



KAIPTC

...where peace begins



Kofi Annan
FOUNDATION



KOFI ANNAN PEACE & SECURITY FORUM

2021

T H E M E

**Democracy and Governance
in the Context of Complex Crises
in West Africa**



8 - 9 December, 2021



KAIPTC, Accra



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Mistresses of Ceremony:

Dr. Emma Birikorang, Deputy Director, Faculty of Academic
Affairs and Research, KAIPTC

Ms. Jackie Ankrah, Communications Specialist and
Musician, Accra, Ghana

A portrait of Kofi Annan, an elderly man with a grey beard and mustache, wearing a dark suit and tie. He is looking slightly to the right with a thoughtful expression. His hands are clasped in front of him. The background is a solid dark blue.

KOFI ANNAN PEACE & SECURITY FORUM²⁰²¹

Democracy and Governance in the
Context of Complex Crises in West Africa

2021

#KAPSforum

OPENING MESSAGE

THE COMMANDANT, KAIPTC

Your Excellencies, Esteemed Delegates, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, it is my pleasure to welcome you all to the second edition of the Kofi Annan Peace and Security Forum (KAPS Forum). The maiden edition of the KAPS Forum was held in September, 2019. In 2020, KAPS Forum was postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic. This Forum was instituted as a special tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Kofi Annan, a global icon who championed peace, human rights and inclusive societies.

As a peacekeeping training centre, his legacy on peacekeeping continues to inspire our vision and mission.

This year marks a significant milestone in our long quest for peace and stability in the region. Exactly 20 years ago in Dakar, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) adopted the Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance. This protocol was to complement the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security of 1999. The Protocol entered into force in 2005 after it was ratified by the required number of signatory States. While ECOWAS started off as a regional body to facilitate economic development, trade and social integration, it was soon confronted with having to respond to protracted armed conflicts and political instability which threatened or undermined

the quest for good governance and economic prosperity in the region.

With the coming into effect of this protocol, ECOWAS has been unequivocal about the intolerance for military-run government and/or military involvement in politics. The 1999 mechanism provides the framework for triggering appropriate responses, be it deployment of mediation or peace operation missions as witnessed in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Guinea and The Gambia. While democracy appears to be gaining root in the region, majority of citizens are yet to enjoy the much-promised democratic peace dividends.

Discourses on constitutionalism examine the efforts of civilian administrations to formulate acceptable policies for their countries through a series of national dialogues and constitutional review processes. Yet, there remains significant concerns around the inclusivity of constitutional setting, and the extent to which such processes foster peaceful and inclusive societies. Expectedly, some countries have initiated constitutional reviews in ways that they hoped will respond to their present realities. However, citizens remain sceptical about these processes, leading to the wave of democratic reversals being witnessed in recent times.



More worrying has been the increasing patterns of, and attempts at evading fixed term limits through constitutional redesigning. There have been more than 25 attempts since 2000 at constitutional amendments in Africa. In the last five years, some West African countries have initiated constitutional review processes which included discussions on term-limits. While the two-term limit has largely been upheld, some incumbents have adopted a “non-retroactive” posturing to this constitutional review processes, allowing them to contest and start fresh tenures after completing their full terms in office.

Coupled with the often reported cases of electoral irregularities and violence in elections, there is the need to take a closer look at the ECOWAS Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance. The inability of international protocols to prevent some of these democratic setbacks are amongst the causes of the upsurge in popular uprisings, coups and violent conflicts across some parts of the continent. This therefore requires concerted effort at understanding, and of strengthening these international frameworks. During this year’s KAPS Forum, the report titled: ‘Democratic Backsliding in West Africa’ will be discussed. The report provides an overview of democratic trends in West Africa in recent years. It is expected that discussions will bring to bear the various strengths and weaknesses which underpin our current democracy in the region. Moreover, the link between democratic reversals, peace dividends, human rights, and security will be discussed in great detail in order to chart a new way forward for the region.

As I warmly welcome all of you to the second edition of the KAPS Forum, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the President, H.E. Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, and Government of Ghana for supporting the hosting of the second KAPS Forum, as was also the case in the maiden KAPS Forum in 2019. I am equally indebted to the Governments of Germany, Norway and Sweden for their longstanding partnership, and also for sponsoring this year’s KAPS Forum. I am indeed grateful to all our former Presidents and Heads of States, namely: H.E. John Agyekum Kufuor, Former President of Ghana; H.E. John Dramani Mahama, Former President of Ghana; H.E. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Former President of Liberia; H.E. Ernest Bai Koroma, Former President of Sierra Leone; H.E. Goodluck Jonathan, Former President of Nigeria; H.E. Mahamadou Issoufou, Former President of Niger; H.E. Kabiné Komara, Former Prime Minister of Guinea; and H.E. Lansana Kouyaté, Former Prime Minister of Guinea. We are indeed honoured to have you grace the occasion with your vast experience and deep insights into the topic. I also wish to express our appreciation to the special envoys and dignitaries from the United Nations, African Union, ECOWAS and the Mano River Union (MRU) for their great show of commitment and support towards reviving democracy in Africa.

