ENHANCING THE OPERATIONALISATION OF THE ECOWAS CONFLICT PREVENTION FRAMEWORK

A STUDY ON THE STATE-LEVEL AWARENESS OF THE ECOWAS CONFLICT PREVENTION FRAMEWORK IN WEST AFRICA (BENIN, BURKINA FASO, LIBERIA AND GHANA)

SAMUEL ATUOBI & FRANK OKYERE

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Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre
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(ECOWAS CONFLICT PREVENTION FRAMEWORK PROJECT)
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ABBREVIATIONS

AJWS – American Jewish World Service
AU – African Union
CHRAJ – Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CSOs – Civil Society Organisations
DANIDA – Danish International Development Agency
DRC - Danish Refugee Council
ECOSAP – ECOWAS Small Arms Programme
ECOWAS – Economic Community of West African States
ECPF – ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework
CDD – Centre for Democratic Development
EU – European Union
FAS - Femmes Africa Solidarités
GTZ – German Technical Cooperation Agency
IANSA – International Action Network on Small Arms
IDEG – Institute of Democratic Governance
IIP – International Institutions Programme
KAIPTC – Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre
NCCE – National Commission for Civic Education
OSIWA - Open Society initiative for West Africa
UN – United Nations
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO – United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF –United Nations Children’s Fund
UNMIL – United Nations Mission in Liberia
USAID – United States Agency for International Development
WAANSA – West African Action Network on Small Arms
WACSOF – West Africa Civil Society Forum
WANE – West Africa Network for Peacebuilding
WILDAF – Federation of Women Lawyers
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework (ECPF) was adopted by the Mediation and Security Council of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in 2008. The document has, among its objectives, conflict prevention and peacebuilding in West Africa through a number of activities that revolve around 14 components. These are early warning; preventive diplomacy; democracy and political governance; human rights and the rule of law; media; natural resource governance; and cross-border initiative. The rest are security governance; practical disarmament; women, peace and security; youth empowerment; ECOWAS Standby Force; humanitarian assistance; and peace education.\(^1\)

The hope is that the implementation of the ECPF, which will focus on the above themes, would contribute significantly towards improvement in human security and reduction in political instability in the sub-region. The document thus calls for implementation by ECOWAS and member states in partnership with civil society, the private sector and development partners.

Efforts aimed at the implementation or operationalization of the ECPF have began with (a) the distribution of copies of the ECPF document to policy makers, (b) the development of 4-year plans of action on the 14 components, and (c) the use of workshops as platforms to create awareness. As one of the three ECOWAS Centres of Excellence, the KAIPTC supports ECOWAS in the implementation of the ECPF. Since January 2010, the KAIPTC, under its International Institutions Programme – ECPF Project – based at the Research Department, has initiated activities aimed at enhancing the operationalisation of ECPF. With financial support from the governments of Demark, Sweden and Norway, the ECPF Project aims at supporting the implementation of the ECPF through awareness creation, policy research and policy dialogues.

Consequently, the Project conducted a study in four (4) West African states (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana and Liberia) in June/July 2010. The purpose of the study was to measure the state-level awareness of the ECPF among policy makers as well as progress being made (if any) towards its implementation. It also aimed at identifying stakeholders in the implementation of the ECPF, opportunities and challenges associated with it, and collect suggestions on how to

\(^1\) Ibid p.21.
enhance the implementation of the ECPF by stakeholders. In terms of policy relevance, the study had the objectives of coming out with recommendations to guide ECOWAS, member states, policy makers, civil society groups and the development community on how best the ECPF can be implemented.

In order to achieve the above objectives, the study was conducted through the administration of 25 questionnaires (see annex A), in each country and supplemented with in-depth interviews. People who completed the questionnaires were senior officials in their respective organizations. Questionnaires were completed in the presence of our researchers.

In addition to the study, the researchers also engaged in awareness creation which involved the distribution of flyers which provide description of the objectives, activities, outputs and the components of the ECPF. 200 flyers were distributed in each of the 4 countries covered in the study.

This report contains the analysis and findings of the study. Each country’s report is analyzed with graphic representations. Before the country report however, the report is preceded by a brief write-up on background to the study. The concluding section of the report also contains a summary of the findings and recommendations from the country analysis.

The following are the main findings of the study:

- There is high level of interest in the ECPF;
- However the level of awareness about the ECPF is low in all the four countries where the study was carried out;
- Few respondents have copies of the report;
- There is lack of national ownership since the document is still viewed as an ECOWAS document;
- Few respondents who are aware of the ECPF are not conversant with the objectives of the ECPF;
- There are no specific activities directly aimed at the implementation of the ECPF in all the four countries visited;
• Most of the respondents are engaged in activities that are related to the implementation of the ECPF;
• There is the desire on the part of most respondents to support the implementation but are waiting for the lead from ECOWAS;
• Respondents were of the view that the implementation of the ECPF requires collaborative efforts among ECOWAS, member states and civil society groups; and
• The implementation of the ECPF holds good prospect for conflict prevention and peacebuilding in West Africa.

Based on the findings, the study makes the following recommendations:

• There is the need to embark on state-level awareness campaign about the ECPF in all the 15 ECOWAS member states;
• Awareness campaign should include distribution of the ECPF document in all the 15 ECOWAS member states;
• There is the need to broaden stakeholder participation in the implementation processes of the ECPF;
• Civil society participation in the implementation of the ECPF is crucial given the fact that most of them are already engaged in interventions on the 14 components of the document;
• There is the need for ECOWAS to complete all the Plans of Action on the 14 components of the ECPF and make it available to all stakeholders so that their activities would aim directly at the implementation of the ECPF;
• Institutions working on initiatives captured in the ECPF should be encouraged to implement it by focusing on activities identified in the Plans of Actions;
• Copies of the ECPF document should be made available and accessible to stakeholders in the sub-region and beyond. The general public could also find the document useful.
1. BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

The ECPF was adopted in 2008 by Mediations and Security Council of ECOWAS. It is proposed as ‘a comprehensive operational conflict prevention and peace-building strategy that enables the ECOWAS system and Member States to draw upon human and financial resources at the regional (including civil society and private sector) and international level, in their efforts to creatively transform conflict’. It has objectives, among others, to:

- increase understanding of the conceptual basis of conflict prevention;
- build awareness and anticipation, and strengthen capacity within member states and civil society to enhance their role in conflict prevention and peace-building;
- increase cooperation between ECOWAS and external partners; and
- enhance ECOWAS anticipation and planning capabilities in relation to regional tensions.

