between the two is that what we always regard development as the highest priority. We always believe that African and other developing countries have the right to development. Therefore, if you characterize our engagement as a kind of providing additional resources into the security area, you end up without any additional resources for development, which is a sharp contrast with the Western approach.

The situation then constitutes a vicious circle. We always insist on the principle of no-interference, and this is a more general principle. So that's why for us – in consideration of our own development experience in the past 40 years – we always insist on development first. Once we have achieved development goals we can put more resources into the security area. Otherwise, we will create a vicious circle. This is another very important difference between China's approach and the one pursued by developed countries.

"Development is our number one priority."

• "We always regard development as our highest priority"

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Anlässlich der **Potsdamer Frühjahrsgespräche 2019** sprachen wir mit Professor Dr. Zhang Chun von der Yunnan Universität in Kunming über die Motive und Zielsetzungen der chinesischen Sicherheitskooperation mit afrikanischen Partnern.

Das Interview ist auch als **Video** verfügbar.

"Institutional frameworks are often lagging behind the reality on the ground"
Interview with Lori-Anne Théroux-Bénoni on African responses to the crisis in Sahel

What are the main causes and drivers of the crisis in Sahel?

I think we perhaps have to start with the national crisis in Mali which is the result of the domestic political situation and the lack of effective government governance failure. And these were complemented with regional instability, the regional spread of violent extremism that has spread from northern Mali to the rest of the country. Then it has spread to the north of Burkina Faso, and now it is spreading westwards from the north over the past few weeks, the phenomena has been spreading to the west, particularly to some states such as Benin. So, we're literally facing now an expansion of the phenomenon beyond Mali, beyond the Sahel States. One is the crisis in the Sahel (in Chad and Mauritania) which perhaps calls for a redefinition of what we consider a regional response.

What is the role of the G5 Sahel in regional crisis management?

What we call about the G5 Sahel is a lot of people actually think only about the joint force of the G5 Sahel which was created in 2012. But it's perhaps important to remember that the G5 Sahel has a broader set of competencies. One is the military component of the G5 Sahel States. That was created in 2012. And the other competency is the civilian component. I believe this is important to highlight because the response to instability in the region requires a range of competencies. In particular, it also requires tackling deeper structural issues linked to govern-

"The response to instability requires tackling deeper structural issues."

What impact does G5 Sahel as a new player have on APSA?

There are at least two ways to look at the impact of the G5 Sahel on the African Peace and Security Architecture. There is, first, a normative way and there is perhaps a more creative way in looking at it. The normative way is that the G5 Sahel is contributing to the fragmentation of the collective security arrangements that were put in place since the establishment of the African Union. This is also a more creative way of looking at ad hoc coalitions. Another way to look at it is that the G5 Sahel is a construct but also the Multinational Joint Task Force against Boko Haram that was put in place in the Lake Chad Basin. This is a hybrid construct. It is a coalition that the African Standby Force, that component of the African Peace and Security Architecture as initially imagined, is part of. It is a coalition that is contributing to the evolution of security structures and arrangements that were put in place since the establishment of the AU. This is also a more creative way of looking at ad hoc coalitions.

Another way to look at it is that the G5 Sahel could be seen as a hybrid response.

Hybrid in the sense that it combines the strengths of both the African Union and what is called the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises

• "Institutional frameworks are often lagging behind the reality on the ground"

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In einem weiteren Interview mit der **sef: am Rande der Potsdamer Frühjahrsgespräche 2019** spricht Dr. Lori-Anne Théroux-Bénoni, Direktorin des Regionalbüros des Instituts für Sicherheitsstudien in Dakar, über die Sahelkrise und das Krisenmanagement durch G5 Sahel und andere regionale Akteure.

Das Interview ist auch als **Video** verfügbar.

"It's about common destiny and shared responsibility"
Interview with Michelle Ndiaye on African ownership in peace and security

To what extent are African security challenges not only regional but truly global in nature?

I think there are African security trends or global security trends, there are interconnected security trends today, given the nature and evolution of the international system. The evolution and the nature of security trends today guide us to say what are the challenges that we need to address them to share responsibility. But also we need to have a sharper understanding and understanding of these trends how they are common and what brings us together. Because that's really the big question we face today.

How can African actors increase their leverage vis-à-vis partners and shape international debates?

I think there is a lot of evidence when it comes to Africa's voice and its particularity when it comes to security and recent security issues because these trends, as I have said, are common and we have a strong interest in addressing them. And I think that Africa has to always speak with one voice. And I think to leverage our standing in the global security landscape, we need to increase our leverage of these trends better and be prepared at the national level but also at the regional and at the global agenda. That is the first point.

"Africa has to always speak with one voice."

You are the Head of the Tana Forum Secretariat, what does the forum contribute to Africa-led solutions in peace and security?

The Tana Forum initially was set up really to bring African leaders together for decision-making and to deal with the most pressing issues. That's the entire focus of having the Tana Forum. It is a platform that will bring stakeholders together, in dialogue and from the African continent and outside of the continent to think about the most pressing issues and actions that are African-led but with a perspective on the relations between Africa and the rest of the world. And the Tana Forum is a platform that is very unique, but those responsibilities are not for Africa alone when it comes to security issues. So, that's the second point. It's precisely what the Tana Forum was set up, making sure that we understand these trends and to find solutions that you have to consult with the others in order to do it together.

