



AU CŒUR DU PARTENARIAT AFRIQUE-UNION EUROPÉENNE



INSIDE THE AFRICA - EUROPEAN UNION PARTNERSHIP



Le 21 septembre, les mélodies capverdiennes du groupe Oriazul ont enchanté plus de 800 spectateurs au théâtre national éthiopien. Ce concert pour la paix était organisé conjointement par l'Union européenne et l'Union africaine.



Lettre d'information de la Délégation de l'Union Européenne auprès de l'Union Africaine

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Newsletter Designed by Caritas Communication





## DEAR READER, CHER LECTEUR,

**W**e want to dedicate this LINK! to all women in Africa who suffer from conflict and instability, but also all women's groups in Africa that are working on the ground on peace and security. Mary Robinson, former President of Ireland and former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights has done us the honour of doing an interview for LINK. Speaking in her capacity as co-chair of the civil society advisory group to the UN on women, peace and security, she calls for more progress in the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1325 ten years after its adoption. The recent mass rapes in Eastern Congo remind us of the intolerable situation many women still go through. More concrete measures are needed. Eight African countries and nine European countries have developed plans of action; more need to follow so that women can take a greater role in the police, in the armed forces, in the decision-making, in peace keeping and peace negotiations in particular. In the same vein, we support the launch on October 15 in Nairobi of the African Women's Decade.

Mary Robinson is not only working on 1325. Her strong engagement for Africa is also in the field of climate change she approaches it from the angle of "climate justice". In addition, as a member of the board of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation, she works in support of governance. On this point, she adds: "I am a little concerned that there is improvement in a

*number of countries on economic development, on health, on education, on the agenda of the MDGs, but there is some disimprovement in rule of law, human rights, and basis protection, and that troubles me as a human rights person".*

Le domaine plus large de la paix et de la sécurité reste au centre du partenariat entre l'UE et l'Afrique. Au moment où tous s'inquiètent quant au processus de transition en Somalie et aux actions terroristes d'Al Shabaab, qui touchent désormais toute la région jusqu'à Kampala, nous présentons une actualisation de l'engagement de l'UE : outre son soutien politique aux efforts de l'ONU et de l'UA, les chiffres sont impressionnants : déjà 142,5 M€ dans le cadre de la facilité de paix pour l'Afrique, pour la prise en charge des soldes des soldats ougandais et burundais qui font partie d'AMISOM, un programme de soutien européen (Commission et Etats membres ensemble) au développement de la Somalie de 215,4 M€ couvrant la période 2008-2013. Cette aide couvre toutes les régions du Centre-Sud, du Puntland et du Somaliland. Plus innovatrice est la mission d'entraînement de forces de sécurité somaliennes que l'UE a montée dans le cadre de sa politique commune de sécurité et de défense (PCSD). Un premier contingent de 1000 soldats somaliens achève ces jours-ci son entraînement de six mois. 1000 autres suivront. Le commandant de la mission, le Colonel Ricardo Gonzales Elul vous racontera tout. Enfin, nous ferons le point sur l'opération ATALANTA, la première opération navale de l'UE, en place depuis décembre 2008 pour renforcer la sécurité maritime dans le Golfe d'Aden et l'Océan indien.

Mais nous travaillons aussi dans la durée avec nos partenaires de l'UA : le cycle AMANI AFRICA du 18 au 29 Octobre offrira une première occasion qui nous permettra d'évaluer le processus de décision et de planification d'une opération de paix. Une centaine de civils, militaires et policiers, africains et européens y participeront.

Le dernier mot, est pour notre collègue, Gunther Sleenwagen, ambassadeur de Belgique. La Belgique assure la présidence de l'UE depuis le 1er juillet. Une présidence certes différente puisqu'elle se situe dans le contexte du Traité de Lisbonne qui prévoit que les nouvelles institutions dirigées par Herman Van Rompuy et Catherine Ashton, sont responsables des relations extérieures. Il est cependant important qu'ils puissent compter sur la Belgique pour que l'Afrique figure davantage parmi les priorités de l'Union européenne.

*Koen Vervaeke*

*Chef de la Délégation de l'Union Européenne auprès de l'Union Africaine*

## ENTRETIEN DU MOIS

*"I am really hopeful that this tenth anniversary will bring us to where we should have been with fully implementing Resolution 1325"*

(Mary ROBINSON,  
on Women, Peace and Security)



Mrs. Mary Robinson, former President of Ireland and former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights  
Photo:AU

### Interview with **Mrs. Mary ROBINSON, former President of Ireland and former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights**

**You are currently the co-chair of the civil society advisory group to the UN on women, peace and security. In late October, we will celebrate the tenth anniversary of Security Council Resolution 1325. Which concrete measures need to be put in place to ensure that women are protected in conflict situations and for them to be effectively included in peace negotiations?**

I am very focused on this at the moment because we have not made enough progress in the last 10 years. The resolution itself is a good framework but it does not have any measures to hold people to account or to monitor implementation. We want to strengthen the resolution by persuading countries to put in place plans of action on 1325. There are eight African countries with plans of action now, as well as nine countries in Europe. Ireland and France will finalise plans of action in the coming months. This means there is much more attention given to having more women in the police, in the armed forces, in decision-making, and in peacekeeping in particular, where women need to be at the table.

The tenth anniversary is in October when Uganda, which is currently a member of Security Council, will be the president of the Council. When I was in Kampala for the African Union Summit, I met

with President Museveni, together with my co-chair, who is the chair of Femme Africa Solidarité. We asked President Museveni to arrange for foreign ministers to be present for the 10th anniversary Security Council meeting, not just ambassadors. That would be an opportunity for women themselves - women's groups who know the situation on the ground, the rapes, especially in the Democratic Republic of Congo and in Darfur etc., and also women working on peace and security - to have what is called a "Area Formula" where the Security Council listens to evidence from NGOs, women's groups, etc. And I am very pleased it has been agreed that there would be an area formula meeting of the Security Council on 28th October and a high-level ministerial meeting of the Security Council on 29th October. On the 25th September, at the end of the UN World Hunger Summit, there will be a meeting of "Friends of 1325" organised by Canada, Vietnam and a number of other Governments to make governments make commitments on 1325. These commitments are about participation, protection, promotion and the need to have resources, the need to have more women at the table.

Yesterday, I was in Brussels for an EU meeting on 1325 and a lot of the discussion was about the EU being supportive of women's groups in Africa that are working on the ground on peace and security. It was recognised that too little funding gets to grassroots women's groups and this was part of the discussion. The EU now has an instrument for stability under which there will be a minimum of USD\$2 million for women's groups. Actually, we made the point that since the total fund is USD\$8 million, women should get US\$4million. But this is a new fund and this commitment by the EU is very helpful.

I said yesterday at that EU meeting that I sense some real momentum for the 10th anniversary. Why is that important? Because security issues are horrifically worrying. You have heard about the attack on villagers in Kivu in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Initially it was 240 women who were raped. But it emerged that the total figure was over 400. This is happening on a daily basis. And nobody is brought to trial. There is complete impunity. The only way we can change this is to ensure a focus on women. I am really hopeful that this tenth anniversary will bring us to

where we should have been with fully implementing 1325. Some find it difficult to remember the number 1325; I met some women in Liberia who had a song about it, so that is one way to remember.