The ECPF contains 14 components that cut across social, political and security issues in West Africa. The 14 thematic areas of the ECPF include early warning; preventive diplomacy; democracy and political governance; human rights and the rule of law; media; natural resource governance; and cross-border initiative. The rest are security governance; practical disarmament; women, peace and security; youth empowerment; ECOWAS Standby Force; humanitarian assistance; and peace education.

Fundamental to the attainment of the objectives of the ECPF is its operationalisation or implementation. Although there have been efforts to introduce it to policy makers in West Africa through workshops and conferences by ECOWAS and some of the civil society groups, certain important questions remain unanswered. What is the level of awareness about the ECPF among policy makers in West Africa? What efforts are being made by ECOWAS and its member state to promote the ECPF? What efforts have been made to implement the key components of the document? What are the opportunities and challenges of implementing it? And, what needs to be done to make its implementation successful?

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3 Ibid p.16.
It is to help find answers to the above questions that the Research Department of KAIPTC under its International Institutions Program (IIP), ECPF Project, embarked on this policy research in support of efforts by ECOWAS to operationalize the ECPF.

II. SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

The study took place in four West African countries: two Anglophone and two francophone (Burkina Faso, Benin, Ghana and Liberia).

The research/survey which enjoys financial support from the Governments of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, is part of KAIPTC program of enhancing the operationalisation of the ECPF. It took place in June/July 2010 and had the following objectives:

- Embark on awareness campaign about the ECPF;
- Measure the level of awareness of the ECPF among policy makers in West Africa;
- Measure progress that has so far been made towards the implementation of the ECPF;
- Identify stakeholders in the implementations of the ECPF;
- Identify opportunities and challenges of implementing the ECPF; and
- Identify what needs to be done to speed up the implementation of the ECPF.

It should be added that, given the short lifespan of the ECPF, this research did not seek to evaluate it; rather it tried to get an overview of what has been done within this short time space in order to provide policy recommendations as basis for further action towards its full implementation.

To this end, this report forms the basis of a workshop to be held at KAIPTC in October 2010 under the theme ‘Enhancing the Operationalisation of the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework’. The workshop will discuss the results of the survey, assess progress that has been made in the implementation of the ECPF and come out with recommendations for policy makers and stakeholders on how best to operationalize the ECPF.
III. METHODOLOGY

To achieve the stated objectives, the study was based on the collection of primary data through in-depth interviews and administration of questionnaires in the four selected countries. The analysis that follows is based on information gathered during field trips through in-depth interviews and the administration of questionnaires.

IV. LIMITATIONS

The challenge in carrying out research of such nature is the difficulties involved in having access to institutions and individuals, especially those within the state bureaucracy. Bureaucratic structures and processes in all the four countries are cumbersome and slow. Therefore there are government institutions where access to officials was difficult or impossible. These challenges however did not affect the outcome of the study since most of the key institutions sampled were reached.
V. Country Level ANALYSIS

Republic of Benin

Introduction

Benin is a francophone country, a member of ECOWAS and has a population of about 8.7 million. It is considered as one of the most stable countries in West Africa. The country returned to democracy, after years of military rule, and continues to make progress on the path of multiparty democracy. Benin has over the year demonstrated commitment to peace and stability in West Africa, by facilitating mediation process during the Liberian conflict. Currently, Benin hosts one of the 4 zones of the ECOWAS Early Warning System. Benin was therefore included in the study as a stable francophone country.

The research in Benin was conducted as part of a four-nation study with the objective of measuring the level of awareness of the ECPF among policy makers within state institutions and civil society groups. A total of 30 respondents were sampled. 20 of them answered questions based on a questionnaire. The remaining 10 answered questions based on in-depth interviews to complement the administration of questionnaires. This was important to ensure diversity in the data gathering process. The responses collected were analyzed using SPSS v.16.

Below are results of the study in Benin:

1.0 Background of respondents

(a) Type of institutions contacted

The table below shows the type of institutions consulted for the administration of questionnaires during the study. Majority of the respondents (60%) came from civil society groups who are considered vibrant in Benin and are also active in areas relating to the components of the ECPF. This is followed by government institutions (25%) whose work related to regional integration. The rest (15%) represents inter-governmental organisations.

Table 1
### Type of Organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-governmental Organization/Civil Society</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-governmental Organization</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) **Position of respondents**

In terms of position or level of the individuals within the above institutions, we targeted senior officers and middle level managers. In most organisations such individuals were considered to be part of the policy making processes and whose opinions were crucial. Respondents also included student leaders.

#### 2.0 Knowledge about the ECPF

(a) **Level of awareness**

The next important objective was to find out the level of awareness about the ECPF among the respondents identified in the above institutions, that is, whether the individuals answering the questions know about the ECPF. As figure 1 below shows, 85% of the respondents had heard of the ECPF. The remaining 15% had not heard of the ECPF before and were hearing of it for the first time as a result of the study. Fig 1 shows graphical representation of the results.

#### Fig 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have you heard of the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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8
If a respondent had heard of the ECPF, we asked the medium through which he/she heard of it. This was important to ensure that we were able to recommend the appropriate means through which awareness campaign about the ECPF could be carried out. Of the 85% of respondents who had heard of the ECPF, 41% of them heard about it through workshops or seminars, 27% had read about it on the internet, 18% through radio, 5% through publications, and 9% other media such as external organizations. The details of responses are presented below.

![Medium through which respondents heard about the ECPF](image)

(b) **Ownership of and Familiarity with the ECPF document**

It was also important to know if respondents who knew about the ECPF had copies of the document, and were actually conversant with its objectives or contents. Of the 17 respondents who have heard of the ECPF, no more than 3 had copies of the document. This means that effort must be made to make the document available to as many policy makers as possible. Only 10% of the respondents surveyed could demonstrate familiarity with the objectives and content of the framework, a revelation of low level of knowledge about the document. Figure 2 shows details of results obtained.
(c) **Respondents Area of activities**

In order to know institutions whose work relate to the ECPF, the study asked respondent to state if their work related to any of the 14 components of the ECPF. All the respondents (100%) sampled indicated that their organisations are pursuing various interventions that fall under one or more of the 14 components of the ECPF. Democracy and Political Governance, Peace Education, Human Rights & the Rule of Law were identified as the dominant areas where interventions are concentrated. Others are Women, Peace & Security, Early Warning and Preventive Diplomacy.

