



LINK!



INSIDE THE AFRICA - EUROPEAN UNION PARTNERSHIP



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

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EDITORIAL

Peace and Security are essential prerequisites for sustainable economic and social development. It is therefore no surprise that improving peace and security across Africa forms a key component of our Africa-EU Partnership.

Since 2004, the EU has committed more than € 1 billion through the African Peace Facility for African-led peace support operations and the operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture.

Through the African Peace Facility (APF), the EU is currently supporting Peace Support Operations in three African countries, Somalia, Central African Republic and Mali.

The EU is also supporting the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) to enhance continental and regional capabilities for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict. This support covers capacity building at the African Union Commission and the Regional Economic Communities/Regional Mechanisms as well as the operationalization of the African Standby Force.

In this edition of Link! we have invited partners and colleagues to contribute their thoughts on the peace and security situation across Africa. We also provide more detailed information on Africa-EU cooperation in this key area. I hope readers find it interesting reading.



Gary Quince

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

DOSSIER

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PEACE & SECURITY FOLDER

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Interview with...

Commissioner Ramtane Lamamra



Commissioner for Peace & Security, African Union Commission

Link: How do you see the current peace and security trends in Africa? Do you believe Africa is more peaceful compared to 20-30 years ago?

The peace and security trends in Africa today are quite positive. About two or more decades ago, Africa was the theatre of numerous inter-state and intra-state conflicts and crises. The advent of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) on the continent in 2002 was a decisive development in Africa's search for lasting peace. Centered on the AU Peace and Security Council, APSA has brought ample opportunities for all concerned African and other stakeholders to build synergy and work together in the promotion of peace, security and stability in the continent. In effect, Africa has become more peaceful owing to the decline in conflicts, compared to 20-30 years ago. Indeed, there are challenges that are still to be addressed to render Africa conflict – free, which is the ultimate goal of the African Union.

Link: How successful would you judge the peace and security initiatives driven by the African Union and its Regional Institutions? What are the challenges which still persist within these peace initiatives?

There is a positive picture when it comes to the issue of the success of peace and security initiatives driven by the African Union, in collaboration with Regional Economic Communities/Regional Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (RECs/RMs). The cases of Somalia and Sudan/South Sudan are examples where upon AU peace initiatives have registered a large measure of success, whatever the challenges that remain to be addressed. Through its African Mission in Somalia and the African Union High Level Implementation Panel for Sudan and South Sudan, the AU, working together with the RECs/RMs, has managed to make major gains in both situations.

In contrast, the experiences of the AU in past crises in Cote d'Ivoire and Libya brought to surface the need for unity of purpose between the Organization and external stakeholders. The AU could have achieved more success in the resolution of both crises had the international community rallied behind the peace initiatives of the AU. When conflicts break out within the continent, it is Africa and its people that suffer. It is, therefore, essential for the international community to provide full support to AU peace initiatives.

On the overall, the close collaboration and cooperation between the AU and the RECs/RMs, with the support of partners, largely accounts for progress made in addressing various conflict and crisis situations on the continent. As for the challenges to be addressed in this context, the

following are worth mentioning:

- Enhancement of Africa's ownership and leadership in all peace processes in the continent;
- Mobilization of funding for peace efforts from within Africa, including for post-conflict reconstruction and development;
- Enhancement of synergy between the AU and RECs/RMs in prevention and resolution of conflicts; and
- Sustained mobilization of the international community in support of Africa's peace efforts.

Link: What is your assessment of the Africa-EU Peace and Security Partnership?

The Africa-EU Peace and Security Partnership has been a huge success, with concrete deliverables.

It is to be recalled that under the second Africa – EU Action Plan (2011-2013) of the Africa-EU Joint Strategy adopted in Lisbon in 2007, the Partnership's priorities were identified as follows:

1) Enhanced political dialogue to address crises and challenges to peace, security and stability in Africa, Europe and elsewhere and capitalize on commonalities of positions

2) Operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA): Effective functioning of APSA to address peace and security challenges in Africa.

3) Predictable funding for Peace Support Operations undertaken by the AU or under its authority: Make available adequate resources (financial, material, human resources) to plan, equip, deploy, and support, African led peace support operations

On Political Dialogue, considerable progress has been achieved with the AU PSC and the EU COPS holding



Interview with...