**Europe and Africa have not always agreed in international fora, especially when discussing human rights issues. How do you think that the two continents can get their position closer?**

I have noted and am pleased to see the growing strength of relations, particularly between the European Union and the African Union. I think this is very important because of the proximity of the two continents and their many historical links, some of them not so positive for Africa. When I am in a European Union context, Africa comes up a lot but when I am in the United States, Africa comes up very little. So there is a real sense in of the need to work together on a range of issues. When I met with the Chairperson of the African Union in Kampala, Jean Ping, we talked about the need to strengthen links between the European Union and the African Union. This is precisely because there is a huge interest in Europe that Africa prospers, and an eagerness to share knowledge and obviously support and funding.

Institutions at the European Union have relevance not just for the African Union but for the regions of Africa also. On the Ibrahim Foundation, we will actually have a forum in Mauritius in November on regional economic integration and we will have a wide number of experts from Africa but also from Europe there.

**We are quickly approaching the Cancun summit, where funding for climate change adaptation and mitigation will be one of the key topics on the agenda. How do you think that this funding should be channeled in order to ensure that poor Africans benefit from it?**

My recent work has been very much focused on African countries. We have been working on health and on decent work, and I keep hearing how the changes in climate, the fact that the

seasons are no longer predictable, that there is flooding and then drought for long periods and farmers do not know when to sow. Coming from a human rights perspective, I became extremely interested in the climate debate because most of the debate in Copenhagen was not about the poorest. This is because the poorest are not causing greenhouse gas emissions; they are just deeply affected by it.

So a number of us are collaborating on a concept called "climate justice". It is not fair that the richer parts of the world become prosperous based on carbon growth, and have been causing these emissions and causing damage to the most vulnerable in Africa, south Asia, and in small island communities.

So the idea is to say: we have to address this also from a justice perspective. The way in which this has to be addressed is through more funding for adaptation to the poorest countries, not just to China and India, which are emerging economies.

We need to encourage large-scale transfer of green, low-carbon technologies to the poorest. Low-carbon solar power, low-carbon small-scale hydro-power that can help villages, wind power... whatever is appropriate. There has to be, I think, major public-private partnerships between governments and the private sector.

## Mary Robinson on the Mo Ibrahim Foundation

*"I am convinced that it is an excellent initiative on leadership in Africa with very good tools for holding governments to account."*

### On the Mo Ibrahim prize

*"We have been fortunate in the last four years to have had two good prize winners: the former president of Mozambique, Joaquim Chissano, and the former president of Botswana, Festus Mogae. But the prize will not be awarded every year because it is an exceptional prize and because it depends on a leader leaving office and having been a very good leader. So it will not happen every year."*

### The Mo Ibrahim index

*"The Ibrahim index measures the 53 countries in Africa on categories such as economic development, what they are doing about health, what they are doing about rule of law, human rights, tackling poverty etc... And we are now seeing trends where some countries are improving and some are not improving. We will be meeting here in Addis this week with our advisory council of top African academics and policy makers, who understand the indicators and their significance and who are guiding us in doing the index. The index is carried out by the Foundation in London but this strong involvement by the advisory council is important."*

*I am a little concerned that there is improvement in a number of countries on economic development, on health, on education, on the agenda of the Millennium Development Goals, but there is some disimprovement in rule of law, human rights, and basic protection, and that troubles me as a human rights person."*



## INTERVIEW

### **Gunther SLEEUWAGEN, Ambassadeur du Royaume de Belgique auprès de la République Fédérale d'Ethiopie et de l'Union Africaine.**

**La Belgique assure la présidence du Conseil de l'Union européenne depuis le 1er juillet. Quelles sont les priorités belges de cette présidence, au regard notamment des relations avec l'Union Africaine?**

Notre Présidence a en effet commencé le 1er juillet et, comme toutes les Présidences tournantes, continuera pendant 6 mois. C'est la 12ème fois que la Belgique prend cette responsabilité pour l'UE, mais cette fois-ci c'est tout à fait différent. Le Traité de Lisbonne prévoit maintenant que les nouvelles institutions de l'UE prennent en main les relations extérieures de l'Union européenne, dans ce cas le Président Van Rompuy et la Haute Représentante Ashton.

Ceci dit, la Belgique s'efforcera de placer l'Afrique davantage dans les priorités de l'Union européenne. Le continent africain figure tout en haut de l'agenda de la politique étrangère belge. Dans ce continent durement touché par les conflits et la pauvreté, la Belgique s'investit pour la

paix et la stabilité, le respect de la démocratie et des droits de l'homme, la bonne gouvernance, la coopération au développement par les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement et la reconstruction économique. La Belgique stimule la coopération régionale et plaide en faveur de forums internationaux dans l'intérêt des pays africains. Notre pays accorde une attention particulière à la société civile et aux ONG et les soutient de manière appréciable. La Belgique encourage les autorités des États en conflit à œuvrer pour le respect des droits de l'homme et à mettre un terme aux conflits armés et à l'impunité.

En ce sens, l'Union africaine a démontré que, depuis sa création, elle est devenue une institution incontournable pour la recherche d'une solution aux nombreuses crises que connaît l'Afrique. La prévention des conflits et la gestion des crises constituent à présent les priorités de l'organisation panafricaine. L'UA est un acteur qui s'affirme dans les grands dossiers de l'Afrique et sur lequel il faudra compter à l'avenir comme l'interlocuteur africain prioritaire.

C'est dans ce cadre que le Ministre des Affaires étrangères belge s'est rendu à Addis Abeba, siège de l'UA, en 2009 et 2010 à l'occasion du Sommet de l'institution. Ces missions ont permis à la Belgique d'établir des relations personnelles avec le Président de la Commission, Jean Ping. Ces visites ont également permis de concrétiser le soutien belge à l'UA via des projets visant principalement le renforcement des institutions.

**Fin Novembre, un important sommet Europe- Afrique se tiendra en Libye. La présidence belge et le président Herman Van Rompuy préparent-ils ensemble le sommet ? Si cette préparation est conjointe, comment s'effectue-t-elle?**

En effet, ce sommet est très important et constitue un événement majeur dans le programme de la Présidence belge. En 2007, à Lisbonne, une Stratégie commune et un Plan d'action entre les 2 continents avaient été adoptés et l'UE avait attaché une grande importance à la

mise en œuvre de la Stratégie commune et le plan d'action. Il faut maintenant évaluer les actions, les mécanismes et les résultats de cette coopération. Dans un esprit d'entière transparence et confiance avec le Président Van Rompuy, la Belgique poursuit une préparation proactive du sommet. L'idée principale est de surmonter le niveau administratif et technique du sommet et d'en faire une coopération politique avec des résultats tangibles. L'Afrique et l'UE sont définitivement destinées à travailler ensemble pour trouver des solutions durables aux défis qui lient nos deux continents.