(d) **Collaboration with other institutions**

The study also sought to know, beyond the institutions and individuals sampled which other institutions were working in areas that related to the ECPF. This was done by asking the respondents to state their institutional partners. 85% of respondents indicated that they collaborate with other institutions whose work related to the ECPF. Some of the institutions mentioned include West African Action Network on Small Arms (WAANSA), International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA), West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), the United Nations (UN), African Union (AU), ECOWAS Zonal Bureau, Netherlands, Danish and French Embassies, Ministries of Defense and Public Security, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Federation of Women
Lawyers (WILDAF), KAIPTC and ECOSAP. Others are the National Commission on of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and the Government of Benin.

(e) Sources of funding of Respondent organisations

For respondents whose organizations have been involved in some initiatives related to the ECPF, sources of funding ranged from internal, external and a combination of both sources. Other donor agencies that support some of the respondents’ institutions activities are United States Agency for International Development (USAID), GTZ, Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), WAANSA, the Swiss and Dutch Co-operations and IANSA. As figure 4 shows 16% of these respondents rely on internal sources to support their activities whereas 47% look to external financial support. The remaining 37% depend on both internal and external resources to fund their activities.

Fig 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of funding</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both Internal &amp; External</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.0 Implementation of the ECPF

(a) Awareness campaign about the ECPF

In this section we tried to know if some activities have already taken place or were going to take place towards the implementation of the ECPF in Benin. 85% of respondents said that they were not aware of any past or ongoing campaign relating to the ECPF by their country or the ECOWAS. The ECOWAS Zonal Bureau was named as the only institution that has made attempts to promote the ECPF in Benin. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also established an
Institute of International Relations and Strategic Studies which work would include the promotion of the ECPF in Benin.

(b) Responsibility for the implementation of the ECPF

The study also sought respondents’ opinion on who bears primary responsibility for the promotion and implementation of the ECPF. Figure 5 shows that majority (50%) of the respondents believed that collaboration among all stakeholders (ECOWAS, Civil Society, International Community, and Member States) would be the most effective way for the implementation of the ECPF. 20% were of the view that Civil Society could best implement the document, whereas 15% feel ECOWAS bears the responsibility for implementing the ECPF. 10% think a tripartite cooperation between ECOWAS, Member States and Civil Society will be enough to implement the ECPF, leaving out support of the international community.

Fig 5

Responsible for implementing the ECPF

(c) Opportunities and challenges of implementation
On the opportunities and challenges associated with the implementation of the ECPF, it is quite refreshing to note that majority of respondents (90%) believe that the ECPF is implementable and present opportunities for information sharing, partnership creations, and comprehensive and West Africa-wide approach to conflict prevention. But this will require at the initial stages sensitisation among the policy makers and the general population about the objectives of the ECPF. Challenges identified in relation to the implementation of the document include the current low level of awareness on the ECPF, inadequate funding and lack of coordination among ECOWAS, its member states and civil society groups, bad governance, lack of political will and poverty. Frequency of submissions received from respondents on challenges hampering the implementation of the ECPF is represented in the chart below.

3.0 Respondents Recommendations

Respondents in Benin were asked to make suggestions for the implementation of ECPF. The following are the most important recommendations offered by respondents:

- Civil society should be encouraged to play leading roles in the implementation of the ECPF;
• Introduction of the ECPF into secondary and tertiary schools, universities, political parties and parliament will help to disseminate the relevant components of the Framework to the grassroots;
• Translating the ECPF document into easily accessible local dialects and broadcasting its themes through radio and television;
• Member states must be made to commit themselves to the implementation process and a monitoring and evaluation mechanism instituted to guard their progress;
• ECOWAS must emphasize more on awareness creation so as to sensitize the population on the need to prevent and manage conflicts;
• Build capacity and encourage participation of women in the implementation of the ECPF process; and
• Create a network of civil society groups to collaborate with other stakeholders.

Conclusions

Although the level of awareness on the ECPF may be low in Benin, as shown in the above analysis, the level of interest in it among respondents is high and an indication that implementing it in that country is likely to be successful. The large number of civil society groups in the country who are also working on issues relating the ECPF provides a good basis for implementing the ECPF in that country.

In order to ensure successful implementation of the ECPF in Benin, there is the need for large-scale awareness campaign to improve public awareness about the document. This will also help in the identification of more stakeholders and partners for the implementation process.
Republic of Burkina Faso

Introduction

Burkina Faso is a francophone country and considered relatively stable among the 15 ECOWAS members states. The country under the leadership of its president, Blaise Camparé has been involved in a number of peace processes in West Africa, notable that of Côte d’Ivoire and Guinea. It is important to mention that the ECPF was signed in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, by the Burkinabe Minister of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration who was, at the time, the Chairman of the ECOWAS Mediation and Security Council. Burkina Faso was included as a stable francophone country.

The research in Burkina Faso was conducted as part of a four-nation study with the objective of measuring the level of awareness of the ECPF among policy makers within state institutions and civil society groups. A total of 30 respondents were sampled. 20 of them answered questions based on a questionnaire. The remaining 10 answered questions based on in-depth interviews to complement the administration of questionnaires. This was important to ensure diversity in the data gathering process. The responses collected were analyzed using SPSS v.16.

1.0 Background of Respondents

(a) Type of Institutions contacted

Respondents were sampled from government institutions (45%), inter-governmental institutions (15%) and non-governmental organizations (40%) as displayed in Table 1 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Institution</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-governmental Organization/Civil Society</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-governmental Organization</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Position of Respondents
In terms of position or level of the individuals within the above institutions, we targeted senior officers and middle level managers who were considered to be part of the policy making processes and whose opinions were crucial.

2.0 Knowledge about the ECPF

(a) Level of Awareness
The study first sought to know the level of awareness about the ECPF. Responses given by respondents showed that, majority of the respondents 65% had heard or had knowledge about the ECPF. The remaining 35% of the respondents had never heard of the ECPF and were learning of it for the first time from the researcher. Fig 1 shows graphical representation of responses.

