



Early Warning Burkina Faso Pilot Project



Meeting 1 Report: Context Analysis & Early Warning

On 24 and 25 June 2019, PAX convened a meeting in the Hague to discuss Early Warning in Burkina Faso with a mixed group of 30 representatives of military, governmental and non-governmental organisations. This report reflects on the participant selection process prior to the meeting; discuss the main outcomes of the meeting, assess to what extent the objectives set for the meeting are met; and look at the next steps in the Pilot.

A PILOT PARTICIPANT SELECTION

Description of the selection process

The selection of participants started with an extensive scan of Dutch organisations working in, or on, Burkina Faso, conflict prevention and Early Warning. The result was unsatisfactory in the sense that less organisations were identified than expected that actively work on these issues specifically in Burkina Faso. Throwing the net wider, additional participants were identified in Germany, Belgium and Denmark.

In the meantime, contact persons at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and 1GNC were asked to suggest diplomatic and military participants and facilitate first contact.

Quite early on in the process, we concluded that the participation of regional West African networks would be crucial for the success of meeting 1 and the entire Pilot, specifically the intergovernmental organisation ECOWAS and the non-governmental organisation WANEP.

The selection process resulted in a group of 26 participants (not counting PAX staff). See **Annex 1** for the full list of participants and their affiliations and see part D for assessment and appreciation of the diversity and comprehensiveness of the group of participants.

B MEETING 1 – OUTCOMES

The 2-day programme can be summarised into 6 blocks:

Day 1	
Morning	Context Analysis Burkina Faso
	Conflict Prevention Priorities
Afternoon	Early Warning Systems in Burkina Faso
Day 2	
Morning	Early Warning Indicators for Burkina Faso
Afternoon	Gaps Analysis and research needs
	Next steps and evaluation

For the full program, see **Annex 2**

Context Analysis Burkina Faso

On Day 1, in the morning the group learned about the current tensions and conflict drivers at play in Burkina Faso, from a presentation by Ms. Sabine Luning of Leiden university and through additional input from representatives from the region and group discussions. Ms. Luning emphasised that:

- boundaries between different ethno-religious communities and between occupational groups aren't rigid; there are high levels of intermarriage, overlap, and so on. There is also a long history of religious tolerance.
- draught and climate change lead to migration, tensions over resources.
- regions have different histories and different conflict dynamics.
 - In Northern BF, conflict becomes 'ethnicised' as jihadists recruit among Fulani, other actors therefore inflict *collective* punishment on this group. There is a lot of polarisation and mutual suspicion; people are no longer sure of each other's affiliations / loyalties.
 - In eastern BF, radicalising groups ally with criminal networks, especially around gold mining
 - In south-west BF, mismanagement of land disputes leads to inhabitants attacking policemen.
 - In Centre Nord the conflict is highly ethnicised (Mossi-Fulani) and vigilante groups have a significant role in this.
- We should not forget that most victims so far have been Muslims.

Conflict Prevention Priorities

The group then split in three for intense discussions on conflict prevention in Burkina Faso. The three groups presented what they concluded were the priority conflict priorities for Burkina Faso.



Photo: Group work on day 1

The outcomes were discussed and later combined into the following four conflict prevention clusters

Priority Conflict Prevention Clusters for Burkina Faso	
Poverty and Exclusion <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Livelihood• Basic Needs, Resources• Migration• Youth perspectives	Security and Use of Force <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Terrorism• Violent Extremism• International spill-overs• Behaviour of security forces
Governance & Rule of Law <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Polarisation and politicisation• Corruption• Criminality and impunity• Tensions between state and traditional	Environment and Public Health <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food security• Climate change and migration• Natural disaster• Disease

These outcomes helped the group to narrow down for what threats early warning is most needed in the context of Burkina Faso.



Early Warning Systems in Burkina Faso

In the afternoon, the group turned its focus towards Early Warning, starting with a session reflecting on the meaning of Early Warning. The objective of that session was not to find a definition for Early Warning 'an sich' but to hear from military, governmental and non-governmental organisations what Early Warning means for them, in their programming. After that, the group was briefed extensively on the two main Early Warning Systems in place in Burkina Faso.

