

**Exercise Jigui 3**  
**ECOWAS Standby Force**  
**Main Force Validation**

**Venue: KAIPTC**

**Date: 19 – 25 Nov, 2011**

## **Forward**

### **Address by the ECOWAS Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace & Security (CPAPS)**

Dear Participants,

I wish to, on behalf of the President of the ECOWAS Commission, His Excellency Ambassador James Victor Gbeho, warmly welcome you to this important Command Post Exercise (CPX) tagged JIGUI III, at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KA IPTC), Accra, Ghana, one of the ECOWAS Training Centres of Excellence.

Training, amongst other resources, is the main tool to improve operational readiness and responsiveness. The ECOWAS Standby Force (ESF) training is thus to prepare earmarked ECOWAS regional military, police and civilian components to conduct Peace Support Operation (PSO) in a multidimensional and multinational environment. Therefore, in line with the ESF Roadmap III, the CPX is planned to take place at KA IPTC from 19 – 25 November, 2011.

“JIGUI” means “HOPE” in Bambara language which is widely spoken in Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone and other ECOWAS Countries.

The purpose of the exercise is to evaluate the ESF Main Force (MF) which is an important milestone in the operationalisation of the ESF. The JIGUI III will serve as part of the capacity building of the ESF MF in consonance with the

African Standby Force (ASF) Roadmap III towards its states by 2015.

It is our hope therefore, that in the development and sustainment of the ESF as a veritable component of the ECOWAS peace and security architecture, the good people of ECOWAS, the African Continent and the world at large will encourage and support our effort towards engendering a peaceful and egalitarian region.

Finally, I wish all our participants and invited observers to this exercise, a resounding success in the JIGUI III and to enjoy the warm hospitality of the good people of Accra in the spirit of AKWAABA. I thank you and my very best wishes.

**Major Gen. Mahamane Touré,  
Commissioner, Political Affairs, Peace and Security**



## **The ECOWAS Standby Force**

ECOWAS was established in 1975 primarily as an “Economic Union” with the objectives of improving the standard of living of the people in the region through economic development. Unfortunately, crises and conflicts that arose in the region deterred ECOWAS from its main focus of “Economic Mission”. It saw itself rather deeply engaged in conflict management. Consequently, the Heads of State and governments of the region established an ECOWAS mechanism, known as the “1999 Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security.” The protocol is based on the fundamental recognition that economic and social development and security of people and states are intertwined, thus they cannot be divorced.

Based on the experiences gained following the deployment of the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) to some member states, the philosophy of creating a **Standby Force** to meet the needs of the region was conceptualized.

On 17 June, 2004, The ECOWAS Defence and Security Committee approved the concept of the ECOWAS Standby Force with a defined Vision, Strategy, Force Structure and Concept of implementation.

## **ECOWAS Security Vision**

To define, build, organize and maintain an ECOWAS Standby regional capability in peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance to a level of self-sustenance in the areas of personnel and logistics support in order to respond to internal or external regional crises or threats to peace and security, including terrorist and/or environmental threats.

## **ECOWAS Security Strategy**

- a. The ESF will comprise of pre-determined regional standby units, highly trained, equipped, and prepared to deploy as directed in response to a crises or threat to peace and security.
- b. The ESF TF will be comprised of 2,773 military, police and civilian personnel within pre-determined units/structures and upon order, be prepared to deploy within 30 days and be fully self sustaining for 90 days.
- c. The ESF MF will comprise of the balance of 3893 military, police and civilian personnel within pre-determined units and structures (totaling 6666), and upon order be prepared to deployed within 90 days and be fully self-sustaining for 90 days.

## **ESF FORCE GENERATION**

The ESF must be a force generated across 4 elements of capability which are:

- a. Manpower. The ESF comprises of 6666 manpower by Member States available for deployment according to readiness.
- b. Equipment. The ESF should hold or have priority access to individual and collective equipment for training and for deployment according to readiness. This could be provided by a combination of member states, ECOWAS Commission, and with the support of development partners.
- c. Training. The ESF should be trained individually and collectively according to required operational capability and readiness level. Collective training will be conducted at national level, and where appropriate at ECOWAS level. The Training Needs Analysis (TNA) would be conducted periodically by ECOWAS Commission, ECOWAS Training Centers of Excellence and address them.
- d. Sustainability. The ESF will deploy with sufficient logistics available to sustain the force for 90 days duration for both Task Force and the Main Force.

## **ECOWAS STANDBY FORCE Tasks/Mission**

Article 22 of the ECOWAS Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security of December 1999, specified the tasks that the ESF may accomplish. The tasks are as follows:

- a. Observation and Monitoring;
- b. Peacekeeping and Restoration of Peace;
- c. Humanitarian Intervention in Support of Humanitarian Disaster;
- d. Enforcement of Sanctions, including Embargo;
- e. Policing Activities, including the Control of Fraud and Organized Crime;
- f. Peace-building, Disarmament and Demobilization.
- g. Preventive Deployment; and
- h. Any other Operations may be mandated by Mediation and Security Council.

## **ABOUT EXERCISE JIGUI III**

### **Aim and Objectives of the Exercise**

The overall aim of Exercise JIGUI III is to conduct strategic and operational planning and preparation for multidimensional operations and to exercise command and control of deployed forces in a stimulated ECOWAS Standby Force (ESF) Main Force (MF) and ECOWAS mechanism. The specific objectives are:

- a. Test the ESF SOP and logistics concept.
- b. Test communication, information system resources.
- c. Improve interoperability and intra-operability between the components and within the various staff cells.
- d. Identify area of shortfalls for necessary improvement.

### **Concept of the Exercise**

The JIGUI III will be focused at the levels of components but within the framework of the MF setting and reflecting the strategic, operational and tactical levels in a PSO training needs. The scenario will be based on a typical setting in West Africa nicknamed CARANA. The exercise will be guided by a

Mandate given by the ECOWAS Mediation and Security Council (MSC), ESF SOP and SRPC Directives.

The Exercise documents were distributed to the respective key exercise players at the end of Map Exercise (MAPEX) at KAIPTC.

### **Expected outcome of the Exercise**

It is expected that at the end of the JIGUI III, the following would have been achieved:

- a. Enhanced operational capability of the entire MF key components in PSO.
- b. Improved inter-operability between the various components of the ESF who will be operating as an entity for the first time.
- c. The ESF concepts and SOP tested.

### **Dress for the Exercise**

The dress to be worn during the exercise is as follows:

- a. Participants (military): Combat dress with participant identity tag.
- b. Participants (police): National police dress with participant identity tag.

- c. Participants (civilian): Decent civil dress with participant identity tag.
- d. Observers: Combat dress with yellow arm band on the right arm (military/Police) and normal civil dress for civilians and issued identity card.
- e. Evaluators: Combat dress with blues arm band on the right arm (military/police) and normal civil dress for civilians with issues identity cards.
- f. Dirani/Control: Combat dress with blue arm band on the right arm (military/police) and normal civil dress for civilians with issued identity-tag.