![Graph showing level of awareness](image)

On the medium through which the 13 respondents heard about the ECPF, Radio/Television recorded the highest frequency with (35%), followed by Newspaper publications (26%), Workshops/Seminars (22%) and Internet sources (13%) and 4% for other source.

![Graph showing medium of awareness](image)
(b) Ownership and Familiarity with the ECPF

On whether respondents who had heard or known about the ECPF had copies of the document (either printed or electronic form), majority of them (85%) responded that neither they nor their organisations had copies of the ECPF. The remaining (15%) have printed copies of the document.

Where the respondents had heard of the ECPF, we explored further the extent to which they were familiar with its objectives and content. Out of the 13 respondents who have heard of the ECPF, only 10% were very familiar with the objectives and content of the document, 40% have limited knowledge about the ECPF, whereas 50% of respondents had no knowledge at all about the document. The results are graphically displayed in Fig 2 below.
(c) Respondents’ area of activities

The study also sought to find out how the activities of respondents’ organisation related to one or more of the 14 components of the ECPF. The study revealed that the activities of 94% of them related to at least two (2) components of the ECPF. Human rights and rule of law, early warning, democracy and political governance, peace education and the media are the most dominant areas of respondents’ activities. The rate at which activities of most organisations in Burkina Faso relate to the ECPF is provides a good basis for implementing the document there.

(d) Collaborating Institutions

As part of the objective to identify stakeholders for the implementation of the ECPF, respondents were asked to name institutions they collaborate with. Responses to this question revealed a high level of collaboration between institutions in carrying out their activities. Some of the institutions respondents named as partners include Zone II Office of the ECOWAS, UN, state institutions in Burkina Faso, USAID, the European Union (EU), Plan International, the World Bank and other NGOs.

(e) Respondents’ institutions sources of funding

On the issue of funding for those implementing various initiatives, the results showed that most of them representing over 40% depend on external funding while others raise funds internally as
well as through both sources. Some of the organizations named as providing sponsorship for such activities include; UNICEF, UNDP, UN, ECOWAS, and WANEP. Others include Christian Aids, UN and the Government of Burkina Faso. Figure 4 shows respondents’ organizations source of funding.

**Fig 4**

![Source of funding](image)

3.0 Implementation of the ECPF

*(a) Awareness campaign*

Another issue was whether respondents were aware of any awareness campaign relating to the ECPF. To this, 60% of the respondents indicated that they are not aware of any campaign relating to the ECPF by their organizations, the government of Burkina Faso or ECOWAS. Interestingly, 40% of the respondents think that the president of Burkina Faso’s peacemaking initiatives in West African conflicts were part of activities that promoted the ECPF.

*(b) Responsibility for implementation*

The study also endeavoured to find out respondents’ views on where responsibility for implementing the ECPF should be placed. 30% of respondents think that responsibility for implementing the ECPF lies with ECOWAS, 15% think member states, 30% said partnership
among all the actors (ECOWAS, Civil Society, International Community and Member States) and 5% said a shared responsibility between ECOWAS and Member States. 20% did not respond to this question as seen in the diagram below

![Responsibility for the implementation of the ECPF]

(c) Opportunities and challenges of implementation

Majority of respondents (70%) were of the view that implementation of the ECPF provides the opportunity for ECOWAS, member states and civil society groups to work together on issues of conflict prevention in West Africa. Again, it was felt that working together will provide the opportunity for raising funds to address the issues identified.

Respondents however, identified some challenges of implementing the ECPF. The challenges identified include lack of political will among member states and of the international community; poor monitoring and follow-up mechanisms; lack of technical, financial and human capacity to deal with irate issues of conflict; poor awareness creation efforts; and political instability. Responses received on challenges hindering the implementation of the ECPF are presented in the diagram below.
4.0 Respondents Recommendations

Respondents in Burkina Faso made suggestions for the implementation of ECPF. The following are the most important recommendations offered by respondents:

- Cooperation with all the CSOs, NGOs, national and international institutions in the implementation of the ECPF;
- Create sustainable policies on internal fund mobilization to support the implementation of the ECPF;
- Institute concrete action plans and periodic follow-up and evaluation mechanisms;
- Create National Commissions to oversee the implementation process;
- Establish guidelines for the adoption of the framework and prescribing sanctions for recalcitrant members;
- Put in place initiatives that give more responsibility to women and the youth;
- Lay down comprehensive communication apparatus acceptable to all member states in updating the ECOWAS Commission on progress made in the implementation process; and
- Strengthen good governance and democracy in order to ensure peace and security.
Conclusions

The study in Burkina Faso also revealed a low level of awareness about the ECPF but high level of interest among all the respondents for its implementation. Most respondents are therefore looking for opportunity to participate in the implementation of the document either by ECOWAS or their governments. Like in Benin, implementation of the ECPF in that country should also begin with awareness creation. Recommendations offered by respondents were also far reaching and go a long way to address some of the problems likely to come up in the implementation of the ECPF.
Republic of LIBERIA

Introduction

Liberia is an Anglophone West African state which experienced violent conflicts that only came to an end in 2003 after the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement during peace talks in Accra, Ghana. Since then, the country has embarked on the path towards national reconciliation and reconstruction. Liberia was therefore included in the study as an Anglophone post-conflict state. The research in Liberia was conducted as part of a four-nation study with the objective of measuring the level of awareness of the ECPF among policy makers within state institutions and civil society groups.

A total of 30 respondents were sampled in Liberia. 20 of the respondents answered questions based on a questionnaire. The remaining 10 answered questions based on in-depth interviews to complement the administration of questionnaires. This was important to ensure diversity in the data gathering process. The responses collected were analyzed using SPSS v.16 and the results are displayed in table and chart formats below.

1.0. Background of Respondents

(a) Type of institutions contacted

Institutions visited fall into three main categories: governmental, non-governmental and inter-state organisations. 45% of respondents came from Government institutions, 35% worked in non-governmental/civil society, and the remaining 25% came from inter-governmental agencies as displayed in Table 1 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Organization</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-governmental Organization/Civil Society</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>35.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inter-governmental Organization</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(b) Position of respondents

In terms of position or level of the individuals within these institutions, we targeted senior officers and middle level managers. In most organisations such individuals were considered to be part of the policy making processes within their respective organisation and therefore their opinions were crucial.