I wish to thank H.E. Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, for steering the affairs of the KAPS Forum right from the onset in 2019 till today. I am equally grateful to the Kofi Annan Foundation for this great partnership. My special gratitude to all the distinguished delegates and subject

matter experts for the massive response to our invitation. Similar acknowledgment goes to the KAIPTC Goodwill Ambassadors, Governing Board, Executive Management and the entire staff of the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) for the enthusiasm and tireless commitment shown towards the organisation of the KAPS Forum. Our special thanks also to the media, especially the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC) for offering a live telecast of the event.

I wish all our dignitaries and delegates a pleasant and safe stay in Accra.

I wish us every success in the deliberations.



Major General Francis Ofori

Commandant, KAIPTC



Introduction

The Kofi Annan Peace and Security Forum (KAPS Forum) was initiated in 2019 as an annual event which seeks to bring together political leaders, diplomats, scholars and experts to dialogue and take steps to address contemporary peace and security issues on the African continent. KAPS Forum was established in honour of the memory of H.E. Kofi Annan, former Secretary-General of the United Nations, who dedicated the best part of his working life to the cause of global peace and security.

The Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Accra and the Kofi Annan Foundation in Geneva will jointly host the second edition of the KAPS Forum, 2021. The two institutions are coming together based on their shared commitment to the values of the late Mr Kofi Annan, whose understanding of peace was founded on a holistic vision of societies based on good governance, democracy, and human rights, especially in Africa. The Forum is supported by the German Government implemented by GIZ, and the Governments of Norway, Sweden and Ghana.

While the maiden edition was held in September 2019 in Accra, the 2020 edition was cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The 2021 KAPS Forum will focus on the theme: 'Democracy and Governance in the Context of Complex Crises in West Africa'. The Forum, which will be dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the ECOWAS Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance, will take place from 8-9 December, 2021, at the KAIPTC in Accra, Ghana. Given that the COVID-19 pandemic still persists, the 2021 Forum will adopt a hybrid format.

Against the backdrop of the 20th Anniversary of the Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance, and Ghana being the current Chair of ECOWAS, the 2021 KAPS Forum will aim at building political will to reaffirm the avowed commitment to democracy and credible elections.

Background to the Theme: 'Democracy and Governance in the Context of Complex Crises in Africa'

The often referenced 'third-wave of democratization' which swept across most developing countries in the 1990's has produced mixed results. In Africa, while the overall democratic enterprise still retains some positive momentum, the process has been plagued by four distinct developments: (a) intra-state conflicts that exposed the weaknesses of statebuilding; (b) democratic

reversals, characterized by the return of the military to power; (c) constitutional and electoral manipulation, that basically sought to extend terms of incumbents (d) electoral violence which erodes the qualitative value of free and fair elections. These democratic and governance challenges are compounded by security threats such as armed conflicts, banditry, Jihadism

and violent extremism, coupled with public health crises such as Ebola and the COVID-19 pandemic. Responses to these complex governance and security threats are continually constrained by contestations over the legitimacy and credibility of state governments.

Although coups like the recent ones in Mali and Guinea have become rare, proscribed as they are by ECOWAS and the African Union, the region has experienced a worrying erosion of democratic norms and principles which inversely has led to shrinking confidence in state commitment to core principles of democratic governance. The controversial constitutional changes that allowed for extension and removal of term limits for presidents amidst violence, highlights a worrying drift, and creates unhealthy precedents against the avowed conventions and protocols which set convergence criteria for good governance and democracy in the region.

In his latest report on West Africa and the Sahel, the UN Secretary-General António Guterres noted that elections in 2020 were often held amidst heightened political tensions over such contentious issues as the inclusivity of electoral processes. The report also noted that in some countries, electoral-related violence resulted in fatalities, posing a threat to stability in the region. The Secretary-General expressed concern at reports of restrictions on the freedom of expression and assembly and other measures “limiting the political space in countries holding elections”. While noting these observations, political tolerance and responsible political opposition can contribute to political stability and good governance in the region. Regular elections, though with its flaws, have proven in some cases that peaceful political transition can occur between

government parties and opposition parties. While such feats deserve plaudits, it does not detract from identifying opportunities and risks that need further strengthening and consolidation.