Ramtane Lamamra African Union Commissioner for Peace and Security and Andris Piebalgs Member of the EC in charge of Development

regular meetings on issues of common concern. The EUPSC and the AU PSC Chairs have been in regular contact and the two organs have had joint meetings in Brussels and Addis Ababa, and have been holding VTCs as well. However, there is still room for the dialogue to be enhanced to address current issues in both continents. On operationalization of APSA: The EU has largely supported the operationalization of APSA through the Africa Peace Facility (APF), established by the EU at the AU's request at the Maputo Summit in 2003. The APF has supported the implementation of the APSA Roadmap (2011-2013), both at the AU and within the RECs/RMs, particularly the development of the African Standby Force (ASF). Indeed the EU has been supporting the AMANI Africa II Exercise which is aimed at achieving the full operationalization of the ASF by 2015, in accordance with the ASF Roadmap III. The second APF also supports African Training Institutions, the Joint Financing Arrangement (JFA) for Salaries and the strengthening of the AU Liaison Offices, as well as the Early Response Mechanism (ERM).

All the above Programmes are very important in enabling the AU and the RECs/RMs to prevent and respond to conflicts in a timely manner. Indeed a peaceful Africa is more beneficial to Europe since conflicts and its after-

effects are known to transcend boundaries. The JFA for Salaries has ensured that the staff levels required to implement the core programmes of the Peace and Security Department are funded. The ERM has been found to be very effective in providing timely support in conflict situations in Africa; notably in Sudan/South Sudan through support to the work of the AUHIP, Niger, Libya, Guinea (Conakry) and Guinea Bissau, and currently in Madagascar. It has also been utilized by IGAD to finance the activities of its Facilitator for Somalia and currently in Kenya; ahead of the March 2013 general elections.

On Predictable Funding for Peace Support Operations undertaken by the AU or under its authority: It is sufficient to underline that so far, the APF has provided predictable funding for AMISOM, AU's flagship mission that has achieved considerable results in bringing about peace in war-torn Somalia. It has also provided funding for MICOPAX, a mission launched by ECCAS in the Central African Republic. The APF also financed the African Mission in Sudan (AMIS) that was eventually taken over by the hybrid UN-AU Mission in Darfur (UNAMID). This is a clear example of the gains made in the partnership between the AU and the EU on peace and security.



Mr. Nick Westcott

Managing Director for Africa at the European External Action Service



Link: The EU has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace 2012; how inspiring do you believe it is for institutions engaged in peace and security initiatives in Africa.

The award of the 2012 Nobel Peace Prize was hugely inspiring for the European Union and a recognition of an achievement in advancing peace, reconciliation, democracy and human rights across Europe over the past 50 years.

The values that have guided the EU from war to peace have also become values we project outside our borders and that others around the world want to embrace. We work to promote peace and security in places that desperately need it, promote free and fair elections, and fight for human rights. And we are proud of being the world's largest trading bloc and provider of development assistance and humanitarian aid.

And it is in Africa where the EU's efforts to help build peace and security are at their strongest. When the African Union was established in 2002 it had a broad political mandate to resolve conflicts in Africa and promote peace, security and stability. Since then the AU has steadily emerged as a key political and security actor in Africa. In parallel with political mediation in conflict prevention and resolution, a number of African led peace support operations have been deployed often in hostile environments and extremely sensitive political contexts.

Link: Peace and Security is a continuous concern in certain parts of Africa; recent developments in Guinea Bissau, Mali and DRC could be an example. What are EU's commitments to support African institutions to be responsive to conflicts within a short period of time?

The determination by Africa to take responsibility for its own peace and security has been strongly supported by the EU, both politically and financially. Under the Africa-EU Partnership the EU is working to support the African Union to strengthen peace and security, democratic governance and human rights. In 2004, the EU established the African Peace Facility (APF). Through the APF, the EU is at the forefront of international support to the African peace and security agenda, providing EU political backing alongside substantial and sustained financing to African peace support operations. Since 2004, the EU has provided more than € 1 billion to support the African Union and regional organisations to strengthen their roles in peace and security, take responsibility for the stability of the continent and become internationally recognised major players in supporting Africa's peace and security.

And these efforts are paying off. Despite continuing conflict in the Horn of Africa, the Sahel and the Great Lakes, the overall level of conflicts in Africa has fallen since the 1990's. With the EU's support, Africa now

has the means to prevent and resolve conflicts, restore peace and security when conflict erupts. And it is African voices which are the first to criticise and isolate regimes which attempt to take power by unconstitutional means, and encourage them back on the road to democracy.

Much remains to be done. Africa continues to face major peace, security and development challenges. But the trend is clear: in Africa, as in Europe, the political will to work together remains strong. In both continents there is acceptance that we are more than the sum of our parts and by continuing to work together we can make peace happen.

Link: The EU strategic partnership with African Union goes far beyond Peace and Security issues. What are the EU and Africa's main areas of common interest and what does the EU do to support AU's initiatives in these different areas?

Four main areas make up EU the Strategic Partnership with Africa (i) peace and security (ii) governance and human rights (iii) trade and regional integration (iv) long term development and MDG's.

Six years on from the Lisbon Africa-EU Summit, Europe's relations with Africa has grown significantly, both within and outside the partnership framework that we have jointly put in place. Africa has come through the global

financial crisis in better shape than other regions of the world, including Europe. The continent is enjoying high growth rates, trade and investment are both growing fast.