1.2. Knowledge about the ECPF

(a) Level of awareness

Investigation into the level of awareness of the ECPF revealed that 85% had heard about the ECPF. Only 15% had not heard of it. The results are graphically displayed in figure 1 below:

![Figure 1: Have you heard of the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework?](image)

Out of the 17 respondents who had heard of the ECPF, 41% heard of it through participation in various workshops/seminars, 12% through radio, 12% through internet and 29% through other sources such as ECOWAS and office colleagues. Another 6% came across the ECPF in newspaper publication as represented in the diagram below.
Fig 2

Medium through which respondents heard about the ECPF

(b) Ownership and Familiarity with the ECPF

Although majority of the respondents had heard of the ECPF, 14 out of the 20 respondents or their organizations had no copies of the ECPF document. 5 respondents had copies out of which 4 were printed and 1 in electronic version. 1 person did not respond to the question.

For those who knew about the ECPF, the survey measured their level of familiarity with the objectives and the content of the document. Majority (60%) were not very familiar with the objectives and contents of the ECPF while 15% did not have any knowledge of the ECPF as displayed in Fig 3 below. It was also observed that only 5 respondents constituting 25% are very familiar with the contents of the ECPF.
For those who were familiar with the ECPF, they were asked if in their opinion it addresses the problem of conflicts. 4 of these 5 respondents think the ECPF adequately addresses the problems of conflict prevention. When asked how the ECPF addresses the problems of conflict prevention, those who were familiar with it said it provides a good basis for conflict prevention and serves as a guide for developing practical programmes in addressing the critical issues relating to conflicts. It could also be used to strengthen the human security architecture in most West Africa through conflict prevention and peace building.

(c) Respondents’ area of activities

For respondents in Liberia, their organisations’ areas of activities included Early Warning, Preventive Diplomacy, Democracy & Political Governance and Human Rights & Rule of Law are the most popular components among respondents from Liberia. 13 of the respondents representing 65% said the work of their organization relates to Democracy & Political Governance, underscoring the importance and popularity of the subject among various actors in Liberia.
(d) Collaborating Institutions

Most of the respondents’ organisations collaborated with a number of organisations. These organizations include Centre for Democratic Empowerment, Centre for the Protection of Human Rights, Centre for Security and Development Studies. Others include the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), American Jewish World Service (AJWS), Femmes Africa Solidarities (FAS), Open Society initiative for West Africa (OSIWA), ECOWAS, the ECOWAS bureau of conflict prevention and good governance, UN, EU, UNDP, UNMIL, AU, United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), WANEP, WANSA and IANSA, OSIWA, and a host of CSOs.

(e) Respondents’ institutions sources of funding

With regards to sources of funding for respondents’ institutions, the majority of them (46%) depend on a combination of external and internal sources of funding. External funding constituting 27% comes from organizations such as ECOSAP, USAID, UNDP, Humanity United, UNMIL, WANEP, Government and other NGOs. 27% also depends on internally-generated funds.

Fig 4

Source of funding

- Both Internal & External 46%
- Internal only 27%
- External only 27%
2.3 Implementation of the ECPF

(a) Awareness campaign

This section sought to assess respondents’ viewpoint about the implementation of the ECPF. Majority of the respondents (95%) were not aware of any campaign relating to the ECPF in Liberia, while only 5% were aware of a national policy and media campaign that relate to the ECPF. Also, 75% of respondents have no idea of any activity being undertaken in Liberia by ECOWAS to operationalize the ECPF.

(b) Responsibility for implementation

According to the responses received, most of the respondents (55%) believe that partnership among all actors will go a long way to ensure the effective implementation of the ECPF. 30% of respondents however placed the responsibility solely on the shoulders of ECOWAS whereas 15% think civil society should assume responsibility in that regard. Figure 4 presents details of responses received.
(a) Opportunities for implementation

Majority of respondents (95%) stated that the implementation of the ECPF presents a number of opportunities. Some of the opportunities mentioned by respondents include the following:

- Accelerated integration and increased cross-border trade relations;
- Focuses on activities of non-state actors and curbing criminal activities;
- Addressing the sources of the problems which have precipitated conflicts in the sub-region and therefore its implementation will ensure stability and economic progress;
- The early identification and prevention of conflicts in ECOWAS member states; and
- Prevention of war, consolidation of human rights and rule of law and promotion of constitutional democracy.

(b) Challenges of implementation

The respondents equally identified a number of challenges that are likely to be encountered in the implementation of the ECPF in Liberia. Some of the challenges identified include:

- Lack of funding and human resources to promote the ECPF agenda;
- Lack of interest and political will by member states;
- Language barriers hampering effective communication among various actors;
- Non-inclusion of traditional leaders in formulating key decisions;
- Low collaboration among governments and civil society groups;
- Delays in the circulation of the ECPF document;
- Inability or reluctance of ECOWAS in making good its commitments;
- Lack of comprehensive awareness creation and capacity building within states;
- Weak follow-up mechanisms;
- Ex-combatants still practicing the culture of conflicts, violence and ‘gangsterism’; and
- Manipulations by international actors and special interest groups.

These challenges are classified and represented in the diagram below;
4.0 Respondents Recommendations

Respondents offered or make suggestions on what they think will help in the effective implementation of the ECPF in Liberia. The following are some of the recommendations:

- Availability of the ECPF document to all stakeholders and education to create awareness about it;
- Bring the framework to the local people and make it accessible and easily understandable by all;
- Leaders ought to hold each other more accountable in terms of adherence to the principles of the framework;
- Building synergies with UNDP, Governments of member states and with key relevant institutions operating in the thematic areas of the ECPF;
- Strengthening the will of states and building collaborations with civil society;
- Creation of an ECOWAS Security Network to monitor and prevent conflict (early warning);
- Dialogue amongst all the partners is critical to identifying a road map to the effective implementation of the ECPF in Liberia;
• The government should lay down policies that fuse with that of the ECOWAS, and not entirely depending on international funds as well as countries allocating budgets to fund it;
• There should be the inclusion of traditional leaders in the entire process; and
• Member states and governments must make legislations to compel them to implement the ECPF.