It is against this background that the KAPS Forum has been instituted. The Forum seeks to foster deeper diplomatic, policy and academic exchanges among key stakeholders such as political leaders, diplomats, practitioners and scholars on critical issues relating to peace and security in Africa.

The democratic backsliding in African regions such as West Africa should indeed be a cause for concern, because democracy is not only an objective in itself; as Kofi Annan often told his interlocutors, it is also the political system most conducive to peace, inclusive development and the respect for human rights. Leaders in the region are already aware of the strong overlap of autocracy and conflict in Africa. When people, especially the young, can no longer effect change through the ballot box, they are more likely to take up arms. Everything must be done to arrest the slow slide away from democratic norms, lest the region fall prey to conflict and violence once again. The civil wars that racked the region in the nineties, were at least in part fuelled by grievances over corruption, injustice, poverty, and political exclusion, as are the violent extremist movements that are destabilising the Sahel region and spreading down south to the coastal countries.

ECOWAS Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance

The ECOWAS protocol on Democracy and Good Governance which was adopted in Dakar in 2001, further complements the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security of 1999. The protocol entered into force in 2005 after it was ratified by the required number of signatory states. While ECOWAS started off as a regional body to facilitate economic development and social integration when it was birthed in 1975, it was soon confronted with having to respond to protracted armed conflicts in the 1990s which threatened the stability of the region. The 1999 mechanism provided the framework to trigger the necessary responses, be it deployment of mediation or peace operation missions as witnessed in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Mali and The Gambia.

The Supplementary Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance represents a departure from conflicts and non-democratic rule to democracy. Since 2001, ECOWAS has been unequivocal about the incompatibility of democracy and good governance, and military-run government and/or military involvement in politics. The ECOWAS stance is in tandem with the African Union's commitment against unconstitutional changes of government as elaborated in several continental legal instruments since 1999 including the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG) of 2007. The African Charter provided comprehensive norms on orderly democratic transition including prohibition of military coups, armed rebellion, electoral fraud and constitutional amendments that obstruct democratic transitions. The recent suspension of Mali and Guinea from ECOWAS and the AU following Coup attempts, as with several such positions in the past, is a clear case in point about the non-reductionist posturing

of ECOWAS and AU concerning attempt at military rule in some member states.

However, African intergovernmental organisations have not lived-up to the expectations of preventing subtle subversions of democracy such as fraudulent constitutional amendments and flawed elections that seek to elongate the terms of office of autocratic regimes. The inability of the AU and ECOWAS to prevent some of these democratic setbacks are amongst the causes of the upsurge in popular uprisings, coups and violent conflicts across some parts of the continent.

Hence, the following sub-themes will be discussed at the Forum::

- **Constitutionalism;**
- **Ensuring free, fair and peaceful elections;**
- **The challenge of balancing democracy with countering violent extremism;**
- **The challenge of balancing democracy with pandemic management (e.g. Covid-19);**
- **Youth inclusion**
- **Protecting electoral integrity in the digital age**
- **The roles and responsibilities of the international community in electoral processes**

Delegates

- The Kofi Annan Forum will bring together about two hundred (200) invited delegates including former African Heads of State and high-level diplomats from governmental and intergovernmental organizations.

- Institutions: ECOWAS (Commissioner of Political Affairs, Peace and Security), AU (Political Affairs), UN (Political Affairs and Peacebuilding), Election Management Bodies, Security Agencies and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).
- The President and Vice-President of Ghana; former African Presidents and Heads of State; diplomats and top officials from Mano River Union, ECOWAS, AU, and UN; and KAIPTC Goodwill Ambassadors.
- Delegates will include representatives of election management bodies, security professionals and policy and research think tanks, development partners, training institutions, business leaders and civil society groups (religious and traditional leaders, journalists, youth activists, and women's groups).

Expected Outputs

The Forum will contribute to the ongoing discussion on how to strengthen the role of democratic institutions in their function as gatekeepers in promoting and maintaining peace and stability. It will provide a platform for participants to explore multi-pronged approaches to address the erosion of democratic values and good governance in the region.

Specifically, the conference will lead to the following:

- Communiqué on deepening and consolidating democracy in West Africa;

- Press releases detailing key outcomes of the conference;
- A conference report reflecting discussions of selected topics and key recommendations for the way forward.

Date and Venue of KAPS Forum

The second KAPS Forum is scheduled for 8-9 December 2021 at the KAIPTC in Accra, Ghana. The event will also be livestreamed on virtual platforms.