The first one ECOWARN, is the system developed by the intergovernmental Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS). Mr. Abdoulaye Maiga, analyst in Terrorism, Violent Extremism and Maritime Security at the ECOWAS Early Warning Directorate explained both the organisational and methodological set-up of ECOWARN and discussed the indicators used by ECOWARN as well as the evolution of defining indicators. The system of 66 indicators used by ECOWARN recently can be found in **Annex 3**

The second system, NEWS is developed and run by the non-governmental West Africa Network for Peacebuilding. Mr. Boris Some, WANEPs country director for Burkina Faso presented the workings of the NEWS system. The NEWS system in comparison to the ECOWARN system is focussed more on grass roots incident reporting, using a vast network of volunteer informants. NEWS is one of the sources used by ECOWARN for Early Warning. Both systems are fully functional and routinely produce early warning analyses used by local, national and international security actors.

Early Warning Indicators for Burkina Faso

In the morning of day 2, four groups were formed and each group took one of the conflict prevention priority clusters identified on day 1 and identified and discussed specific Early Warning indicators. The groups then presented and discussed their indicators plenary.

Poverty and Exclusion	
Livelihood	Unemployment rates; changes in laws regulating land ownership and use; weather
Migration	Changes in regular migration; external refugees; disruptions of social welfare; lack of government support
Youth	Demographic figures; illiteracy and access to education; child labour and child begging, school closures, social expectations of young women
Security and the use of Force	
Terrorism	Discussed using the 66 ECOWAS indicators
Violent extremism	
Behaviour of security forces	
International spill-over	
Governance an rule of law	
Polarisation	Not discussed
Corruption	strikes; existing reports/data on systemic corruption; lack of trust; perceptions; changes in laws on media freedom of speech
Criminality and impunity	Impunity of perpetrators of attacks against specific groups
Tension between traditional and state	Individual and group perceptions
Marginalisation and exclusion	Rumours; misinformation; prosecution and arrest of certain groups;
Environment and public health	

Climate change and migration	Clashes between farmers and pastoralists
Pollution and natural resources	Land grabbing; availability of grazing land; impacts of gold mining; changing water flows; availability of water; food prices; selling of ancestral lands,
Natural disaster	Not discussed
Disease	Not discussed

Group work and subsequent discussions flagged a number of important questions and debates on what make a good and useful indicator.

- Many indicators measure incidents, but not many measure resiliencies.
- Many indicators measure what has already happened, not what may happen – enabling foresight.
- Most indicators measure facts. Not many measure perception of local populations.
- Not many indicators take into account the external (regional, international) factors that influence the context in Burkina Faso.
- Many indicators use terms that can be interpreted differently by different people. What is the definition used for ‘youth’ for example.
- Some indicators have ‘two sides.’ For example, restrictions on free press for example can indicate growing authoritarian rule and shrinking of civic space but at the same time it can mean the prevention of hate speech.
- Some indicators seem to measure direct effects to the security of civilians while others seem to measure effects on the longer term, root causes. The ‘level’ on which measurement is done is quite diverse.
- Current indicators not always link adequately to early action opportunities, the topic of our next meeting.

Following these discussions, participants from Burkina Faso and the West Africa region were asked to reflect on what they notices lately are the Early Warning indicators demanding the most attention. They emphasised the importance currently of indicators that measure

- the growing numbers of incidents in which people of specific political, ethnic, occupational, regional groups are targeted, and among youth specifically.
- climate change effects on natural resource management, land issues and migration
- population movement flows
- the increasing role of radical preachers and extremism
- Unemployment, especially among youth
- Internal spill-over effects: problems moved from the north to other areas.



Gaps Analysis and research needs

In the afternoon, the group introspectively looked at the analytical gaps in the work done and at the missing perspectives and participants in the meeting. For each identified gap or missing perspective, the group collectively discussed what action, research could be undertaken to address these shortcomings.

