

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](mailto: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!



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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.



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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.

## sef: insight

6|2019

**"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?

**"We have to pay more attention to interest protection in Africa."**

**Does the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) affect Chinese thinking on African security?**

I think this question is very interesting. Currently, in my personal view, China is mainly focused on economic spill-overs, the economic effects of the Belt and Road Initiative. We haven't thought so much about

Professor Zhang Chun

Dr. Zhang Chun is Professor of the Institute of International Relations, Xiamen University. He used to be a Senior Researcher at the Shanghai Institute for International Studies (SIIAS) and a visiting fellow at the Center for Strategic Studies, the South Africa Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) and the Center for International Studies (CIS). His research focuses on Sino-African relations, African politics and security, international relations theory and development studies.



the spill-over to peace and security while implementing the BRI. However, we have started some measures to link these areas together. So, for example, our president Xi Jinping has announced in his September address at the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation that we will start 30 security assistance projects under the framework of BRI implementation.

**"The host country must invite us."**

**How does China's 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 Western or developed countries. The first one is our principle of non-interference. Even if we engage in African peace and security we always insist on this principle. Take UN peacekeeping operation as an example. We insist that the host country must invite us, otherwise we will not come. Another difference between China and the developed countries is that we always regard development as the highest priority. We must take into account

**"Development is our number one priority."**

that African and other developing countries have only very limited resources. Therefore, if you chased all these very limited resources into the security area, you end up without any additional resources for development, which is why you will then have to borrow money from external partners. The situation then constitutes a vicious circle for African countries and developing countries more generally. So that's why for us – in consideration of our own development experience in the past 40 years – development is our number one priority. These we have achieved development goals we can get more resources into security and also in governance. Therefore, we will create a virtuous circle. This is another very important difference between China's approach and the one pursued by developed countries.

## : "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.

## sef: insight

5|2019

**"Institutional frameworks are often lagging behind the reality on the ground"**  
Interview with Lori-Anne Thérroux-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, economic and, we could even say, development grievances failure. And these were compounded with regional instability, the regional spread of violent extremism. I think we could probably sum up the drivers for these domestic and regional dimensions. And the result now is that we have this phenomenon that has spread from northern Mali to the center of the country. There it has spread to the north of Burkina, the west of Niger and, as we know from the news over the past few weeks, the phenomenon has now also moved to the north of some coastal states such as Benin, so we're literally seeing an expansion of the phenomenon beyond Mali, beyond even the five Sahel countries (Mali, Burkina, Niger, Chad and Mauritania) which perhaps calls for a re-definition of what we consider a regional response.

**"A redefinition of what we consider a regional response."**

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

When we talk about the G5 Sahel a lot of people actually think only of the joint force of the G5 Sahel which was created in 2017. But for me, perhaps important to remember that the G5 Sahel has at least two components. One is the permanent secretariat of the G5 Sahel States. That was created in 2014. And the other component is the joint force that was created in 2017. I believe this is important to be highlighted because the response to instability in the region requires of course some security measures, but it also requires tackling deeper structural issues linked to govern-

ance, linked to development, linked to the way in which the population feels included within the state.

That goes through probably a redefinition of the relationships between the central state and population living in peripheral areas of those states that are currently touched by a high level of insecurity.

**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 African Union and Security Architecture. There is, I guess, a normative way and there is a more concrete way of looking at it. On the normative way is to say that this coalition is inheriting in the fragmentation of the collective security arrangements that were put in place since the beginning of the 2000s. But, I guess, there is also a more concrete way of looking at it. On the concrete way is to say that this coalition is inheriting in the fragmentation of the collective security arrangements that were put in place since the beginning of the 2000s. But, I guess, there is also a more concrete way of looking at it. On the concrete way is to say that this coalition is inheriting in the fragmentation of the collective security arrangements that were put in place since the beginning of the 2000s.

**"Ad hoc coalitions could be seen as a hybrid response."**

And as such it then requires if not a flexible architecture that at least a flexible way of thinking of this architecture. And in that sense all the coalitions could be seen as a hybrid response. Hybrid in the sense that it combines dimension of both the African Standby Force 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 Thérroux-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.

## sef: insight

4|2019

**"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 security challenges?**

**"There are no African security trends or global security trends anymore."**

We need to have a shared narrative and understanding of what these trends have in 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 evolution when it comes to Africa having its voice heard particularly when it comes to security and recent security issues because these trends, as I have said, are common and we have a shared responsibility vis-à-vis these trends. I think that Africa has to always speak with one voice. And I think to leverage our standing in the global security landscape today, we need not only to understand these trends better and be prepared at the national level but we need to make sure that maintaining peace is both on the regional and on the global agenda. That is the first point, at the level of the narrative.