Dans le système européen, la coordination est institutionnalisée entre les États membres et les institutions de l'UE. Les idées et les textes préparatoires sont proposés par la Belgique dans ces systèmes de coordination européenne. La Belgique, ensemble avec les services de la Haute Représentante, reçoit alors un mandat de l'ensemble de l'UE. Les positions alors retenues sont poursuivies par la Présidence belge et la Haute Représentante dans les nombreuses réunions avec l'Afrique, tant au niveau technique qu'au niveau politique.

Avec les collègues africains, la préparation se poursuit dans le cadre d'un dialogue intense entre et avec les 2 Commissions et les États membres, et surtout avec la Présidence de l'UA, le Malawi. Une attention spécifique sera donnée aux actions dans les domaines de la paix et sécurité, l'énergie, les changements climatiques, le commerce, le respect des droits de l'homme, la bonne gouvernance et la migration.

Ensemble avec le Président Van Rompuy la Belgique plaide pour une plus grande ouverture dans nos débats avec l'Afrique et pour une discussion franche et ouverte des défis qui nous attendent. Il est d'une importance majeure d'avoir cette discussion dans un esprit de partenariat, ce qui implique 2 conditions: il faut que notre relation se fasse sur un pied d'égalité et que la mise en œuvre soit faite avec une volonté d'être partenaires. Des différences d'opinion existent, de même que des attentes actives différentes, mais l'important est de ne pas les cacher et de s'y engager pleinement en suivant les deux principes que je viens de mentionner.



Gunther SLEEUWAGEN, Ambassadeur du Royaume de Belgique auprès de la République Fédérale d'Ethiopie et de l'Union Africaine  
Photo: EU

## DOSSIER PAIX ET SECURITE

1. EU Engagement in Somalia
2. Three questions to... Colonel Ricardo Gonzales Elul, Commander EUTM-Somalia (from Kampala, Uganda)
3. The European delegation to the African Union and its role in the peace and Security partnership with Africa
4. Europe Supports African in the Indian Ocean
5. What are the tasks of the AMISOM police?
6. Le cycle AMANI AFRICA touche à sa fin.
7. Small Arms and Light Weapons - an increased AU role
8. High officials meet in Cairo on peace, security and stability in Africa

### EU ENGAGEMENT IN SOMALIA

The European Union is further strengthening its comprehensive engagement in Somalia, in order to stabilise Somalia and to respond to the priority needs of the Somali people. The EU as the largest donor in Somalia works closely together with its international partners as well as the legitimate local authorities. Collective and coordinated endeavour is key to success in Somalia.

#### Political engagement

The EU supports the implementation of the Djibouti Agreement and is a key contributor to the diplomatic efforts deployed by the international community.



Portuguese Trainers with the Somali Trainees during the Fighting in Built-Up Areas (FIBUA) Module  
Photo: EU

The EU supports the legitimate Transitional Federal Institutions that have the responsibility to lead the transition period. The EU continues to engage with the Transitional Federal Government (TFG), led by President Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed and supports its efforts to improve the living conditions of the population, including in the field of security and delivery of basic services. The EU supports the principles laid down in the Djibouti Peace Agreement, including the spirit of reconciliation and the search for an inclusive process in Somalia.

#### Support for security

It is primarily the Somali people which suffer most from the long-lasting conflict in Somalia. However, long term assistance from international partners cannot be effective without substantial improvements of the security situation. The EU and its Member States help the TFG to rebuild security and to create a stable environment in which the peace dividends can contribute to improve the lives of ordinary citizens.



Spanish Army Colonel Mr. Ricardo Gonzalez Elul, Commander EUTM-Somalia in the Bihanga Training Camp

Kampala 09SEP10

The EU favours a comprehensive approach, linking security with development, rule of law and respect for human rights, gender related aspects and international humanitarian law. The EU gives priority to activities that promote peace and recovery for the Somali people in close coordination with relevant international actors. The EU stresses the important role played by the International Contact Group on Somalia under the leadership of the UN Secretary General's Special Representative for Somalia, Augustine P. Mahiga and actively supports his efforts.

Since 2007, the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) has deployed around 7.000 peacekeepers (mainly from from Uganda and Burundi), protecting the TFG Institutions and creating the necessary environment to pursue political dialogue and reconciliation. Furthermore AMISOM facilitates the delivery of humanitarian aid and helps to create the necessary conditions for reconstruction, reconciliation and the sustainable development of Somalia.





A Spanish Army Trainer advising Somali Trainees on the prone firing position during the Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) Module  
Kampala 09SEP10

At the occasion of the international Conference in support of the Somali Security Institutions and AMISOM, hosted by the EU in Brussels on 23 April 2009, the EU pledged € 12 million from the European Development Fund (EDF) to the Somali police force through the UNDP Rule of Law programme, making the total amount of EU support through this channel € 43 million.

Moreover, since the deployment of AMISOM, the EU has supported the mission through bilateral contributions of its Member States, and the allocation of a total of € 142.5 million from the African Peace Facility (APF). A contribution of € 1.3 million coming from the Stability Instrument (IfS) supported the Strategic Planning and Management Unit (SPMU), set up specifically for AMISOM at the

beginning of the operation, while other donors cover the other costs of the mission. Allowances, medical costs, housing, fuel, communication equipment are costs typically covered by the EU contribution. In addition and on the basis of a request by the African union commission (AUC), the EU and Denmark funded technical assistance for the SPMU for a period of 15 months. Denmark renewed its support in this area (Police advisor) until August 2011.

The EU launched its first ever naval operation, EUNAVFOR-Atalanta, on 8 December 2008 to tackle the problem of piracy off the Somali coast, mainly to protect ships of the World Food Programme to safely reach Somalia. In December 2009, the Council of the EU decided to extend the mandate of this operation for another year, until December 2010.

In July 2009 the EU Member States decided to step up the EU's engagement for promoting peace and development in Somalia. Within the comprehensive

EU approach to the situation in Somalia, further support is part of a larger and coherent framework involving close EU cooperation with the AU, the UN and other relevant partners, in particular the US. On 25 January 2010, EU Member States agreed to set up the European Union training mission (EUTM Somalia), to contribute to the building-up of Somali Security Forces (SSF). This mission will complement the training provided by Uganda of 2.000 Somali recruits up to platoon level, including specialised training for officers and non-commissioned officers. The EU has also expanded the capacities of Camp Bihanga near Kampala, Uganda for up to 1.000 trainees



A Spanish Army Trainer during NCOs Module Topographic practices  
Kampala 09SEP10



Col Elul observes a Somali Trainee solving a topographic exercise during the Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) Module

Kampala 09SEP10



Col Elul and Cap Valencia, the Leader of the NCOs and the Infantry Modules, with some Ugandan Army Trainers

Kampala 09SEP10

### Development cooperation and humanitarian aid

The European Commission and its Member States have committed so far € 215.4 million for development aid to Somalia through the European Development Fund (EDF) for the period 2008 to 2013. The current European Commission development aid programme to Somalia (including all regions of South-Central Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland) amounts to almost € 180 million covering 87 different projects.

The main areas of development cooperation are governance, security, support to civil society, education, and the productive sectors as well as rural development. Humanitarian Aid from the European Commission amounted to € 45.8 million in 2008. The number of people in need of humanitarian aid in Somalia has risen from 1.8 million at the beginning of 2008 to 3.25 million at the end of the year. In addition, EU Member States also make separate, bilateral contributions to Somalia.