Gap identified	Action	By whom?
Youth perspectives. More than 50% of Burkinabe are youth. Youth perspectives and participation would improve the comprehensiveness of this project.	Share information on existing programs on youth engagement	Linn Brylle, DRC/DDG German Foreign Service
	Reach out to UN Youth Peacebuilders	Pascal Richard, GPPAC
	Identify Burkinabe youth organisations	Boris Some, WANEP
Women perspectives. The role of women in conflict prevention and EW are not sufficiently taken into account in the context analysis..	Identify local organisation mapping women's roles and perspectives	Abdoulaye Maiga, ECOWAS
	Identify women's organisations working on women and resilience	Daphné Barbotte, EEAS; Line Brylle, DRC/DDG
(Trans-)Border Issues Burkina context cannot be isolated from regional and cross border context.	Share documentation on trans-border issues with regard to youth and women.	Koos Dijkstra. Dutch MFA
	Share information on EU/SNV work with pastoralist border communities in West Burkina	Mahamadou Badiel, SNV
	Share local border region security perception studies	Line Brylle, DRC/DDG; Auswertiges Amt
Understanding regional power structures; geopolitical push and pull factors	Identify and share analyses of geopolitical and power structural factors affecting Burkina Faso	Wilbert van der Zeijden, PAX
Lack of trust in security forces	Discuss at Common Effort strategies with stakeholders to overcome distrust	Gwenda Nielen, Dutch MOD
Local level needs assessments More detailed understanding of local and regional perspectives is not sufficiently provided.	Identify and share information and reports on specific local needs. Examples: Common Ground report; UN assessments	Wilbert van der Zeijden, PAX
Assessment of Burkina Faso's Security Sector	Share EU in-depth analysis on this topic.	Daphné Barbotte, EEAS
Visualisation of existing data It would help the group if some of the issues discussed were visually presented	Identify and share existing unclassified data and visualisations	Abdoulaye Maiga, ECOWAS Boris Some, WANEP Koos Dijkstra, Dutch MFA
	Look up and share available ACLED data on Burkina Faso	Frank Huisingh, Dutch MFA
	Explore new visualisations based on existing data	Jonne Katshoek, ELVA Wilbert van der Zeijden, PAX
Repository of information underpinning group work; annotated bibliography	Build a repository / annotated bibliography for information on Burkina Faso, conflict prevention and early warning for pilot participants.	Wilbert van der Zeijden, PAX
Additional sources to strengthen understanding of Burkina Faso	Identify and share link to upcoming UN, World Bank and EU conflict analysis	Daphné Barbotte, EEAS

	Share documents on the dynamics of peace, security and reconciliation in BF	Boris Some, WANEP
	Identify and share documentation on proliferation of small arms; Small Arms Survey	? (Not assigned)
	Identify and share analyses of the role of rumours and hate speech in media	? (Not assigned)
Additional potential participants	Facilitate contact with IEP	Pascal Richard, GPPAC

Next steps

The group briefly discussed the planning of next steps of the pilot.

The summer months will be used to reflect on the outcomes of this meeting together with the MFA; to work on the research assignments identified above and to share the outcomes; and to prepare Meeting 2.

Meeting 2 will be on 16 and 17 September, also in the Netherlands. In this meeting we will discuss the contributions to early action conflict prevention most needed in Burkina Faso, with an emphasis on already existing structures and initiatives.

In October there will be a special workshop during the Common Effort Conference in Berlin. In this meeting we will discuss the outcomes of the two meetings with a group of primarily Dutch and German participants and with representatives from the G5 Sahel, the Alliance Sahel and others.

Early November we plan a validation event in Burkina Faso, with a small group of participants from Europe, to present and discuss our findings and ideas with local stakeholders.

Reporting will be finalised in December and January and shared with participants. There will be a public, outcome oriented document and a not public assessment document.

Feedback and evaluation

In the final session on day 2, we used Menti questions and open conversation to capture feedback from participants on the meeting itself. The results can be found in **Annex 4**.

In general, participants appreciated the two day meeting, despite the almost unbearable heat in the room, especially on Day 1. When asked how people felt in one word, the answers given most were: Inspired, Motivated, Overwhelmed, Informed, Excited and Satisfied.

When asked what (session) people liked most, the break-out session to identify EW indicators was mentioned the most (10x). Participants highly appreciated the presentations and contributions by Burkinabe and regional participants and the diversity and comprehensiveness of the group.

Asked what people had missed, answers showed that in general people felt that a more structured approach and more focus would have improved the meeting. Also, several people mentioned they would have appreciated more preparatory materials, more time for a structured and comprehensive conflict analysis.

