
Panel number 5 was led by Professor Mahaman Alio with rapporteur Dr. Yahaya Mahamane.

After an introduction made by the moderator on the topic under discussion, the debate was opened and more people had intervened. Very enriching discussions followed, after which we can retain the three following main points:

1. **Pooling of intelligence forces and services**
   
   To fight against threats wherever they come from, African countries have an interest in pooling their forces, and bring their efforts together to search for information and share it. It is also imperative that they be able to control their security by putting in place an operational and dynamic coordination of actions to help each other, before seeking the support of external powers.

   This integration in terms of security then must not only concern traditional defense and security forces, but at the same time must not ignore the economic aspects because, without economic prosperity, we can not talk about security. The connection between security and development has been raised. All this must be accompanied by strategic reflection to identify, analyze potential obstacles and propose possible solutions to overcome them.

2. **Development of political culture and agenda of inclusive prosperity**

   The development that Africa is longing for, must be inclusive, taking into account all social strata through the care of youth, initiate a national dialogue that indicate how to build our peace, hold account of local governance of security
The inclusive nature of actions to fight against insecurity will result in local security and the taking into account of our endogenous values, and perhaps even through a common language of work. There is an almost total lack of political culture in our countries that frees us from the grip of subjective ethnicity, region, religion or language consideration, and leads to responsible behavior where only consensual values are taken into account. These different subjective problems, coupled with the problem of the allocation and distribution of national wealth, mean that most conflicts in Africa today are intra-state and political. We must therefore introspect to see our potentialities, our governance, strengthen the social and political mechanisms of conflict resolution, our ability to promote science and technology to fight poverty.

3 / The holistic nature of the fight against insecurity
Once we talk about security, we refer to the security threatened by terrorism and other internal conflicts mobilizing for example the police, the army, etc.. However, an important part of security concerns existential human security, involving food and nutrition security, health security or security in terms of training and education. Focal points of tension develop or increase where this human security is neglected.

- Develop strategies that affect the peace of hearts, the love of oneself and others
- Strengthen cooperation and integration mechanisms, particularly in the area of security
- Create a framework for civil-military exchange which must improve to allow civil-military cooperation in the fight undertaken by our States against insecurity
- The idea of a Common Defense Pact issued in 2004 by Congolese President Sassou N’Gueso to integrate the intelligence systems of African countries and reposition forces to deal with crises, is to explore.
- Promoting peace through endogenous values (parenting education, family, neighborhood safety)
- Adapting modern education system to African realities and values (reshaping curricula by strengthening citizenship education)
- Promote Coordination and Mutual Aid in the fight against terrorism
- Identify both factors behind the ramping up of violence and remedies going in the direction of decline.
- Promote our traditions including joking cousins to fight insecurity
- Combine counter-terrorism mechanisms with development component
- Inculcate social values, solidarity and family support to children
- Develop strategies on human security
- Promote political culture
- Have a common defense pact
- Pool forces, resources and intelligence in the fight against terrorism

Mahaman Alio and Mahaman Yahaya