Conclusions

The study in Liberia offers further insight into the level of awareness about the ECPF and stakeholders interest in the document. It also offered the opportunity to identify partner institutions for carrying out further activities on the ECPF. Like the Burkina Faso and Benin, it becomes clear from questionnaires and interviews that there is interest in the ECPF that ECOWAS and implementing organisations can capitalise on for its success.
Republic of Ghana

Introduction

Ghana is an Anglophone West African country which returned to constitutional rule in 1992 after years of experiment with military and democratic rule. Since it returned to constitutional rule, the country has continued to enjoy political stability. Ghana was included in the study as a stable Anglophone country.

30 respondents were sampled from Ghana. 20 of them completed a set of questionnaires, while the remaining 10 respondents participated in in-depth interviews to help achieve the objectives of this project. Data collected was analyzed using SPSS v. 16. The results obtained are displayed below in tables and charts with corresponding comments and interpretations.

1.0 Background of Respondents

(a) Type of Institutions contacted

Respondents’ institutions in Ghana can be grouped into government, non-government/civil society and inter-governmental organisations. 60% of the respondents in Ghana came from government institutions, 30% came from non-governmental/civil society organizations, and 10% came from inter-governmental organizations. Table 1 shows the classification of organizations sampled for the survey.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-governmental Organization/Civil Society</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-governmental</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Position of Respondents

In terms of position or level of the individuals within these institutions, we targeted senior officers and middle level managers who were considered to be part of the policy making processes within their respective organisation and therefore their opinions were crucial.
(a) Level of awareness of the ECPF

The study revealed that 80% of the respondents had heard of the ECPF while 20% had not as displayed in Figure 1 below.

Fig 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have you heard of the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out of the 16 respondents who responded ‘yes’, 35% heard about the ECPF through seminars or workshops. The rest heard about it through other means some of which are a combination of two different media. The chart below displays the medium through which respondents heard about the ECPF.
(b) Ownership and familiarity

The data gathered indicates that even though majority, 16 respondents, had heard about the framework, just 40% of them have copies of the document, 38% and 62% in printed and electronic editions respectively. Of those who have copies of the document, only 30% are familiar with the objectives and contents of the ECPF. The chart below shows respondents’ familiarity with the objectives and contents of the ECPF.

Fig 3

Familiarity with objectives and content of the ECPF

- No knowledge of the ECPF: 10%
- Very familiar with ECPF: 10%
- Not very familiar with ECPF: 30%
- Familiar with ECPF: 60%
And the 6 respondents who are very familiar with the ECPF are also of the view that its content adequately addresses the problems of conflicts in West Africa because of the following reasons:

- Aims at addressing sensitive issues arising before, during and after conflicts within ECOWAS;
- Incorporates all the dynamics of conflict and conflict prevention;
- Provides the needed frameworks and platforms for engagement. However, mechanisms for animating these frameworks are limited raising concerns on how ECOWAS will be able to effectively elicit compliance;
- Addresses the issues of conflict prevention to the extent that it acknowledges the fundamental issues of the missing link between states and non-state actors and calls for a more collaborative effort towards conflict prevention;
- Addresses structural and operational conflict prevention and peace building by providing guidelines and entry points for non-state actors to engage in prevention initiatives. In addition, the fourteen components are a useful mechanism for achieving the objectives of the framework; and
- Strengthens the internal human security of the sub-regional population.

(c) Respondents area of activities

In terms of how respondents’ work relate to the various components of the ECPF, responses show that Early Warning is more popular while Democracy & Political Governance, ECOWAS Standby Force, Preventive Diplomacy, and Youth Empowerment follow in that order. In effect, all organizations surveyed work in one or more component areas of the ECPF.

(d) Collaborating institutions

About 59% of valid responses received indicated that respondents’ organisations work in partnership with other institutions in a bid to carry out their activities. Institutions identified comprise of Institute of Democratic Governance (IDEG), KAIPTC, GTZ, OSIWA, West Africa Civil Society Forum (WACSOF), Centre for Democratic Development (CDD), Ghana, Abusua Foundation, Judiciary, Electoral Commission, Security Agencies, Media, Regional Security Council, National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE), Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Religious and Opinion Leaders as well as WANEP. The rest
are UN, AU, ECOWAS, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and Ministry of Justice.

(e) Sources of funding

Most institutions depend on varied sources to fund their activities. The results showed that 82% depend on external funds from institutions such as GTZ, OSIWA, UNDP, UNICEF, ECOWAS, DANIDA and the Government of Ghana to implement their projects. The rest rely on internal resources to finance their activities as seen in the diagram below.

![Fig 4]

Source of funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of funding</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.0 Implementation of the ECPF

(a) Awareness campaign

Respondents were not aware of any specific awareness campaigns by the Government of Ghana or ECOWAS in relation to the ECPF. 83% of opinions sampled could not identify any such awareness programmes whereas 17% identified the campaign against small arms proliferation, peace processes by the National Peace Council, and popularization of the ECOWAS Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance as part of measures to promote the ECPF.

Within the respondents’ organisations, 42% however said their organizations have undertaken or are implementing some initiatives that could be linked to the ECPF or some of its components.
These activities are focused on research and training, seminars with grassroots NGOs, on Natural Resource Governance, Human Rights & Rule of Law and Democracy components.

(f) Responsibility for Implementing the ECPF

Responses on responsibility for implementing the EPF revealed that 71% of respondents think that all relevant stakeholders bear primary responsibility for implementing the ECPF and not a single institution. The results obtained from this assessment are displayed in Figure 5.

![Fig 5](image)

(g) Opportunities of implementation

The study sought respondents’ opinions on opportunities that are likely to emerge for the implementation of the ECPF. Most respondents were of the view that implementing the ECPF presented opportunity for joint effort on conflict resolutions in West Africa. It will also present the opportunity for the whole of West Africa to mobilise adequate resources for dealing with conflict, something that an individual member states will find it difficult to do.

(h) Challenges of Implementation

Respondents also identified a number of challenges that may have to be addressed to make the implementation of the ECPF a success. Some of the challenges identified include; lack of human and financial resources; limited coordination and consultation among actors/stakeholders; poor
awareness about the ECPF; nonexistent political will of member states; and language barriers impeding effective communication between actors. The diagram below elaborates on the challenges as presented by respondents.