## THREE QUESTIONS TO... Colonel Ricardo Gonzales Elul, Commander EUTM-Somalia (from Kampala, Uganda)

The European Union Training Mission Somalia (EUTM Somalia) began its first ever military training mission in May 2010 in Bihanga, Uganda. In total, 15 EU member States are sending Personnel to give special training in a range of areas for two periods of six months to create a unit of elite Somali security forces.

*"The problem of Somalia has to be dealt with from a comprehensive point of view"*



Spanish Army Colonel Mr. Ricardo Gonzalez Elul, Commander EUTM-Somalia in the Bihanga Training Camp  
Photo: EU

### What is the training about, how many people are to be trained and by whom?

The European Union Training Mission – Somalia (EUTM Somalia) aims to provide specialized training to up to 2,000 Somali soldiers in two periods of six months each. The Somali Transitional Federal Government (TFG) stated its need to have, in the short term, some 5,000 well-trained soldiers, that's to say eight battalions. This level of ambition was endorsed by the international community in the Naivasha Conference in 2008

and in the Nairobi conference, in July 2009. As some 3,000 Somali soldiers have already been trained, and delivered to the TFG, through different bi-lateral initiatives, there is a need for training the other 2,000 left. Each six-month period will see the training of up to 1,000 Somalis. The first one runs May to October 2010 and the second one December 2010 to May 2011. November 2010 will be used to reach the needed cohesion for the first intake as well as for the selection and movement of the second one.

EUTM Somalia training is organized in seven different modules, as agreed with both AMISOM and the Uganda Peoples Defence Force (UPDF) Authorities. These modules are: Fighting in Built-Up Areas (FIBUA), Mine awareness and Counter Improvised Explosive Devices (C-IED), Communications, Combat Life Saver, Infantry, Non Commissioned Officers (NCOs) and Junior Officers. Out of the 1,000 Somali soldiers, 670 would follow the general training provided by the UPDF and the other 330 the one provided by the EU Trainers. EUTM Somalia members also provide limited training to the UPDF-trained Somali soldiers in the specifics of FIBUA and C-IED.

### Your personal impressions after 5 months in the training camp?

Despite the normal logistics difficulties we faced upon arrival and the initial delay in receiving the trainees, thanks to the commitment and flexibility from all of the Mission's staff, we managed to adapt our programs to the changing situation. We even took advantage of those delays for further coordination with our colleagues from the UPDF, to improve the HQ infrastructures and communication systems, introduce a better induction and acclimatization period and provide time for Team Building purposes, resulting in a compact and well balanced HQ staff. We are confident that this will bear results for the second intake.

### How do you see the future of Somalia?

I am optimistic about the future of Somalia. I believe that the people of Somalia, after 20 years of fighting, are yearning for peace. The international

community, in particular, the European Union, has a very important role to play both in the political and security areas.

EUTM Somalia is part of the comprehensive action conducted by the EU in the Horn of Africa to deal with the Somali crisis, which has political, security and humanitarian aspects. The EU and its Member States continue to help stabilize Somalia by providing support to vital and priority areas such as the security sector.

But the problem of Somalia has to be dealt with from a comprehensive point of view. The security issue is key, that's true, but other measures must be taken. Look for example at the International Conference on Somalia held in Istanbul last 21-23 of May. At the end of it, a task force has been set up to devise a mechanism to bring together development partners and agencies to respond to Somalia's critical needs pending the stabilization of the country. This is a very important step in the right direction.

As I have already said to the men and women of EUTM Somalia, hopefully, in a not too distant day and once the situation in Somalia returns to normality, we will proudly state that we collaborated to make it possible by providing our two cents in the overall international effort.

For more informations:  
[www.consilium.europa.eu/eutm-somalia](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/eutm-somalia)  
[www.consilium.europa.eu/eunavfor-somalia](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/eunavfor-somalia)  
[www.eunavfor.eu](http://www.eunavfor.eu)



## THE EUROPEAN DELEGATION TO THE AFRICAN UNION AND ITS ROLE IN THE PEACE AND SECURITY PARTNERSHIP WITH AFRICA

With the December 2007 EU-Africa Summit in Lisbon, the African Union (AU) took a more central role in its relations with Europe. Since then, both the EU and the AU have considerably strengthened and deepened their relationship. Responding to the

AU's increased importance as continental actor and partner, a permanent EU presence was established with the appointment of an EU Special Representative (EUSR) in December 2007 as part of setting up an integrated EU Delegation in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the headquarters of the AU. With



Peace and Security team of EU to AU delegation  
Photo: EU

the entry into force of the Lisbon treaty and the appointment of the High Representative and Vice President of the European Commission, Catherine Ashton, in December 2009, the institutional context has qualitatively changed, which turned the EU Delegation to the AU into a full Delegation of the European Union under the authority and direction of the HR/VP.

Since then, the AU has continued to evolve in becoming a more visible continental actor and voice, in particular related to Peace and Security in Africa, which corresponds also to the importance which is given to the first of the eight partnerships of the Africa-EU Strategy, the Partnership for Peace and Security. The objective of the Partnership of Peace and Security as part of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy is to cooperate in enhancing the capacity of Africa to respond timely and adequately to crisis and security threats on the continent, and also to join efforts in addressing global challenges. More concretely, the two main objectives are:

- a) reinforcement and implementation of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), and
- b) strengthened dialogue between the EU and the AU on Peace and Security issues.

A specific funding instrument is available for financing the Peace and Security Partnership: the African Peace Facility (APF), which provides funding for AU led Peace Support Operations

(PSOs) as well as for the support to the operationalisation of the APSA. Since the establishment of the APF in 2004, the EU has channelled € 740 million through this instrument. Since the deployment of the AU mission to Somalia (AMISOM), the European Union has supported the mission through bilateral contributions of its Member States, and the allocation of more than €140 million from the African Peace Facility.

The EU Delegation also engages in dialogue with the AUC on long-term issues of Peace and Security such as mediation, security sector reform (SSR), small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), non-proliferation, the AU border programme and counter-terrorism, as well as maritime safety and security including the fight against piracy. The EU Delegation moreover chairs the Peace and Security Working Group of the AU Partners Group (AUPG), an instrument which helps to facilitate the dialogue with the African Union and to better coordinate joint efforts in the area of Peace and Security.

In order to better respond to the growing needs in following-up and coordinating the work of the 1st Partnership and Peace and Security matters in Africa in general, a specific Peace and Security section was created at the Delegation. The section currently comprises of experts in the field of international military and police matters, political analysts, as well as project management and diplomacy.



## EUROPE SUPPORTS AFRICA IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

Operation ATALANTA, the first European Naval Force (EUNAVFOR) operation, has been in place since 13 December 2008. Since then the operation, in support of United Nations Security Council Resolutions, has worked round the clock to enhance maritime security in the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean.