Michelle Ndiaye

Michelle Ndiaye is the Director of the Africa Peace and Security Program at the German Institute for International and Security Affairs (PIPS). Ms. Ndiaye was the Managing Director of the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) in Johannesburg and headed several African and International Organizations. She is a member of the World Economic Forum and one of the top 100 Most Influential Africans of 2010.

• "It's about common destiny and shared responsibility"

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Ebenfalls in einem Interview mit der **sef: anlässlich der Potsdamer Frühjahrsgespräche 2019** spricht Michelle Ndiaye, Direktorin des Programms Frieden und Sicherheit in Afrika am Institut für Frieden und Sicherheitsstudien in Addis Abeba, über veränderte Sicherheitsrisiken und die Notwendigkeit einer geteilten Verantwortung zwischen internationalen und regionalen Akteuren.

Das Interview ist auch als **Video** verfügbar.

"There is a need for well agreed coordination mechanisms"
Interview with Cyriaque P. Agnekethom on regional peace cooperation in West Africa

What has been/ ECOWAS approach towards solving the crisis in the Sahel? Sahel crisis and ECOWAS: what does it differ from the policies of other organisations?

The specificity of the crisis in Mali, from its beginning till now, is that there are constantly two crisis in one: the political crisis and the security crisis. We have recalled that when the rebels started their attacks and invaded Bamako, there was a serious political crisis regarding the future of the state of Mali. This is what overthrew President Amadou Toumani Touré. ECOWAS has been involved in this situation.

"The specificity of the crisis in Mali is that there are constantly two crisis in one: the political crisis and the security crisis through the military and civilian political power obtained through violence and terrorism. The imposed sanctions on the military and civilian political power by the transitional government lead by civilians is a solution for every reference for power obtained through violence and terrorism."

Within the broad framework for the resolution of the crisis in Mali, the approach by ECOWAS is the same: to support the Malian Government, the Algiers Peace Agreement and resolve the security crisis through a common fight against terrorist groups in Asia and the Sahel.

When it comes to addressing the challenges facing the Sahel, my perception is that there are some issues between ECOWAS and other sister organisations or other partners or other sister organisations are dealing. First, we are convinced that the geographical space of Sahel is broader than the ECOWAS region. It includes the Nosaïkhot Process (Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal). On the other hand, ECOWAS supports efforts of the African Union Commission to revive the

Nosaïkhot Process, as the appropriate framework for the promotion of peace and security in the Sahel-Saharan region and with a view to ensuring effective coordination between the two organisations.

Second, there is a need for a better approach to address the challenges facing this region within the framework of the African Union's Security Sector Policy and the capacity building mechanism. Third, the ECOWAS Sahel Strategy is centred on three strategic areas, namely the promotion of peace and security, the sustainable development of the region and the reduction of the burden of the region and the fact that due to lack of communication infrastructure, the region is poorly integrated into the global economy. Fourth, there is a need for better education with the view of addressing on one hand the propagation of extremism through false interpretations of Islam and the propagation of terrorism and displacement caused in part by inadequate or lack of policies of the region. Finally, there is a need for addressing transnational organised crime and terrorism as well as the issue of political participation are, within the context of the region, facilitating/reducing measures aimed at creating the conducive environment for the development of the Sahel.

ECOWAS is cooperating with many partners in the region. How does this cooperation work? What are the challenges do you see a need for improvement?

ECOWAS is recognised by the African Union as the regional economic community (RECO) in West Africa; regional integration is a priority for ECOWAS. In this context, cooperation relationships are developed taking into account the comparative advantage of each organisation.

• "There is a need for well agreed coordination mechanisms"

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Im Vorfeld der **Potsdamer Frühjahrsgespräche 2019** konnten wir Dr. Cyriaque P. Agnekethom, Direktor für Friedenseinsätze und Regionale Sicherheit bei der ECOWAS Kommission, für ein schriftliches Interview über das regionale Krisenmanagement in der Sahelzone gewinnen.

• Soziale Sicherung in Dürregebieten in Äthiopien

AVE-Studie 16/2019

„Food/cash for work“-Maßnahmen, unkonditionierte Geldzahlungen für Menschen, die nicht arbeitsfähig sind, sowie in bisher geringem Umfang finanzielle Zuwendungen für die Existenzgründung sind derzeit zentrale Säulen des Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) in Äthiopien. Doch wie wirken sich diese Maßnahmen zur sozialen Sicherung auf die Lebensrealitäten der Menschen in den von Dürren betroffenen Landkreisen aus? Dieser Frage geht die **AVE-Studie** von Frank Bliss nach.

• Die Förderung einer Wertschöpfungskette in Benin

AVE-Good-Practice-Reihe 13

Ein INEF-Forschungsteam besuchte im November 2018 das westafrikanische Benin. Im Fokus der Feldforschung standen die Prozesse, Akteure und Wirkungen der Wertschöpfungskette von Soja, einer Nutzpflanze, welche durch viele Kleinbauern und Kleinbäuerinnen in Benin angebaut und etwa zu Tofukäse weiterverarbeitet wird. Mehr zu den Armutswirkungen der Wertschöpfungskette Soja in Benin erfahren Sie in der **Good-Practice 13** von Frank Bliss.

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Frank Bliss

Soziale Sicherung in Dürregebieten in Äthiopien durch das Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)

AVE-Studie 16/2019



BENIN: Das Beispiel Soja. Die Förderung einer Wertschöpfungskette in Benin

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Werte aus extremer Armut, Vulnerabilität und Ernährungssicherheit (AVE)

Frank Bliss

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