Asked to formulate key take aways, participants gave very diverse answers, many of which fit in three broad clusters: The need for comprehensive (multi-stakeholder; multi-level; integrated) analysis; The need for more coordination (cooperation; pooling; sharing) of efforts; and the complexity of the Burkina Faso context (and the risks of oversimplification; lack of vision)





Photo: Feedback and evaluation session, day 2

C OWN ASSESSMENT AND APPRECIATION

THE SELECTION PROCESS

Assessment of objectives

Objective 1: In the given timeframe, select a group of 15-20 participants for the pilot.

Meeting 1 was postponed due to issues with availability of several key participants. As a result, the meeting was held about 3 weeks later than originally planned. With 26 participated (not counting PAX staff), the meeting was bigger than originally planned. Limiting the number of participants became the main issue in the selection process in the last weeks leading up to the meeting.

Objective 2: Compose a comprehensive group including representatives of governmental, military and non-governmental organisations

The group of participants for Meeting 1 consisted of eight representatives of NGO's, eleven governmental and diplomatic participants and seven military. Fifteen participants were Dutch, 7 from other European countries and four from the West African region. We consider this a fair mix of participants for the purposes of Meeting 1.

Objective 3: Prioritise participants on the basis of their added value to the pilot and their commitment to the entire pilot project

Generally speaking, we were able to keep the lead in selection of participants. Selection of NGO participants was entirely in our control. Selection of governmental and military participants was done through contacts with sufficient communication back and forth. Across the board, we believe the level of expertise of participants was sufficient for the purposes of Meeting 1.

Overall, we conclude that the selection of participants was somewhat more complex and time consuming than anticipated and resulted in a mix of participants close to what we set out to achieve. The original idea to work with a relatively small group of primarily Dutch and German participants with one or two Burkinabe participants that form a core group for the duration of the pilot, was stretched during the selection phase, when we realised that (1) there were less Dutch and German organisations than expected with immediately relevant programming on EW working specifically in Burkina Faso and (2) there was more locally and

regionally owned programming already in place upon which the pilot can build its analysis and intervention logic.

THE MEETING

Assessment of objectives

Objective 1: Establish group with joint understanding of ambitions and products

Largely Achieved. This objective was achieved by presenting and discussing the programme logistics, objectives and the role of this meeting in the larger pilot planning. However, feedback from participants shows that for some more efforts to achieve joint formulation of ambitions and products would have been appreciated.

Objective 2: Achieve comprehensive context / conflict analysis for Burkina Faso

Partially achieved. On a group level, this objective was partially achieved by the opening lecture of Ms. Sabine Luning of Leiden university and by sharing of expertise and experience by participants throughout the morning of Day 1. The role of participants from Burkina Faso and the region was instrumental in building the analysis for the group.

Objective 3: Achieve collective mapping of context specific conflict prevention (EW) topics

Largely achieved through a group exercise in which groups first listed conflict drivers and then prioritised conflict prevention priorities. The priorities identified were later clustered:

- Poverty and exclusion
- Governance and Rule of Law
- Security and the Use of Force
- Environment and Public Health

Some participants felt that a more systematic approach to conflict mapping and analysis would have helped and that more time could have been reserved for meeting this objective.

Objective 4: Achieve collective mapping of EW indicators

Largely achieved. On day two, the four conflict prevention priority clusters were divided over four groups that listed matching early warning indicators. The results were presented to the group and discussed. Representatives from ECOWAS, WANEP, SNV and the Burkina Faso parliament reflected on the question which of the listed EW indicators are currently most prevalent in their work. The objective was largely met, with the caveat that a mapping and analysis of indicators achieved at in two days can only be partial.

Objective 5: Achieve collective mapping of local networks relevant to EW Burkina Faso

Not achieved due to time issues, but at PAX we believe that the proceedings of the meeting gave the group enough of an understanding of the most important and active actors in Burkina Faso, their networks and the gaps in our outreach to local actors. This objective will come back in Meeting 2.

Objective 6 & 7: Conclude gap analysis & Agree on additional research assignments

Achieved. These two objectives were met in a session on day two when the group collectively discussed gaps (both analytical and in terms of participation) and discussed additional research need to address identified gaps.

Objective 8: Assess progress and plan ahead

Achieved. We ended the meeting with an extensive session assessing the success of the meeting, using Menti and open debate to address strong and weak points, as well as potential steps ahead.