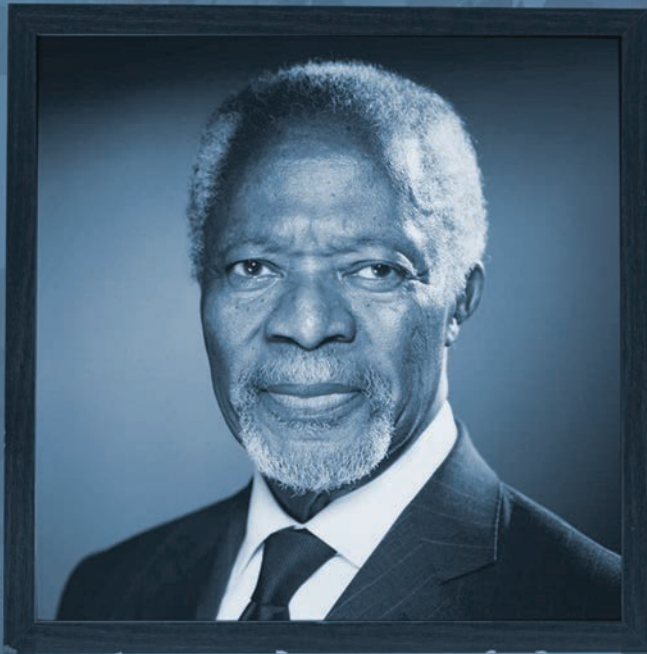
Development Partners (Sponsors)

Government of Ghana
Government of Germany
Government of Norway
Government of Sweden

Objectives of KAPS Forum

The KAPS Forum seeks to achieve the following:

- To provide an international platform that facilitates critical discussions and knowledge sharing on topical issues around African peace and security in a manner that informs policy.
- To review and re-evaluate prevailing knowledge and policies (at the strategic, tactical and operational levels) on new trends in peace and security in Africa; and
- To facilitate collaborative research and networking within the epistemic and broader peace and security community in ways that improve the policy relevance of research.



REMEMBERING
H.E. KOFI ANNAN
8 APRIL, 1938 - 18 AUGUST, 2018

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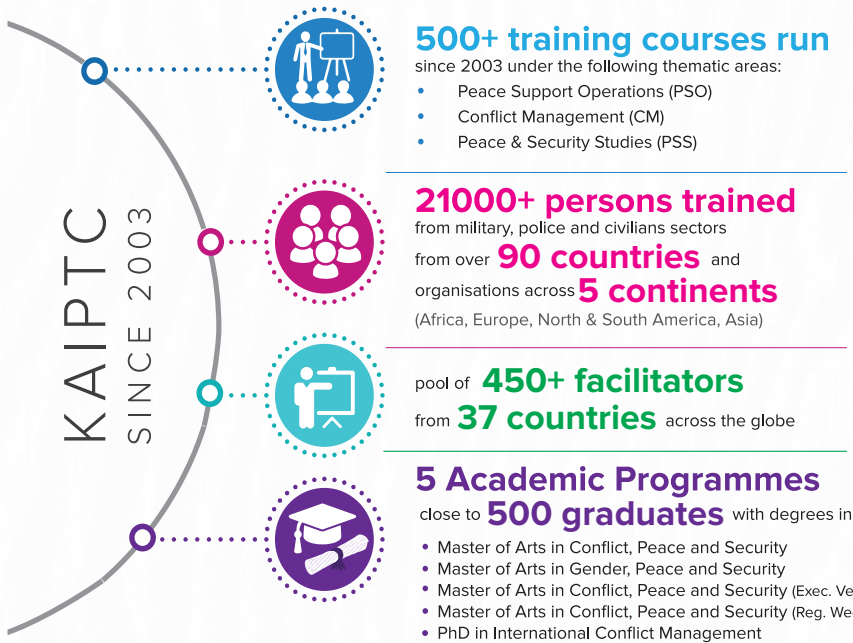
**KAIPTC**
...where peace begins

Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) was established in 1998 and commissioned in 2004 by the Government of Ghana with the mandate to train military, police, and civilian personnel for multidimensional peacekeeping and Peace Support Operations in Africa. The Centre plays a critical role in peace and security in Africa by delivering training courses to equip the aforementioned personnel with the requisite skills and competencies to respond to complex peace and security challenges in West Africa and on the African continent. Over the years, KAIPTC has emerged as a major regional and continental peace and security actor, and has attracted international visibility and partnerships. The extent of such visibility and partnership is evidenced by KAIPTC's status as an ECOWAS-mandated regional Training Centre of Excellence within the

context of ECOWAS and the African Peace and Security Architecture.

The Centre has trained more than 19000 national, regional, and international military, police and civilian personnel over the past decade. Since the first peacekeeping course in 2003, KAIPTC has run over 531 courses for more individuals from over 90 countries and major organizations in Africa, Europe, North and South America, and Asia. A total of 5337 (27.37%) course graduates from the Centre are women. Training has been in various professional skills and competencies required to meet present and future peace and security challenges in Africa and the world.