Atalanta operation  
Photo: EU

The operation is conducted in the framework of the European Common Security and Defence Policy and its Mandate is to contribute to:

- the protection of vessels of the World Food Programme (WFP) delivering food aid to displaced persons in Somalia
- the protection of vulnerable vessels sailing in the Gulf of Aden and off the Somali coast
- and to the deterrence, prevention and repression of acts of piracy and armed robbery off the Somali coast.

### THE FORCE

More than twenty vessels and maritime patrol aircraft take part in EUNAVFOR. The following EU member states are making an operational contribution to the operation now: the Netherlands, Spain, Germany, France, Greece, Sweden, Luxembourg and Portugal. Norway, the first non-EU country to participate in ATALANTA, has taken an active part since August 2009. Operational and support bases include Djibouti, the Seychelles and Mombasa, Kenya.

### OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The European naval force operates in the south of the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and part of the Indian Ocean, including the Seychelles. Several other naval forces also operate in this zone including the US and NATO task forces as well as ships from many nations including Russia, India, Japan, Malaysia and China.

Merchant vessels are advised to register in advance with the EUNAVFOR. This makes it possible for vessels that observe EUNAVFOR recommendations to get the best degree of security available to reduce the risk of attacks or capture - and in some cases to receive close military protection. Since the start of the mission the force has directly escorted nearly one hundred and fifty vessels, including over fifty UN charters carrying supplies or reinforcements for the African Union troops in Mogadishu, enabling the delivery of half a million tons of World Food Program aid to Somalia. This is in addition to providing enhanced security to the many thousands of other vessels transiting and trading in the region through the use of ships, maritime patrol aircraft and helicopters to disrupt piracy.

### THE EUNAVFOR – AFRICAN UNION APPROACH

EUNAVFOR-ATALANTA is part of the wider action conducted by the EU in the Horn of Africa to deal with the Somali crisis together with the African Union. The EU supports the African Union's Djibouti process for peace and reconciliation in Somalia, and the EUNAVFOR supports the African Union's military mission to Somalia (AMISOM) by protecting ships sustaining AMISOM or deploying AMISOM reinforcements.

### THE FUTURE

On 14 June 2010, the Council of the EU decided to extend the Operation's mandate for another two years until 12 December 2012.



## WHAT ARE THE TASKS OF AMISOM POLICE?



Chege Gathogo and Vagn Martinussen (Plans and Operations Unit)  
Photo: EU to the AU delegation

The tasks of AMISOM Police are to Co-locate with Somali Police Force (SPF) to mentor, monitor and advice. AMISOM Police also train the SPF (Somali Police Force) in short term crash courses, skills enhancement and long term professional training and coordinate the training of SPF outside Somalia. AMISOM Police Coordinate with other players as well as bilateral

and multilateral partners of Somalia to strengthen the institutions of the rule of the law and developing of an immediate police reactivation plan and long term Somali Police development plan. They also assist in key areas of police through vetting, selection, and recruitment.

The task of the Plans and Operations Unit (POU) on AU Police is formulation of the strategic policy documents for smooth administration and Operations of AMISOM police and strategic planning, supervision and supporting current activities of the AMISOM police. POU work closely with others stake-holders involved in supporting AMISOM police and Somali Police Force. POU also work on police generation from the AU member states and mobilization of resources for the AMISOM Police.

The future objective is the deployment of AMISOM Police component in all regions of the South-central Somalia. Their task should be to train, mentor, monitor and advise Somali Police Force with a view of building capacity to enable the Force carry out professional and democratic policing, and to achieve a peaceful and stabilized Somalia with adequately trained, friendly, reformed and resourced Somali Police Force. SPF should be accountable to the law for its operations, to the local community for its service and to governance for it is be of resources.

Their main challenge is the volatile security situation has made it impossible up to to deploy the entire AU Police component. However AMISOM Police have a few officers in Mogadishu.

Other challenges are the lack of financial and logistics support e.g. Accommodation, office space and office equipments, vehicles and communication equipments etc., loyalty of the police to clan leaders and the lack of the political cohesion within TFG which is affecting the Security Forces.

## LE CYCLE AMANI AFRICA TOUCHE À SA FIN.

Avec le CPX (Command Post Exercise) qui se déroule à Addis Abeba du 18 au 29 octobre, et qui va rassembler une centaine de civils, militaires et policiers, joueurs ou organisateurs, Africains, Européens ou venant d'un autre continent, l'Union Africaine (UA) et l'Union Européenne (UE) vont mettre un terme à une première initiative d'un genre nouveau.

### Préparer et lancer une opération de paix

Initié en octobre 2008, AMANI AFRICA aura permis, au cours des différentes étapes déjà franchies, de s'adresser aux différents niveaux de l'UA impliqués dans la préparation et le lancement d'une opération de paix, du plus politique à ceux de mise en œuvre. Le CPX va quant à lui activer et faire travailler, sur la base du scénario qui sert de référence aux travaux de tout le cycle (voir encart), un Etat-major de mission (MHQ) et un élément de planification et conduite stratégique au sein de la Commission de l'UA.

Nouveauté, donc. Pour l'Union Africaine qui organise un tel exercice au niveau continental pour la première fois, mais aussi pour l'Union Européenne qui s'est engagée à soutenir cette initiative. Habitée à organiser et jouer ses propres exercices, celle-ci a du recourir à une équipe multinationale ad-hoc (FI, FR, UK, IT) et aux moyens mis à disposition par une "nation-cadre", la France, aux contributions volontaires d'Etats-membres (CY, DE, FI, FR, SI, UK) et du Canada, ainsi que, pour finir, à la Facilité de Paix, son instrument financier privilégié dès lors qu'il s'agit de "Paix et Sécurité" et d'Union Africaine.

### Un long chemin parcouru

Visant initialement à "valider la Force Africaine en Attente" (FAA), AMANI AFRICA a vu son objectif devenir progressivement plus modeste à mesure qu'il apparaissait évident que la FAA ne pourrait atteindre ses pleines capacités opérationnelles en 2010. Aujourd'hui, c'est l'échelon de décision, planification et conduite stratégique continental et sa capacité à activer un état-major de mission qui vont être évalués.

Au presque terme de ce cycle, il s'agit bien de ne pas oublier tout le chemin parcouru, semé d'embûches, privilège de ceux qui ouvrent la voie, ni d'occulter la vocation reconnue ab initio à AMANI AFRICA c'est-à-dire contribuer à construire les capacités de l'UA.

Les leçons tirées de ce premier exercice nourriront la réflexion de l'UA et la guideront vers 2015, probable nouvel objectif pour mettre sur pied une FAA pleinement opérationnelle. Du côté européen, si bien entendu le partenaire africain exprime son désir de voir un nouvel exercice de ce genre contribuer plus avant au développement de ses capacités de gestion de crise, ces leçons devront être utilisées pour parvenir à identifier comment optimiser le soutien qu'elle apporte ainsi que les changements à apporter à sa propre organisation pour le mettre en œuvre.



Général François GONNET et Général Samaila ILIYA  
Photo: EU



## SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS: AN INCREASED AU ROLE

Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) have played and continue to play a major destabilising factor throughout the African continent. In order to combat the illicit flow of these weapons - into and within Africa - several Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have over the years put in place legally binding instruments which aim to regulate, monitor and take action against the proliferation of SALW (e.g. Nairobi Protocol, ECOWAS Convention). The African Union (AU) has also increased its role by convening AU-REC meetings and putting in place a continental SALW Strategy.