So besides continuing to support peace and security, transparent democracy and accountable governance, we will continue to support Africa in promoting sustainable and inclusive growth to reduce poverty, create jobs and help unleash Africa's entrepreneurial spirit.



The African Peace Facility

Early Response Mechanism



Soldiers of the Djiboutian Contingent serving with the African Union Mission in Somalia AMISOM November 2012 Mogadishu AU-UN IST PHOTO STUART PRICE

Further to capacity building activities and the implementation of peace support operations, the African Union and its sub-regional organisations have an additional tool at their disposal under the APF to ensure short-term reactions to arising crisis: €15 million are currently available to them under the Early Response Mechanism (ERM) to swiftly respond to a conflict situation through mediation activities, fact finding missions or ad-hoc reinforcement of PSO planning cells.

The ERM aims at endowing the AU and the sub-regional organisations with a source of immediately available funds for the first stages of actions aimed at prevention, management or the resolution of crises. This instrument is contributing to increasing the capacities of the African Union and of the sub-regional organizations to set up in a structured and rapid way a peace support mission and/or a mediation initiative.

Thirteen ERM initiatives have been implemented so far: from providing support to the High Level Implementation Panel on Sudan (AUHIP) in 2010 and 2011, to

reinforcing the mediation of the African Union for the transition processes in Guinea, Niger, and Guinea-Bissau, or enhancing its efforts to coordinate the action against the Lord Resistance Army. Two sub-regional communities have also benefitted from the ERM until now: the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) for its facilitation in Somalia and now a pre-election peace campaign in Kenya (until March 2013), as well as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) – in a joint action with the African Union - to support the transitional political process in Madagascar.

The attribution of the 2012 Nobel Peace Prize to the EU recognises the role of the EU in promoting peace, security and democratic governance. A striking example is the cooperation between the EU, the African Union and other African regional organisations to promote peace and security on the African continent.

When establishing the African Union (AU) in 2002, its Member States entrusted the organisation with a broad political mandate in the area of conflict prevention, management, resolution and peace building. Promoting peace, security and stability on the continent has since become one of the main objectives of the AU. As a structural, long-term response to the peace and security challenges on the continent, a comprehensive African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) has been set up. The African regional organisations (Regional Economic Communities and Regional Mechanisms - RECs/RMs) are the pillars of the overall security architecture and regional components are key elements of the Continental Early Warning System and of the African Standby Forces.

In 2004, the African Peace Facility (APF) was established in response to a request by African leaders at the AU Summit in Maputo (2003) in order to strengthen its nascent security structure and to 'support African solutions for African problems'. Since 2004, the EU has

channelled more than 1 billion EUR through the African Peace Facility (APF) on the basis of the recognition that there can be no sustainable development without peace and security. The APF is an innovative instrument based on the core principles of African ownership, solidarity and partnership between Africa and Europe. Under this financing tool, the EU actively contributes to peace and security by providing sustainable funding for African-led Peace Support Operations and by strengthening the capacities of African regional organisations to address conflicts on the African continent. The strategic orientation of the APF is based on a dual approach, which combines short-term funding of crisis response with a longer-term support of institutional capacity building in Peace and Security.

Thanks to APF support the AU has been able to play a key role in the Somali conflict through the deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia – AMISOM, as well as to successfully mediate in difficult country contexts such as in Sudan through the AU High Level Panel (AUHIP). In addition, APF programmes supporting institutional capacity development have significantly increased synergies between the AUC and regional organisations: both now interact on a daily basis, regularly joining their efforts to contribute to achieving peace and security on the African continent.



Joint Financial Arrangement (JFA)

Perspective: United Kingdom

The African Union Commission (AU) and a group of international partners (namely, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the European Union EU) since November 2011, signed a Joint Financing Arrangement (JFA) for the funding of the AU Liaison Offices. These Offices operate in a number of AU Member States to support efforts aimed at promoting and sustaining peace, security and stability.

Promoting peace and security in the African continent is one of the principal goals of the African Union (AU). And ensuring that the AU Commission teams working in the field of peace and security are fully and appropriately staffed is key if the AU is to achieve its ambitious objectives.

The UK is strongly committed to supporting the AUC by providing funds for salaries. But it is equally important for the UK that support does not duplicate or impede capacity building: inconsistent funding can be just as damaging as no funding. That is why coordination and cohesion with like minded partners is so essential, and why the UK is a strong advocate of the Joint Financial Arrangement (JFA) system. **The overall goal of the JFA is to enable the AUC to fulfil its mandate in the area of peace and security by financing the salaries of the staff required for this purpose.** It has had notable success: the JFA has led to an increase of AUC staff numbers in line with the AU's lean, member state mandated, staffing plan, more successful pooled funding, increases in the overall proportion of posts filled, increased transparency, less reporting and systematised coordination between partners. These are significant benefits.