The Centre's unique selling proposition is that it uses insights from its bespoke research work in the peace and security



sector in Africa to inform the selection, design and delivery of internationally recognized and professional training courses and programmes in line with the standards of APSTA, and the capacity needs of ECOWAS, AU, and UN. In this regard, KAIPTC seeks to support the operationalization of the African Governance Architecture, the African Peace and Security Architecture, the African Gender Peace and Security Architecture, the African Standby Force, the ECOWAS Standby Force, and the other regional structures and mechanisms of the AU in peace and security. By the nature of its work and institutional requirements, the KAIPTC was set up as an integrated civilian, military and police organization, and has continued to enjoy high international visibility and partnership support, because of the quality and relevance of its training and research programmes.

In 2011, the Centre obtained institutional and programme accreditation to offer post-graduate academic programmes in the areas of conflict, gender, peace and security. This step was taken to meet growing demands and aspirations for continuing education of serving employees in public and private sector organizations involved or interested in conflict, peace and security issues. These academic programmes seek to equip Africans with the highest professional knowledge and standards in conflict prevention, resolution and management, mediation, negotiation, peace brokering and security management to respond to the emerging trends in peace and security on the African continent and beyond. The intent is to enhance African capacity in analysis, evidence-based decision-making and response to peace and security issues to complement the strategic and operational level training in peace and security provided at the



Gender mainstreaming remains a key priority of the Centre, especially in the selection of course participants, course contents and staff recruitment. As a further demonstration of KAIPTC's commitment to the policy of mainstreaming gender into its operations, a number of work-place gender sensitive systems have been implemented over the years including a gender policy, an onsite nursing and childcare facility and a paternity leave concept for staff. The Centre in 2010 established a Women, Peace and Security Institute (WPSI) which serves as a knowledge centre for the expansion of technical capacity, training, policy research and analysis on women, peace and security to better inform the broader security agenda in Africa.

KAIPTC has a broad array of international partners from which it receives technical and financial support, as well as various seconded international military and police personnel who serve as advisers to the Centre. KAIPTC functions in close partnership with regional civil society organizations.

VISION

KAIPTC seeks to become the leading and preferred international Centre for training, education and research that are focused on ensuring a peaceful and secure Africa.

MISSION

KAIPTC provides globally-recognised capacity for all actors on African peace and security through training, education, research and policy dialogues to foster peace and stability in Africa.

OVERALL GOAL

Improved performance and better achievement of ECOWAS, AU and other RECs, CSOs and Member States in their respective peace and security mandates in Africa.

KAIPTC GOODWILL AMBASSADORS

The Centre has instituted a "Goodwill Ambassador" concept to support the Management of the Centre in strategic thinking and resource mobilization from corporate and other international funding sources. Consisting of five eminent Africans and global citizens who are renowned for their work and commitment to African Peace and Security, the Ambassadors will provide advisory support to the Commandant, and would meet biannually to offer strategic advice related to the positioning of the Centre in continental policy dialogues

and international discourses on conflict prevention, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and post conflict reconstruction.

Inaugurated in December 2017, the five Goodwill Ambassadors (also called Fellows of the Centre) are Dr. Mrs. Mary Chinery-Hesse (Former Member of the African Panel of the Wise and Chairperson of the Goodwill Ambassadors); H.E. Dr Mohammed Ibn Chambas (UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa and the Sahel and Head

of the UN Office for West Africa and Sahel - UNOWAS); H.E. Ellen Margrethe Løj (Former Special Representative of the Secretary General, UNMIL and UNMISS); His Eminence Cardinal Peter Turkson (First Prefect of the Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development, The Holy See, Vatican City); and Mr. Ken Ofori-Atta (Minister for Finance and Economic Planning, Ghana).

Centre to leverage funds and strategic partnerships towards ensuring the long-term institutional and financial sustainability of the Centre. The Goodwill Ambassadors would also help to enhance the visibility of the Centre and facilitate opportunities on strategic platforms in regional and international circles for the Centre to share its achievements during high profile policy dialogues on African peace and security.