![Fig 6](image)

### 3.0 Respondents’ recommendations

This study made room for respondents to offer or make suggestions on what they think will help in the effective implementation of the ECPF in Ghana. The following are some of the recommendations made by respondents in Ghana:

- Member states of ECOWAS must adopt a roadmap for the implementation of the ECPF while ECOWAS should develop a mechanism to review progress made by member states;
- There must be a coherent effort to create awareness about the ECPF;
- Establishment of a network of civil society institutions to interact and coordinate with ECOWAS in the implementation of the ECPF;
- To make for effective implementation, there is a further need to simplify and facilitate the administrative process of determining which things need to be done in every particular situation and in what order they are to be done; and
• There is also a need to summarize the components of the ECPF into operational themes to enable selective applications and prioritization of activities considering the needs and circumstances of each case.

Conclusions

The study in Ghana also offers further insight into the level of awareness about the ECPF and stakeholder interest in the document. It also offered the opportunity to identify partner institutions for carrying out further activities on the ECPF. Like the Burkina Faso, Benin and Liberia, it becomes clear from that there is interest in the ECPF that ECOWAS and implementing organisations can capitalise on.
VI. CONCLUSIONS AND FINDINGS

(a) Conclusions

This study is not an evaluation of ECOWAS activities in relation to the ECPF, but an exercise to help stakeholders understand what needs to be done to make the implementation of the ECPF a success. The study in the four ECOWAS member states (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana and Liberia) has provided interesting perspectives. The first is the fact that there is interest in the ECPF document and its potential to help in the reduction of conflicts and improvement in human security. This provides a good basis for rallying the whole of West Africa around its implementation. The second point is about the level of awareness of ECPF among policy makers. While most policy makers who were interviewed had heard of the document, few were familiar with its content, because most of them did not have copies. This means that improving the level of awareness and familiarity with the document by making them available to policy makers is very necessary as part of the implementation activities. The study shows that workshops and seminars have been the medium through which most respondents had heard of the ECPF. There is the need to go beyond this and explore other means such as the use of the media (radio, TV and print). Future awareness campaign should explore these media to ensure that many people are reached. The third interesting revelation that this study brings out is the number of institutions (especially within civil society) who are working on initiatives that fall under one or more of the 14 components of the ECPF. Identifying most of these institutions and including them in the implementation process will help in achieving the objectives that the ECPF set for itself. Fourth, and related to the point just made is the level of collaboration between institutions in West Africa. The study shows increasing collaboration between institutions working on common issues across West Africa. This offers opportunity for partnership around the ECPF to ensure its successful implementations. Finally, the fact that most respondents in all the four countries believe that the implementation of the ECPF is a joint responsibility between ECOWAS, member states, and civil society groups provides the opportunity for mobilizing support for the implementation of the document.

Given the pointers that this study has shown, the ECPF Project at KAIPTC in future intends to focus on state-level awareness creation through awareness campaign and workshops. This is to
help improve national ownership of the document and provide the basis for state-level implementation activities.

(b) Findings

Based on the above analysis and conclusion, the study came out with the following findings:

- There is high level of interest in the ECPF;
- However the level of awareness about the ECPF is low in all the four countries where the study was carried out;
- Few respondents have copies of the report;
- There is lack of national ownership since the document is still viewed as an ECOWAS document;
- Few respondents who are aware of the ECPF are not conversant with the objectives of the ECPF;
- There are no specific activities directly aimed at the implementation of the ECPF in all the four countries visited;
- Most of the respondents are engaged in activities that are related to the implementation of the ECPF;
- There is the desire on the part of most respondents to support the implementation but are waiting for the lead from ECOWAS;
- Respondents are of the view that the implementation of the ECPF requires collaborative efforts among ECOWAS, member states and civil society groups; and
- The implementation of the ECPF holds good prospects for conflict prevention and peacebuilding in West Africa.
VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

Base on our findings and conclusions, we make the following recommendations for the attention of ECOWAS and all stakeholders interested in the implementation of the ECPF:

- There is the need to embark on state-level awareness campaign about the ECPF in all the 15 ECOWAS member states;
- There is the need to improve national ownership of the ECPF;
- Awareness campaign should include vigorous distribution of the ECPF document in all the three (3) ECOWAS official languages;
- There is the need to broaden stakeholder participation in the implementation processes of the ECPF;
- Civil society participation in the implementation of the ECPF is crucial given the fact that most of them are already engaged in interventions that relate to the components of the ECPF;
- There is the need for ECOWAS to complete all the Plans of Action on the component of the ECPF and make it available to all stakeholders so that they can align their activities with it.
- Institutions working on initiatives captured in the ECPF should be encouraged to implement it by focusing on activities identified in the Plans of Actions;
Annex A: The Questionnaire

KOFI ANNAN INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING TRAINING CENTRE
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
RESEARCH ON ENHANCING THE OPERATIONALISATION OF THE ECOWAS CONFLICT PREVENTION FRAMEWORK

QUESTIONNAIRE

The Research Department of the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) is conducting research on enhancing the operationalisation of the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework (ECPF). The purpose of the research/survey, among others, is to: (a) measure the level of awareness of the ECPF among policy makers; (b) measure progress made so far in implementing it; (c) identify the opportunities and challenges of implementing it; and (d) identify options and recommendations for its implementation.

Your country is included in the survey-sample of Member States of ECOWAS being covered. Your kind cooperation and assistance either as an official of government, international organization or civil society or an individual is required and solicited for completion of this Questionnaire. KAIPTC assures you of the integrity, anonymity and confidentiality of responses and information obtained for the Survey.

A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Country

........................................................................................................................................................................

2. Name of Organization

........................................................................................................................................................................