ANNEX 1: Participants Meeting 1

	Non-governmental	
1	Mr. Mahamadou Badiel	SNV International
2	Ms. Line Brylle	DRC/DDG
3	Mr. Jonne Catshoek	Elva
4	Ms. Joyce Kortlandt	Wetlands
5	Ms. Sabine Luning	Leiden University
6	Mr. Pascal Richard	GPPAC
7	Ms. Lisa Smits	Wetlands
8	Mr. Boris Some	WANEP
	Diplomatic & governmental	
9	Ms. Daphné Barbotte	EEAS PRISM
10	Mr. Bas Bijlsma	Dutch MFA – DVB
11	Mr. Koos Dijkstra	Dutch MFA – DVB
12	Ms. Wiesje Elfferich	Dutch MFA – Post Ouagadougou
13	Mr. Frank Huisingsh	Dutch MFA – DSH
14	Mr. Philippe-Georges Jacques	European Commission – DEVCO
15	Mr Matthias Kennert	German Foreign Service / Auswärtiges Amt
16	Ms. Meinke Lignac	Dutch MFA – DAF
17	Mr. Abdoulaye Maiga	ECOWAS
18	Mrs Uta Simon	German Foreign Service / Auswärtiges Amt
19	Mr. Moussa Zerbo	Burkinabe Member of Parliament
	Military	
20	Mr. Maarten van den Bosch	Dutch MFA - 1GNC
21	Mr. D.J. Broks	Dutch MoD - Conflict Prevention Unit
22	Mr. David Laks	Dutch MoD - DOPS
23	Ms. Gwenda Nielen	Dutch MoD
24	Yannick Schimbera	German MoD (Int'l Security Policy & Bilateral Relations)
25	Mr. Hendrik Schwarze	1GNC
26	Mr. Gillmar Tjabringa	Dutch MoD
	PAX	
27	Ms. Erin Bijl	Intern PoC Assistance/Notes
28	Ms. Selma van Oostwaard	Senior Project Officer PoC Assistance/Notes
29	Mr. Hans Rouw	Program Lead PoC Moderation/Facilitation
30	Mr. Wilbert van der Zeijden	Team Coordinator PoC Moderation/Facilitation

ANNEX 2: Program Meeting 1

DAY 1	
08:30	Arrival and Coffee
09:00	Welcome and introductions
09:25	Ambitions and methods of work
09:45	Conflict Prevention priorities
10:15	Break
10:45	Burkina Faso, general context analysis
11:45	Leg stretch
12:00	Burkina Faso, conflict prevention priority mapping
13:15	Lunch
14:15	Early Warning introductions
14:45	Early Warning in Burkina Faso: ECOWARN
15:30	Break
16:00	Early Warning in Burkina Faso: NEWS
17:00	Analytical Gaps
17:15	Wrap-up of day 1
18:15	Informal Hosted Dinner

DAY 2	
08:30	Coffee and welcome
09:00	Orientation Day 2
09:30	Mapping Early Warning indicators for Burkina Faso
10:15	Break
10:45	Mapping Early Warning indicators for Burkina Faso
11:45	Leg stretch
12:00	'Hot indicators' in Burkina Faso
13:00	Lunch
14:00	Gaps and additional research needs
15:00	Break
15:15	Next stages
15:40	Feedback and assessment
16:00	Wrap-up
16:30	Drinks





Early Warning Burkina Faso Pilot Project

ANNEX 3: ECOWAS 66 Early Warning Indicators

ECOWARN EARLY WARNING INDICATORS	
Group A	Agriculture, Farming, Fishing, Livestock & Mining
1	An outbreak of livestock or crop disease, damage or death was evident or reported
2	Significant pastoralist-farmer tension or conflict was evident or reported
3	Raiding theft, damage or destruction of agricultural products or livestock was evident or reported
4	A significant increase or decrease in the price of a staple food was evident or reported
5	A scarcity of one or more basic food products in markets was evident or reported
Group B	Crime, Corruption and Safety
6	Armed groups or gangster operations were evident or reported
7	Smuggling of goods or corruption was evident or reported
8	A decrease in the sense of public security or order was evident or reported
9	A significant increase or decrease in armed checkpoints or roadblocks was evident or reported
Group C	Economy, Trade and Manufacturing
10	A reduction or restriction on oil or mineral activities was evident or reported
11	A suspension or interruption of economic or non-military external aid was evident or reported
12	An anti-labor policy or action was introduced
13	A significant increase in under-employment, unemployment layoffs or plant closings was evident or reported
14	Labor strikes, economic boycotts, general strikes, walkouts or work stoppages were evident or reported
15	An economic policy or action directed against women was introduced
16	An increased or decreased number of migrant laborers was evident or reported
17	Markets, including mobile traders, remained open and active
18	Prices of strategic commodity on the international market rose or fell