The Goodwill Ambassadors of the Centre have the primary function of assisting the



Left to Right: Mr. Ken Ofori-Atta, Dr. (Mrs.) Chinery-Hesse, His Eminence Cardinal Peter Turkson, H.E. Ellen Margrethe Løj, H.E. (Dr.) Mohamed Ibn Chambas

SPECIAL GUEST OF HONOUR



His Excellency Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo
President of the Republic of Ghana
Commander-in-Chief of the Ghana Armed Forces

SPECIAL GUEST



His Excellency Dr. Mahamudu Bawumia
Vice President of the Republic of Ghana

SPECIAL GUEST



Honorable Dominic Nitiwul
Minister for Defence
Chairman, KAIPTC Governing Board

SPECIAL GUEST



Honorable Akosua Frema Osei-Opare
Chief of Staff, Office of the President, Ghana

SPECIAL GUESTS



H.E. John Agyekum Kufuor,
Former President of Ghana



H.E. John Dramani Mahama,
Former President of Ghana



H.E. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf,
Former President of Liberia



H.E. Dr. Ernest Bai Koroma,
Former President of Sierra Leone

SPECIAL GUESTS



H.E. Goodluck Jonathan
Former President of Nigeria



H.E. Kabiné Komara
Former Prime Minister of Guinea



H.E. Lansana Kouyaté
Former Prime Minister of Guinea
and Former Executive Secretary, ECOWAS

SPECIAL GUESTS



H.E. Hannah S. Tetteh

Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the AU and Head of the UN office to AU



H.E. Annadif K.M. Saleh

Special Representative of the Secretary-General & Head of UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel



Amb. Medina A. Wesseh

Secretary-General, Mano River Union

SPECIAL GUESTS



H.E. Daniel Krull
German Ambassador
to Ghana



H.E. Ingrid Mollestad
Norwegian Ambassador
to Ghana



H.E. Anna Raas
Deputy Head of Mission,
Embassy of Sweden in Abuja

SPECIAL GUESTS



Her Excellency Nane Maria Annan
Board Member,
Kofi Annan Foundation



His Excellency Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas
ECOWAS Special Envoy to Guinea
Chairman, KAPS Forum



Mr Elhadj As Sy
Board Chairman,
Kofi Annan Foundation

KAIPTC GOODWILL AMBASSADORS



Dr. Mrs. Mary Chinery-Hesse
Former Member of the African Panel of the Wise
and Chairperson of the Goodwill Ambassador)



His Excellency Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas
ECOWAS Special Envoy to Guinea
Chairman, KAPS Forum



His Eminence Cardinal Peter Turkson
First Prefect of the Dicastery for Promoting Integral
Human Development, The Holy See, Vatican City



Her Excellency Ellen Margrethe Løj
Former Special Representative of the
Secretary General, UNMIL and UNMISS



Mr. Ken Ofori-Atta
Minister for Finance and Economic Planning, Ghana

DAY 1: Wednesday 8 December, 2021

Democracy and Good Governance in West Africa

08:45 - 09:15

Welcome remarks by Maj. Gen. Francis Ofori, Commandant, KAIPTC

Opening remarks by Mr. Elhadj As Sy, Chair of the Board, Kofi Annan Foundation

Statement by H.E. Daniel Krull, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Ghana

Statement by H.E. Ingrid Mollestad, Norwegian Ambassador to Ghana

Statement by H.E. Anna Rääs, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of Sweden in Abuja

Goodwill Message by H.E. Annadif Khatir Mahamat Saleh, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)

Goodwill Message by H.E. Hanna S. Tetteh, Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the African Union and Head of the United Nations Office to the African Union

Address by Special Guest of Honour: H.E. Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, President of the Republic of Ghana, and Chairman of ECOWAS

09:15 – 10:00

HEALTH BREAK/GROUP PHOTOGRAPH/MEDIA INTERVIEWS

10:00– 12: 30

Plenary 1: ECOWAS Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance: Background, Expectations and Significance.

H.E. John Agyekum Kufuor, Former President, Ghana

H.E. Kabiné Komara, Former Prime Minister, Guinea

H.E. Lansana Kouyaté, Former Prime Minister, Guinea and Former Executive Secretary, Ecowas

H.E. Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, ECOWAS Special Envoy to Guinea

Mr. Emmanuel Habuka Bombande, Senior Mediation Adviser, United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs

Dr. Abdel-Fatau Musah, Director, Africa II Division, Department of Political Affairs, United Nations (UN) Headquarters

Moderator: H.E. Hanna S. Tetteh, Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the African Union and Head of the United Nations Office to the African Union

12:30 – 14:00

LUNCH BREAK

14:00 – 14: 30

Plenary 2: Presentation of the Background Study on Democratic Backsliding in West Africa by **Prof. Emmanuel Gyimah-Boadi, Board Chair, Afrobarometer.**

14:30 – 16: 00

Discussion on democratic backsliding in West Africa

Dr Issaka K. Souaré, Senior Researcher and Director of SIPRI's Sahel and West Africa Programme

Dr. Arnauld Akodjenou, Special Adviser, Africa, Kofi Annan Foundation

Dr. Gilles Yabi, Founder and Director, WATHI

Ms. Olufunto Akinduro, Senior Programme Officer, International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA)

Moderator: H.E. Annadif Khatir Mahamat Saleh, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)