3. Type of Organization

   a) Government
   
   b) Non-governmental Organization/Civil Society
c) Inter-governmental Organization

d) Donor Agency

e) Other…………………………………………

4. Position and function of respondent

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

B. LEVEL OF AWARENESS ABOUT THE ECOWAS ECPF

5. Have you heard of the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework (ECPF)?
   a) Yes                                         b) No

6. If Yes, through which medium?
   a) Internet
   b) Radio
   c) Newspaper publication
   d) Workshop/Seminar
   e) Other…………………………………

7. Do you or your organization have copies of the ECPF document?
   a) Yes                                         b) No

8. If Yes, in what form?
   a) Printed                                    b) Electronic

9. Are you familiar with the objectives and content of the ECPF?
   a) Very familiar with ECPF
   b) Not very familiar with ECPF
   c) No knowledge of the ECPF

10. If “very familiar with the ECPF”. Do you think it addresses the problems of conflict prevention adequately?
    a) Yes                                         b) No

11. If Yes, how?
12. If No, why and what would you suggest to address the inadequacies?

13. Which of the following component(s) of the ECPF are you familiar with?
   a) Early Warning          h) Security Governance
   b) Preventive Diplomacy   i) Practical Disarmament
   c) Democracy and Political Governance  j) Women, Peace and Security
   d) Human Rights and the Rule of Law  k) Youth Empowerment
   e) Media                   l) ECOWAS Standby Force
   f) Natural Resource Governance m) Humanitarian Assistance
   g) Cross-Border Initiatives n) Peace Education (The Culture of peace)
   o) None of the Above

14. Does the work of your organization/department relate to any of the above areas?
   a) Yes                         b) No

15. If Yes, which one(s)

16. Does your organization work in collaboration with other institutions or partners in any area of the ECPF?
   a) Yes                         b) No

17. If Yes, name the institutions/partners.

18. Are you aware of any awareness campaign relating to the ECPF by your country or ECOWAS?
   a) Yes                         b) No

19. If Yes, what form does the awareness campaign take?
20. Are you aware of any plans to promote the ECPF within your organization or country?
   a) Yes  b) No

21. If Yes, in what form?
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

C. PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ECPF

22. Has your department/organization/country done anything towards the implementation of the
    ECPF or a component of it?
   a) Yes         b) No

23. If Yes, what is the focus of your ECPF-related activity?
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

24. If No, are there plans to implement the relevant components of the ECPF?
   a) Yes         b) No

25. How does your organization fund such activities?
   a) Internal funding
   b) External funding (Please name sponsor)………………………………………

26. Which of the following do you think is responsible for the implementation of the ECPF?
   (a) ECOWAS
   (b) Member States
   (c) Civil society
   (d) The international community
   (e) Partnership among all the above actors

27. What is being done (by the actor(s) selected above) to raise awareness on the ECPF?
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
28. Do you know of any activity/activities being undertaken by ECOWAS to operationalize the ECPF?
   a) Yes  b) No

29. If Yes, what are these activities?
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

30. In your opinion, is ECOWAS effective in the operationalisation/implementation of the ECPF?
   a) Yes  b) No  c) Not Sure

31. Do you see any opportunity in the implementation of the ECPF?
   a) Yes  b) No

32. If Yes, identify the opportunities
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

33. Do you recognize any challenge(s) in the implementation of the ECPF?
   a) Yes  b) No

34. If Yes, mention any
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

35. What policy recommendation would you make for the effective implementation of the ECPF?
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION

CONTACT
ecpf.research@kaiptc.org +233 208 930944
## ANNEX B: List of Participating institutions in study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benin</th>
<th>Burkina Faso</th>
<th>Ghana</th>
<th>Liberia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Africa Network for Peacebuilding, BENIN</td>
<td>West Africa Network for Peacebuilding, Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Parliament of Ghana</td>
<td>African Union Liaison Office in Liberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre Afrika, Obota</td>
<td>Ministère des Affaire Etrangères et de la Coopération Régionale</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Ministry of Youth and Sports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>Programme de Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD)</td>
<td>Ghana Journalist Association</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haute Autorité De L’audiovisuel Et De La Communication (HAAC)</td>
<td>ECOWAS Zonal Bureau</td>
<td>Legon Centre for International Affairs and Diplomacy</td>
<td>Kofi Annan Institute of Conflict Transformation (University of Liberia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Practitioner</td>
<td>L’Union Européenne</td>
<td>Canadian Parliamentary Center</td>
<td>IBB Graduate School of International Affairs, University of Liberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraternite</td>
<td>Institut National de Formation en travail social</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme UNDP</td>
<td>National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (Liberia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs;</td>
<td>Ministère de la Sécurité</td>
<td>University of Ghana, Department of Political Science</td>
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<td>Ministère de la Défense</td>
<td>Institute of Democratic Governance</td>
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<td>ECOWAS (Conflict Prevention &amp; Mgt Program)</td>
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<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
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<td>Ministère de la culture, du tourisme et de la communication</td>
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<td>WILDAF Benin</td>
<td>Ministère de l’Enseignement de Base(MEBA)</td>
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<td>Direction Générale de la Promotion de l’Economie Rurale</td>
<td>Liberia Peacebuilding Office/United Nations Peacebuilding Fund Secretariat</td>
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<td>Commission National Pour les Refugies(CONAREF)</td>
<td>West Africa Network for Peacebuilding</td>
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<td>Programme de Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD)</td>
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ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS PROGRAM

The International Institutions Program (IIP) is one of four programmatic areas based at the Research Department of the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC). The IIP has the objective of forging closer collaboration between the KAIPTC and partner institutions such as the Economic Community of West Africa State (ECOWAS), the African Union (AU), the European Union (EU) and the United Nations (UN) for the purposes of supporting the conflict prevention, peace and security programmes of these institutions. Beyond these institutions, academic and donor institutions who work in the area of are also important partners. In the years ahead the Programme seeks to build valuable networks that allow it to achieve its objective of promoting peace and security through partnerships.

The Programme now operates two Projects: the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework (ECPF) and the Civilian Component of the ECOWAS Standby Force (ESF). The ECPF Project, which covers a three-year period, has the objective of supporting ECOWAS in the implementation of ECPF through policy research, workshops and training programmes. On its part, the ESF Project has the objective of supporting the development of civilian capacity of the ESF through research, training and partnership programmes. The Project also works closely with the African Standby Force (ASF) of the AU.

For further enquiries and collaboration contact: Samuel Atuobi at samuel.atuobi@kaiptc.org or ecpf.research@kaiptc.org for issues relating to the ECPF Project and Emma Birikorang at emma.birikorang@kaiptc.org for matters relating to the ESF Project.