### The African Union

The AU-REC Steering Committee was put in place to foster greater coordination amongst the African institutions as well as provide strategic guidance on the implementation of SALW plans of action. A key achievement of these meetings was the adoption of the Continental SALW strategy in August 2010. One of the AUC's main tasks will be to sensitise AU Member States to existing legally binding instruments and ensure the updating and harmonisation of legislative provisions in the Member States.



Weapons destruction exercise in Ghana, in 2008  
Photo: EU to AU

### The Regional Economic Communities

Several RECs have been implementing SALW action plans for a number of years. These actions have led to the creation of national SALW bodies that in turn are mandated to execute activities such as collecting and destroying weapons, assisting state agencies in the marking and stockpiling of weapons as well as carrying-out sensitization and outreach programmes to inform the local populations of the dangers linked to SALW.

### The European Union

The EU has been a very active supporter of SALW activities throughout the African continent. Through the National and Regional Indicative Programmes of the European Development Fund as well as the Instrument for Stability, millions of euros are allocated to arms control activities. In

particular, at the pan-African level the EU is financing a project which aims to i) support the Africa-EU strategic partnership in the fight against illicit accumulation and trafficking of firearms and explosive materials through enhanced implementing capacity, ii) raise the awareness and knowledge of relevant institutional and civil society actors on the legislative and institutional aspects of

the fight against the illicit accumulation and trafficking of firearms (establish where they are not in place of National Focal Points (NFP) and to develop and/or implement of national action plans) and iii) strengthen the African Regional Police Chiefs Organizations' (RPCOs) and the capacity of and cooperation between national, regional and continental law enforcement.



SALW destruction in Côte d'Ivoire as part of the Flame of Peace ceremony  
Photo: EU to AU



## HIGH OFFICIALS MEET IN CAIRO ON PEACE, SECURITY AND STABILITY IN AFRICA

**This meeting was a good opportunity for the European Union to discuss issues, present the EU position and interact with the African Union, the United Nations and with other key partners addressing conflict prevention in Africa.**

The African Union convened a High-Level Retreat of Special Envoys dedicated to the promotion of peace, security and stability in Africa on 26 to 28 August in Cairo, Egypt.

The Retreat, which was part of the programme of activities of the 2010-Year of Peace and Security in Africa, brought together an impressive array of high officials and Special Envoys/Representatives of the African Union, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the European Union, the United Nations, the League of Arab States, La Francophonie, the Organisation of the Islamic

Conference, and other institutions involved in the quest for peace in Africa. The Chairperson of the Commission, Mr. Jean Ping, and the Commissioner for Peace and Security, Ambassador Ramtane Lamamra, as well as members of the Year of Peace Advisory Council and AU Peace Ambassadors were among the participants.

The Retreat focused on ways and means to make peace happen in Africa in 2010 and beyond. It provided a unique opportunity to exchange views on current efforts towards the promotion of peace, highlighting the Continent's priorities, with



specific attention paid to situations of concern as well as to cross-cutting issues relevant to conflict prevention and resolution and peace building, such as unconstitutional changes of Government and violence related to elections, peace, justice and reconciliation, border disputes, disarmament and security sector reform, impact of climate change and management of natural resources and wealth sharing.

There was a general acknowledgment that progress had been made in the area of peace and security in Africa. This progress has been driven by African people and their leaders, with the support of international partners. There was a shared feeling of the importance of African ownership and the role AU could play in bringing peace to the continent, with positive appreciation of the EU's support.

Everybody recognised the many challenges Africa still faces, namely the continued prevalence of violent conflicts in different parts of the continent, with their attendant humanitarian, political and economic consequences, as well as the fragility of a number of countries that have recently emerged from conflict. Immediate threats and the long-term challenges arising from climate change and enduring poverty were also on the agenda. In fact, there was a general recognition that improved stability goes together with positive trends in economic growth, improved macroeconomic management, strong commodity prices and reduced debt. But this growth often poses new challenges of social unrest, a gap between the rich and the poor and growing urbanisation. African participants concluded that the future of the continent depended on better political and economic governance.

Specific attention was paid to Somalia, Sudan (Darfur, implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement – CPA – and democratic

transformation) and other related issues; the Great Lakes Region and countries affected by the activities of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA); West Africa (Niger, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Côte d'Ivoire); and Western Sahara and the Sahelian belt.

The high level participants recognised the importance of regional approaches to peace-making and peacebuilding as many of these conflicts have an important regional and international dimension.

This event was a success for the AU and for all those who actively participated, as it contributed to a better understanding and cooperation in the field between all actors.

The immediate outcome of the meeting was the CAIRO PLAN FOR PEACE and a call for peace in Africa, and appeal to all stakeholders, including women, youth, the African civil society, intellectuals and the private sector, as well as all international partners, to join and actively support the initiative to make peace happening in 2010 and beyond, for the achievement of peace between nations and non-violence in homes, communities and schools requires everyone's involvement and support.

In particular, the importance of the United Nations proclaimed International Day of Peace (Peace Day) on 21st September was stressed with the hope that on that day there would be a cessation of hostilities in all conflict areas and the consolidation of peace where it has been achieved, observation of a minute's silence at 10:00am GMT, the implementation of humanitarian and other related activities by the armed and security forces, the teaching of the Make Peace Happen Lesson Plan in all schools on Peace Day or during other relevant occasions and other citizen based initiatives.

## DERNIERES NOUVELLES DU PARTENARIAT

### FIVE AFRICAN WOMEN SCIENTISTS AWARDED

Today, September 9, at the occasion of African Union Day, the African Union Commission has rewarded the Woman Scientist Regional Scientific Award to five female scientists that excel by their scientific research.

This Regional Scientific Award aims at promoting the participation of African women in science,

technology and innovation and acknowledging their contribution to the use of science in addressing African challenges.

The awards, of each \$20k, were given in each of the following two scientific sectors: Life and Earth Sciences and Basic Science, Technology and Innovation, to:

Dr. Grace Murilla	Basic Science, Technology and Innovation	Kenya
Prof. Geneviève Barro	Basic Science, Technology and Innovation	Burkina Faso
Prof. Salimata Wade	Earth and Life Sciences	Senegal
Dr. Hassina Mouri	Earth and Life Sciences	South Africa
Prof. Mary Abukutsa	Earth and Life Sciences	Kenya



The five african women scientists with Chairperson Jean PING  
Photo: EU to AU



African Union Commission Chairperson Jean PING and Ambassador Koen Vervaeke European Union Special Representative to African Union  
Photo: EU to AU

The Keynote Speech was provided by the AUC Chairman J.Ping, followed by the EU Ambassador to the African Union, the Ambassadors of Malawi and India, as well as one of the Prize Winners: Prof. Salimata WADE.

At the end of the Ceremony, the AUC S&T Commissioner JPEzin, launched the 2011 Awards

Competition that will be called from next year onwards: Kwame Nkrumah Scientific Awards.

There are prizes on three levels: National for young scientists, Regional for female scientists and a pan-African prize, for long-standing achievements in Science, given during the AU Summit in January.