15:30 – 16:30

HEALTH BREAK

16:30

End of Day 1

19: 00

GALA DINNER

Special Guest of Honour: Hon. Akosua Frema Osei-Opare, Chief of Staff, The Presidency, Republic of Ghana

DAY 2: Thursday 9 December, 2021

Democratic Consolidation: War-to-Peace and Democratic Transitions in West Africa

09:00-11:00

Plenary 3: Good Governance and Democratic Consolidation: War-to-Peace and Democratic Transitions

H.E. John Dramani Mahama, Former President, Ghana

H.E. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Former President, Liberia

H.E. Mahamadou Issoufou, Former President, Niger

H.E. Goodluck Jonathan, Former President, Nigeria

H.E. Ernest Bai Koroma, Former President, Sierra Leone

Moderator: H.E. Medina A. Wesseh, Secretary-General, Mano River Union

11:00 - 11:15

HEALTH BREAK

11:15-12:15

Breakout Session 1a, 1b, 1c and 1d.

1a. Entrenching constitutionalism

Prof. Raymond A. Atuguba, Dean and Associate Professor, University of Ghana School of Law

Ms. Idayat Hassan, Executive Director, Center for Democracy and Development (CDD/West Africa)

Prof. Baffour Agyeman-Duah, Chief Executive Officer, John A. Kufuor Foundation.

Prof. Boubacar Ndiaye, Professor of Pan-African Studies and Political Science, College of Wooster, Ohio

Moderator: Dr. Benjamin Kunboure, Former Minister for Defence, Ghana

1b. Ensuring free and fair elections

Prof. Attahiru Muhammadu Jega, Former Chairman, Independent National Electoral Commission

Mr. Raouf Salami, Program Officer, ECOWAS Network of Electoral Commissions (ECONEC)

Ms. Olufunto Akinduro, Senior Programme Officer, International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA)

Moderator: Dr. Kwadwo Afari-Gyan, Former Chairperson, Electoral Commission, Ghana

1c. Balancing Democracy with Countering Violent Extremism: Challenges and Prospects

Dr. Andrews Atta-Asamoah, Head, African Peace and Security Governance programme, Institute for Security Studies (ISS), South Africa

Mr. Mustapha Abdallah, Research Fellow, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC)

Dr. Nathaniel Dominic Danjibo, Senior Research Fellow, Peace and Conflict Studies Programme, Institute for Peace and Strategic Studies, University of Ibadan

Moderator: Dr. Jesper Bjarnesen, Senior Researcher, The Nordic Africa Institute, Sweden

1d. Deepening Democracy in an Age of Pandemic: Challenges, Prospects and Lessons

Dr. Kwame Sarpong Asiedu, Democracy and Development Fellow, Centre for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)

Mr. Allan Ngari, Coordinator, Regional Organised Crime Observatory for West Africa, ISS, Senegal

Dr. Leonard Baatiema, Lecturer, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana

Mrs. Miatta French, Election Expert, Former Member, National Electoral Commission, Sierra Leone.

Moderator: Mr. Chukwuemeka Eze, Executive Director, West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP)



12:15 - 13:15

Breakout Session 2a, 2b, 2c

2a. Youth and Women Participation in Democracy

Hon. Dr. Zanetor Agyeman – Rawlings, Member of Parliament, Korle Klottey Constituency at Parliament of Ghana

Mrs. Joana Osei-Tutu, Head, Women, Peace and Security Institute (WPSI), Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre, KAIPTC.

Dr. Ann Iyonu, Executive Director, Goodluck Jonathan Foundation

Dr. Angela Muvumba Sellström, Senior Researcher, Conflict and Security, Nordic Africa Institute (NAI).

Mr. Doudou Dia, Executive Director, Gorée Institute, Dakar, Senegal

Moderator: H.E. Magrethe Løj, Former Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nation's Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the United Nation's Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

2b. Electoral Integrity in the Digital Age

Sébastien F. W. Brack, Head, Elections and Democracy, Kofi Annan Foundation

Mr. Valdiodio Ndiaye, Resident Director, Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA), Côte d'Ivoire

Mr. Theophilus Dowetin, Election Systems Adviser in Niger, International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES)

Moderator: Dr. Andrews Atta-Asamoah, Head, African Peace and Security Governance programme, Institute for Security Studies (ISS), South Africa

2c. The Role and Ethics of Election Monitoring and Observation

Mr. Moudjib Djinadou, Director, Political Affairs, United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)

Dr. Kojo P. Asante, Director, Advocacy and Policy Engagement, Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)

Mr. Samuel Atuobi, Senior Political/Elections Officer, African Union

Mr. Martin Kasirye, Adviser and Head Electoral Support Section, Governance and Peace Directorate, Commonwealth Secretariat