Group D	Governance, Political Action and the Law
19	A breach of the separation of powers, abuse of power or misuse of public resources was evident or reported
20	Exclusion or marginalisation of political opponents or ethnic groups was evident or reported
21	Individual or group intimidation or harassment is evident or reported
22	Accusations or complaints over scheduling, conduct or outcomes of an election or referendum were evident or reported
23	Local governance, including law enforcement and judicial systems operated effectively and without interruption
24	A reversal of government social welfare obligations or commitments to its people was evident or reported
25	A negative impact from new government restrictions on movement of people was evident or reported
26	Public assemblies, protests or demonstrations against the government were evident or reported
27	Dispossessions of land ownership were evident or reported
28	Use of military to maintain civil order was evident or reported
Group E	Health, Education and Social Services
29	An outbreak of any disease, acute health issue or an epidemic was evident or reported
30	Healthcare facilities, including traditional practitioners, remained accessible and their services were uninterrupted
31	Student attendance a classes dropped significantly or schools closed
32	Relief supplies were available through operational distribution systems
33	An increase or decrease in welfare programs or basic support was evident or reported
34	Exclusion or marginalisation of certain groups in welfare or basic support were evident or reported
35	A deterioration or interruption in the provision of drinking water or electricity was evident or reported
Group F	Information, Communications and Transportation
36	New media or press controls were introduced
37	Transportation via roads and/or trains was generally uninterrupted
38	Access to information and communications was generally open
Group G	Natural Disasters, Accidents and the Environment
39	An emergency condition was declared by the national government
40	An emergency condition was evident or reported but without formal declaration by the national government
41	An unusual weather pattern such as early/late, excess/absent rain portends imminent hardships
Group H	Negotiations, Mediation and Peacekeeping
42	Requests or calls for assistance with mediation, negotiation or reconciliation were evident or reported