## DISCOURS DU PROFESSEUR SALIMATA WADE À L'OCCASION DE LA REMISE DU PRIX RÉGIONAL DE L'UNION AFRICAINE POUR LES FEMMES SCIENTIFIQUES.

### MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA COMMISSION AFRICAINE EXCELLENCES

#### Mesdames, Messieurs

Je voudrais, au nom de toutes les femmes lauréates :  
Dr Murilla Grace Adira et  
Dr Abukutsa Mary Oyiela Onyango, de l'Afrique de l'Est  
Dr Hassina Mouri de l'Afrique du Sud  
Dr Geneviève Barro, épouse Kabré de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et en mon nom personnel, remercier chaleureusement les membres du jury du Prix Régional de l'Union Africaine pour les femmes scientifiques, ed- 2010.

Remercier également le Président et les Membres de la Commission de l'UA, les Recteurs et Doyens des Universités concernées, les familles, parents, amis et collaborateurs des lauréates, et comme j'ai l'honneur et le privilège de prendre la parole, remercier mon époux ici présent Mr Cyril Thurston.

Je voudrais profiter de cette honorable audience pour rendre un hommage à Feu le Recteur Souleymane Niang, qui nous a quitté il y a quelques jours et sans le soutien duquel, la formation en Nutrition Humaine que je dirige à Dakar n'aurait pas pu voir le jour. C'était un brillant mathématicien à la cause de la Science pour l'Afrique. Paix à son âme.

Je voudrais vous exprimer ma fierté et celles de toutes les autres lauréates pour la consécration que ce prix représente pour nous, mais surtout pour son impact potentiel sur nos jeunes soeurs lycéennes ou étudiantes qui ont choisi la vocation scientifique.

Au Sénégal, sur le site SénéWeb, en commentaire à l'annonce du Prix qui m'a été attribué, une jeune étudiante a écrit : « Professeur, je suis ravie d'apprendre que vous allez recevoir ce prix et en même temps je ne suis pas surprise car je connais vos mérites pour avoir été votre étudiante en licence Sciences Naturelles- Bravo professeur- vous êtes mon modèle ».

Je reste persuadée que toutes les collègues primées ont déjà fait l'objet de remarques similaires. C'est vous dire combien ce prix aura un impact stimulant pour la future jeune génération de femmes scientifiques.

La Science et la Technologie sont parmi les défis majeurs de l'Afrique et la contribution des femmes sera importante dans ce défi. Mais être une Femme Scientifique est en soi un défi, dans une Afrique en mutation confrontée aux difficultés de la transition entre tradition et modernité.

C'est pour cela qu'il faut saluer l'initiative de l'Union Africaine d'encourager les femmes Scientifiques. Mais Monsieur le Président de la Commission de l'Union Africaine, encourager ne suffit pas.

L'appui de l'UA doit aller au-delà et devra être un appui Institutionnel, Programmatique et Scolaire. Je m'explique,

- Offrir des bourses d'excellence à de jeunes lycéennes, à des étudiantes en Master, en Doctorat ou en Post-Doctorat,
- Mettre à la disposition des femmes scientifiques des fonds compétitifs de recherche dans les divers domaines primés,
- Appuyer les programmes de recherche initiés et dirigés par des femmes scientifiques, me semble être des initiatives que l'Union Africaine devrait soit mettre en place, renforcer ou développer.
- Ces initiatives devraient dans le long et court termes, aider à l'émergence d'une masse critique d'hommes et de femmes indispensables au développement des Sciences et Techniques en Afrique.

Dans le domaine de la Nutrition humaine où j'exerce, des initiatives semblables ont abouties à des résultats appréciables, palpables et utiles pour la communauté. Tous les étudiants formés en Nutrition ont trouvé du travail dans les programmes respectifs de leur pays.

Je voudrais terminer en remerciant encore une fois les commissions de l'UA. **Et en accord avec toutes les lauréates, dédier ces Prix à Toutes les Jeunes Filles d'Afrique.** Merci de votre aimable attention.

Addis Ababa, le 09 septembre 2010

## COMMISSIONER EZIN AND COMMISSIONER VASSILIOU DISCUSS HOW TO REINFORCE AU/EU COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Brussels 16 September 2010 – The Commissioner of Human Resources, Science and Technology (HRST) of the African Union, Prof. Jean-Pierre Ezin, on 16 September 2010, was received in audience by Ms. Androulla Vassiliou, Commissioner for Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth of the European Commission.

The meeting took place in the headquarters of the European Union Commission in Brussels, Belgium, at the sideline of the "High Level Conference on Space for African Citizen".

Africa. She further informed the African Union Commissioner of the European Union programme known as Marie Curie programme which she said could be used to support the AU Commission in its efforts to promote research and reduce the brain-drain phenomenon.

Commissioner Ezin expressed the African Union Commission will to have the Pan African University as one of the priority programmes of the next AU/EU partnership Action Plan.



Commissioner Ezin and Commissioner Vassiliou  
Photo: EU

The two Commissioners discussed the importance to enhance youth education in Africa and the necessity to multiply exchange training programs in a bid to reinforce the capacity of the youth in Africa. This, they said, will expose the youth to job opportunities, thus reducing unemployment rate within the continent.

Commissioner Vassiliou congratulated the African Union for its Nyerere scholarship programme which she described as an important initiative for students, teachers and researchers mobility within

Other issues discussed during the meeting were amongst other things, EU initiative Youth on move, and the forthcoming launch of the African Union Volunteers Corps.

Commissioner Ezin expressed satisfaction for the existing good collaboration between the African Union Commission and the European Commission. He said he was optimistic about the outcome in the near future of the joint AU/EU partnership.



## CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Ethiopia and the African Union Commission organized a conference on agriculture, food security and climate change. The objective was to put agriculture more to the forefront of the discussion on climate change. It was also a further step to obtain a common African position regarding climate change. The conference was sponsored by the government of Netherland, Norway and GTZ.

The African Union Commission and the Federal Republic of Ethiopia organised a conference on agriculture, food security and climate change in the period 6-8 September 2010. Main objectives of the conference were to formulate key messages from the African continent for a global conference on the same issue later this year in The Hague, as well as to further advance the African position for COP-16 later this year in Cancún.

depend on agriculture as their key means of livelihood, but still there are many parts of the continent that are food insecure. Under the Malawian Presidency, the AU has made food security one of its key goals. Both speakers stated that agriculture has thus far been underexposed in the climate change debate.

The conference was also addressed by President Girma Wolde-Georgis and Netherlands Minister of Agriculture Mrs. Gerda Verburg. They underlined



Ethiopian President Girma Wolde-Georgis and Netherlands Minister of Agriculture Mrs. Gerda Verburg  
Photo: EU to AU

AU Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, H.E. Mrs. Rhoda Peace Tumusiime and the Malawian Ambassador to the AU, H.E. Mr. Isaac Munlo, presented the continent's views on the relation between agriculture, food security and climate change. They underlined the vital importance of the conference, as the African continent will face grave consequences due to climate change without significantly contributing to its causes. Furthermore, the vast majority of all Africans

that agriculture, unjustly perceived as part of the problem of climate change, can provide a significant contribution to the fight against climate change. Major investments, including transfer of technologies, are urgently needed to bring about change towards sustainable, resource efficient, more productive and climate smart agriculture. The conference made recommendations that will enable a transition to climate smart growth.