Moderator: Dr. Fiifi Edu-Afful, Research Fellow, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC)

10:00– 12: 30

LUNCH BREAK

14:15 – 14:30

Plenary 4: Presentation of key recommendations by **Dr. Kweku Danso**, Deputy Dean, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC)

14:30 – 15:00

Discussion and adoption of KAPS Forum 2021 Communiqué

15:00 - 15:30

HEALTH BREAK

15: 30 - 16:00

Closing Remarks, Representative from the Office of the President



APPRECIATION

The Executive Management and Staff of Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KA IPTC), and the Kofi Annan Foundation, express their gratitude to the Government, Ministries, Departments and Agencies, the Diplomatic Corps, Development Partners and all those who in diverse ways contributed towards the success of the second edition of the Kofi Annan Peace and Security Forum

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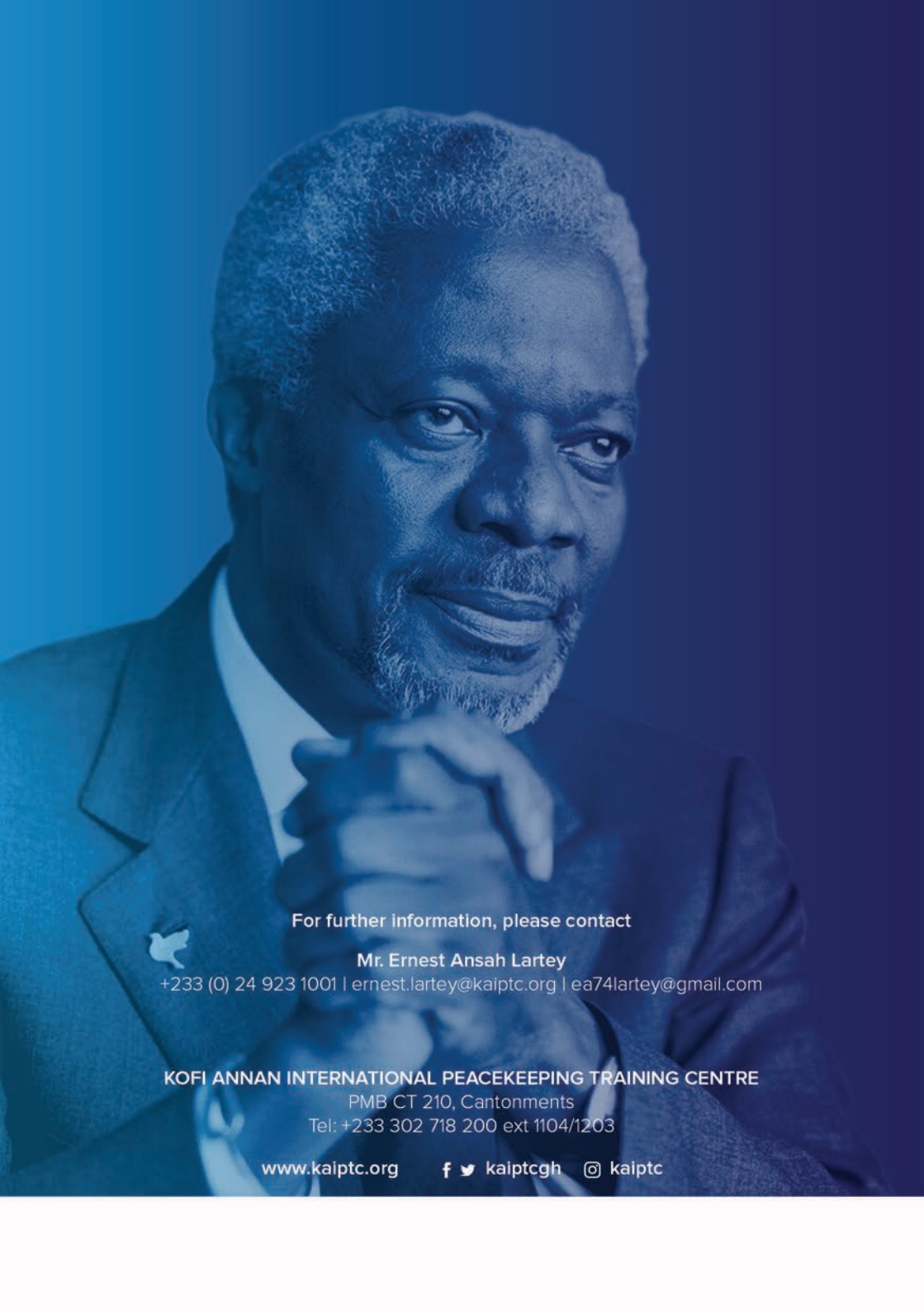
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