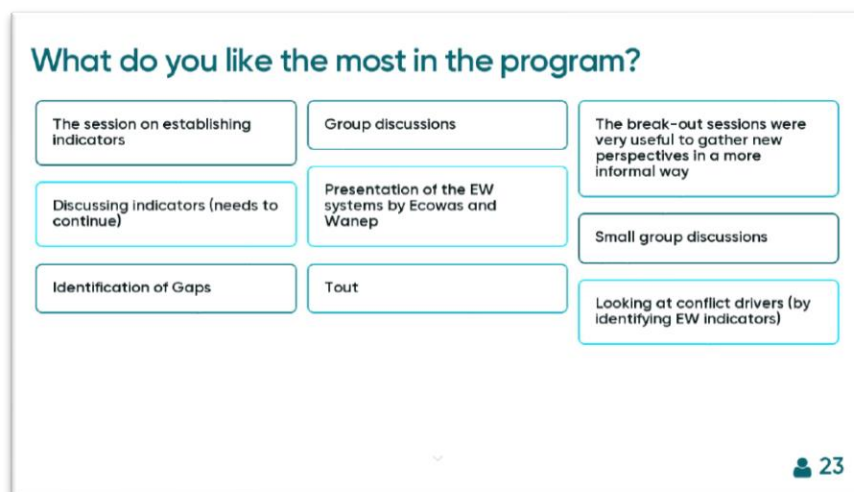


43	Civil society and religious groups were actively engaged in local peace initiatives
44	Negotiations or mediation services were used or conflict resolution
45	Positive views of local democratic processes or peaceful initiatives were presented in the media
46	Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) programs, including weapons buy-backs, were active
47	Security forces were actively engaged in peace initiatives in local communities
Group I	Security , Arms and Armed Conflict
48	Small arms and/or ammunition were readily available
49	Armed support or intervention was evident
50	Porous borders or trafficking of arms or ammunition were evident or reported
51	Destabilising impact of an armed conflict in a neighboring country was evident or reported
Group J	Society, Culture, community and Religion
52	A significant reduction in interaction between communities or groups was evident or reported
53	Disrespect or bypassing of traditional institutions and leaders was evident or reported
54	Negative images, intolerance or hateful speech towards a group of people or community was evident or reported
55	Desecration or denigration of a religion, religious symbol or sacred location was evident or reported
56	Politicization, abuse of power or misuse of public resources by a Chieftainry or traditional institution was evident or reported
57	Tension or conflict among or between Chieftains and the government was evident or reported
58	A significant increase or decrease in drug trafficking was evident or reported
59	A significant increase or decrease in trafficking of people was evident or reported
Group K	Women, Children, Refugees and Gender Inequality
60	Children being denied an education was evident or reported
61	Abuse of child labor, child begging or similar practices was evident or reported
62	Child soldering was evident or reported
63	An influx of displaced persons or refugees was evident or reported
64	Domestic violence or violence against women was evident or reported
65	Cultural practices that are inimical to human dignity and health were evident or reported
66	Legislation or edicts that have a positive impact on women were evident or reported



Early Warning Burkina Faso Pilot Project

ANNEX 4: Mentimeter Evaluation Results



What do you like the most in the program?

Burkinabe participation

Diversity of the participants.

Comprehensiveness of people present

Indicator mapping in groups

Learning from all different partners, including perspectives from Burkina Faso.

Diversity of people and good discussion. Opportunities to continue

The participants (knowledge & experience)

Indicators identification and ecowas presentation

Burkinabe insights

23

What do you like the most in the program?

Information provided by our Burkinabe participants / ECOWAS

BF general context analysis

All the separate presentations connected and good organisation

Early warning indicators

Early Warning focus in terms of learning about the existing systems and doing further analysis in a diverse group of actors to get different perspectives

23

What do you miss most in the program sessions?

L'air conditionné

Actors and networks mapping

In preparation: short (!) summary of existing material (analysis, research, key findings)

A solid methodological framework

French speaking people ;)

Clear direction with resulting output. A more narrow focus.

In-depth exchange on conflict analysis, actor analysis

A presentation with regard to the regional approach

Content of Neetherlands national actions in Burkina Faso and in Sahel

19

What do you miss most in the program sessions?

L'air conditionné

Actors and networks mapping

In preparation: short (!) summary of existing material (analysis, research, key findings)

A solid methodological framework

French speaking people ;)

Clear direction with resulting output. A more narrow focus.

In-depth exchange on conflict analysis, actor analysis

A presentation with regard to the regional approach

Content of Neetherlands national actions in Burkina Faso and in Sahel

19

What do you miss most in the program sessions?

We could have set higher preparation standards (for example literature organized), so we work from a certain shared basis.

G5 and French military

Missed coming up with a more 'joint understanding' of the context (context/conflict analysis) More active interaction and participation of all in the room (great expertise - did not make use of them)

More in-depth discussion on conflict drivers

Experts on local extremist groups - who are we dealing with here

Mapping of conflict

Could have been interesting to divide analysis at different levels (local, regional, national !), as well as initial clarity/definition of certain concepts

External actor focus

African food

19

What is one key take-away or learning point from the last two days?

comprehensive is key
learned about ecowarn
strategic cluelessness
improve coordination
no positive vision
multistakeholder process
importance of joint analysis
start at local level
difficulty of coordination
crosssectoral work is key
joint analysis is key
never oversimplify
more than one truth
listening
long term
comprehensiveness is key
understand before action
context understanding
interpretation was great
explain own assumptions
need emic perspectives
more co-operation
learning approach
pool information
missing politics
complex
plurilateral
les indicateurs op
multi actor approach
early warning systems
lack in the mirror
unlimited opportunity
sharing expertise
context specific
whole of society approach
complexity of the conflict
access is as imp as quant
regional knowledge is key
comprehensiveness is key
understand before action
context understanding
interpretation was great
explain own assumptions
need emic perspectives
more co-operation
learning approach
pool information
missing politics

21