## THE EUROPEAN UNION APPROVES EUR 264 MILLION TO HELP 19 AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES FACE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

The European Commission approved the first financing decisions under the EUR 264 million 2010 allocation for the so-called Vulnerability FLEX mechanism to help the most vulnerable African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries cope with the impact of the global financial crisis and economic downturn. The V-FLEX mechanism is a short-term instrument which provided for EUR 500 million over two years (2009-2010).

"Developing countries continue to face important difficulties, including funding gaps in their government's budgets, as a direct consequence of the global financial crisis. This year, this EU mechanism will help 19 ACP countries maintain their level of public spending in priority areas, and therefore mitigate the social impact of the economic downturn," said Andris Piebalgs, Commissioner for Development

The Vulnerability FLEX (V-FLEX) mechanism is the European Union's swift response to help countries most affected by the economic downturn due to their poor resilience to external shocks. In 2010, it will provide, upon their request, support to: Antigua & Barbuda, Benin, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Grenada, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Togo, Tonga, Tuvalu and Zimbabwe. The financing decisions in favour of Burkina Faso (EUR 14 million) and Grenada (EUR 3,5 million) have been adopted today. Financing decisions in favour of other countries will follow during the course of autumn 2010.

15 countries have previously benefited from EUR 236 million funding under V-FLEX: Benin, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Dominica, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Malawi, Mauritius, the Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Island, and Zambia.

### BACKGROUND

The V-FLEX instrument works pre-emptively, based on forecasts of fiscal losses and other vulnerability criteria, helping to ease the impact rather than acting after the damage is done. It provides rapid and targeted grants and is acting as a complement to the loan-based assistance of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and regional development banks with whose support it was developed.

V-Flex is demand-driven and targeted at countries with a high degree of economic, social and political vulnerability, the right policies in place to fight the crisis and sufficient absorptive capacity as well as a financing gap in their budgets where EU support can make a difference by closing or significantly reducing this gap.

The EUR 500 million V-FLEX comes in addition to the EUR 1 billion Food Facility adopted on 30 March 2009 and the allocation of EUR 200 million under the EDF in 2008 to help developing countries cope with higher food prices. At country level, it complements other financial instruments under the budget of the EU and the European Development Fund.



## LIST OF COUNTRIES AND AMOUNTS AGREED FOR FINANCING IN 2009-2010 IN RESPONSE TO THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

(In Million Euros)	VFLEX 2009 allocation	VFLEX 2010 allocation (programmed)	Total
Antigua & Barbuda	/	9	9
Benin	25	13	38
Burundi	13,6	15	28,6
Burkina Faso	/	14	14
Cape Verde	/	9	9
Central African Republic	7,6	13	20,6
Comoros	4,7	/	4,7
Dominica	5	/	5
Democratic Republic of Congo	/	50	50
Ghana	35	/	35
Grenada	5	3,5	8,5
Guinea Bissau	8	8,5	16,5
Haiti	30	26	56
Lesotho	/	21	21
Liberia	/	12,5	12,5
Malawi	25	19	44
Mauritius	10,9	/	10,9
Samoa	/	5,5	5,5
Seychelles	9	/	9
Sierra Leone	12	10	22
Solomon Islands	15,2	/	15,2
Togo	/	12	12

## LA PAIX SELON ORIAZUL

Les mélodies capverdiennes du groupe musical ORIAZUL ont l'indéniable vertu d'insuffler joie et gaieté. Mardi 21 septembre 2010, 800 spectateurs en ont apporté la preuve, si besoin était, lors d'un concert pour la paix organisé conjointement par l'Union européenne et l'Union africaine.

"Sans joie et gaieté, il n'y a pas de paix", lance d'emblée Daniel Gomes, leader de ce groupe créé en 1996, dont les huit membres, basés à Dakar, sont issus de plusieurs régions d'Afrique.



Avant le concert





Pendant



Une fois passées les premières minutes forcément réservées, le groupe panafricain a convaincu et fait danser son public. Si quelques tubes congolais et sud africains n'y sont certes pas pour rien, Oriazul a pourtant su rester fidèle à sa vocation première: rechercher l'essence même de la culture musicale capverdienne, un temps délaissée par la jeune génération, tout en restant ouvert sur les musiques du monde, particulièrement africaines. Ce n'était pas la première fois qu'Oriazul se produisait à Addis. Gageons, au vu du succès recueilli, que ce ne sera pas la dernière.



Après

## PERSONALIA

### NOUVEAUX ARRIVANTS

Sept nouveaux collègues ont récemment rejoint la délégation de l'Union européenne auprès de l'Union africaine.



Alejandro DIZ RODRIGUEZ  
Photo: EU to AU



Ron HENDRIX  
Photo: EU to AU



Bogdan BATIC, Teresa PEREZ, Hilina LAKEW, Pierre-Christophe CHATZISAVAS, Karel VAN LOOK  
Photo: EU to AU



## AVIS DE DECES

Nous avons le regret de vous annoncer le décès de notre collègue italienne et amie Rossela MORSELLI qui nous a quittés mercredi 22 septembre 2010.

**Que son âme repose en paix.**

We regret to inform you that we lost our Italian colleague and friend Rossela MORSELLI on September 22<sup>nd</sup> 2010.

**May her soul rest in peace.**



## EVENEMENTS

### Evénements en Octobre

- 11/10** ADF pre-event on African Climate Change, Environment & Security (ACCES)
- 12/10** ADF pre-event: African Conference on Global Climate Change Alliance(GCCA)
- 13-15/10** African development Forum, Addis Ababa
- 11/10-15/10** Better Training for Food Safety intensive course. Le cap, Afrique du Sud
- 12/10-13/10** 2<sup>nd</sup> ACP Forum on Research for Sustainable Development – Bruxelles, Belgique
- 18/10** Joint AU PSC/EU PSC – Bruxelles, Belgique
- 18-19/10** Africa-European CSO meeting on Human Rights
- 20/10** AU-EU Human Rights Dialogue
- 20/10** Joint Steering Committee, Addis Ababa (preparation for the EU-Africa summit)
- 20-21/10** Joint Task Force
- 21/10-22/10** AU-EU Joint Task Force Meeting
- 18/10-21/10** Forum Europafrika partners - Water and Energy in Africa

## LIENS UTILES

**Le site AGISSONS POUR LA PAIX**  
[www.makepeacehappen.net](http://www.makepeacehappen.net)

**Le site EUNAVFOR-ATALANTA**  
[www.consilium.europa.eu/eunavfor-somalie](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/eunavfor-somalie)

**Le site du groupe musical ORIAZUL**  
[www.sonicbids/oriazul](http://www.sonicbids/oriazul)

**Le site du partenariat Europe-Afrique**  
[www.africa-eu-partnership.org](http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org)

**Le site de l'Union africaine**  
[www.africa-union.org](http://www.africa-union.org)