**"Africa has to always speak with one voice."**

the global level. Leveraging our voice and our understanding of these trends means that we are working closely with the international community but also make sure that internally there is enough mobilization, political and financial, that actually would help us to respond to

these trends. So it's not only a one-way ticket. It's about common destiny and shared responsibility.

**You are the Head of the Tanu Forum Secretariat. What does the Forum contribute to African-led solutions in peace and security?**

I think the Tanu Forum initially was set up really to bring Africa closer to the decision-making and to let Africans take matters in their own hands. That's the entire focus of having the Tanu Forum. There we create a platform that will bring stakeholders together, including decision-makers from the African continent and outside of the continent to think very candidly and discuss very candidly solutions that are African-owned but with a perspective on the relation between Africa and the rest of the world. And, as I have said, it's about taking more responsibility, but these responsibilities are not for Africa alone when it comes to dealing with current security trends. So that's precisely what the Tanu Forum was set up, making sure that we understand these trends and to find solutions that are home-grown, but home-grown meaning also that you have to consult with the others to be able to do it together.

Michelle Ndiaye

Michelle Ndiaye is the Director of the Africa Peace and Security Programme at the Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS), a joint programme with the African Union Commission (AUC) and the German Cooperation (GIZ), and also the Executive Director of the Tanu Forum. Before joining IPSS, Ms. Ndiaye was the Managing Director of the Institute for Development Studies and headed several AU and international organizations. She was elected to the New African Register as one of the top 100 influential Africans of 2018.



## : "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 the ECOWAS approach towards solving the crisis in Mali and other Sahel countries? How does it differ from the policies of other organisations and actors?

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. It should be recalled that when the rebels started their attacks and moved from the North, a serious political crisis emerged in Bamako with the ousting of President Toure. For ECOWAS and for the international community, it was urgent and imperative to find a solution to that political crisis in order to stabilise national stakeholders to face the rebellion. In conjunction with the 2008 ECOWAS Supplementary Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance which provides for zero tolerance for power obtained through unconstitutional means, ECOWAS imposed sanctions on the military and obtained the handing over of power to a transitional government led by civilians.

Within the broad framework for the resolution of the crisis in Mali, the approach by ECOWAS remains the same: address the political crisis through the Algiers Peace Agreement and resolve the security crisis through a renewed fight against terrorist groups in Mali and the Sahel.

When it comes to addressing the challenges facing the Sahel, my perception is that there are some nuances between ECOWAS' approach and what some of our partners or other international organisations are doing. First, we are convinced that the geographical space of Sahel is broader and includes the 11 countries participating in the Nouakchott Process (Algeria, Benin, France, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal). On that basis, ECOWAS supports the efforts of the African Union Commission to revive the

Nouakchott 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 of ongoing efforts in the region, particularly in the context of the G5 Sahel Joint Force and the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) of the Lake Chad Basin to fight against Boko Haram.

Second, there is need for a holistic approach to address the challenges facing this region within the framework of the African Peace and Security Architecture and the existing regional mechanisms. Third, the ECOWAS Sahel Strategy is centred on three strategic areas, namely transport infrastructure in order to address the isolation of the region and the fact that due to lack of communication infrastructure, the region is poorly integrated into the national and regional economies, resilience and food security with the objective of promoting sustainable solutions to address food and territory challenges; education with the view of addressing on one hand the propagation of extremism through false interpretations of Islam, and, on the other, the issue of youth unemployment caused in part by inadequate or lack of professional training. Peace and security measures, especially fighting transnational organised crime and terrorism as well as the issue of political participation are within the Strategy, considered as a facilitating/enabling measures aimed at creating the conducive environment for the development of the Sahel.

ECOWAS is cooperating with many organisations in the region. How does this cooperation work in practice and where do you see a need for improvement?

ECOWAS is recognised by the African Union as the regional economic community (REC) in West Africa, and the Treaty establishing ECOWAS provides for cooperation with other sister organisations. On that basis, cooperation relationships are developed taking into consideration the comparative advantage of each organisation.

## : "There is a need for well agreed coordination mechanisms"

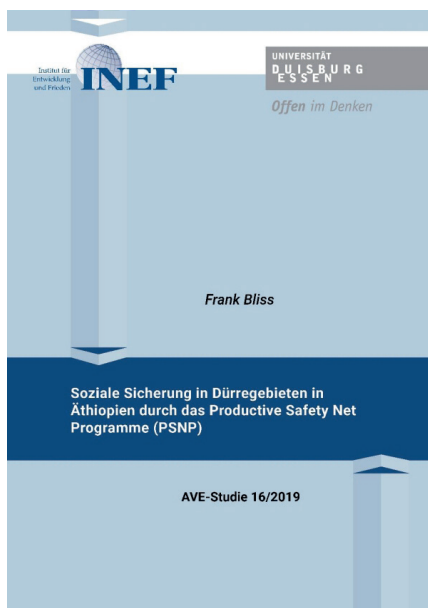
sef: insight 3|2019

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.



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



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