While there are still areas to improve, such as the quality of reporting, it is clear for the UK that the JFA is the mechanism through which funding for salaries should be channelled. And the UK is committed to working with partners and the AUC to ensure the JFA is fit for purpose in the years ahead.



AMISOM

The name AMISOM has become synonymous in Africa with an effective and successful peace support operation which over its nearly six years has brought the most significant progress that Somalia has seen in the past twenty years. This robust African force has paved the way for and enabled an internationally led and now Somali owned political process that has changed the political landscape both in Somalia and among the Somalia diaspora throughout the world. Since the failure by Al Shabaab to make any headway at all in their two Ramadan offensives in 2010 and 2011, and their consequent withdrawal from Mogadishu, coupled with the introduction of Kenyan and Ethiopian forces under the political umbrella of the Regional Economic Community IGAD and the African Union, the addition of Djibouti and Sierra Leone as Troop Contributing Countries and the increase in the force from 12,000 to nearly 18,000 personnel, AMISOM has chased Al Shabaab out of large parts of South Central Somalia liberating the people and opening the way for the reintroduction of civilian government.

The European Union has directly supported AMISOM almost since its inception in March 2007 and in 2012 with a total of €163 million (or roughly US\$200 million). These funds have covered all troop allowances of the mission as well as personnel costs of the civilian component (international and national staff) and operational costs such as official travel; ground transportation; communication; medical, and death and disability payments for the families of those killed and for the injured. EU funds have also supported the Somali military forces through the construction of Al-Jazeera camp and the establishment of a biometric database capture system.

In addition to the direct European Union support to AMISOM the EU Naval Force Operation Atalanta has had the task of escorting AMISOM supply shipping for the past four years, an ever increasing task and one that it now carries out in conjunction with AMISOM forces as Vessel Protection Detachments on board some of the shipping and with the AMISOM Maritime Component provided by the Kenyan Navy. The EU Training Mission for Somalia, based in Uganda, has trained over 2000 Somali National Forces soldiers over the past two and a half years in concert with its partners – AMISOM, the USA and the Ugandan Armed Forces. These forces have played an increasingly effective role in the liberation firstly of the outskirts of Mogadishu and now wider South Central Somalia. The latest addition to

the European Union's Common Security and Defence Policy missions in the region is the EU Capacity Building Mission Operation Nestor. This mission is designed to complement the efforts of regional countries and international partners in countering Somali piracy by building maritime safety and security capacity in Djibouti, Kenya, Tanzania, the Seychelles and Somalia. This comprehensive approach of direct support to AMISOM coupled with support to Somali stability and recovery and regional security is backed by a very substantial humanitarian and development investment by Europe in Somalia itself and is designed to enable the new Somali government to take over responsibility for Somalia's own affairs in the shortest time possible.



Ugandan police officers serving with the African Union Mission in Somalia's first Formed Police Unit (FPU) 07 August 2012 Mogadishu AU UN IST
PHOTO STUART PRICE

AU Counter Terrorism (CT) overview and EU contribution



Once one of Mogadishu's most luxurious hotels, the Al-Uruba lays in ruins after two decades of civil war. Though building work in Mogadishu is on the rise, it may still be several years before many of the city's buildings will be restored. AU-UN IST PHOTO / TOBIN JONES.

Legal framework: The African Union leads the efforts of the Continent to combat and prevent terrorism by virtue of the Constitutive Act (art.4) and the PSC Protocol (art. 3.d. and 7.1.i.). On the AU legal framework and instruments:

- the OAU (Algiers) Convention (1999) contains the principles, policy and international instruments and decisions adopted by Member States of the Union creating a common framework for the prevention and combating of terrorism in Africa;
- the Convention is complemented by the AU Plan of Action on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism (2002) and the Protocol on Terrorism (2004);
- the AU MS have adopted a CT model law (2011) in order to provide guidance to MS to harmonize the national legislative frameworks on CT;
- the AU CT strategy is developed by the African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism –

ACSRT, and translated into the Plans of Activities (the current one is for 2010-2013). ACSRT is the strategic institutional structure of AU with the mission of complementing international efforts by strengthening cooperation between African countries to prevent and combat terrorism, and assisting in the full implementation at the national level of international conventions relating to terrorism.

The AU Chairperson's reports on CT: The AU Assembly of the Heads of State and Government at its 15th Ordinary Session (Kampala, Uganda, 25-27 July 2010), adopted decision AU/Dec.311(XV) on the prevention and combating of terrorism. In that decision, the Assembly expressed serious concern over the worsening of the scourge of terrorism and the threat posed to peace, security and stability in Africa, and requested the Commission to submit regular reports on the status of the fight against terrorism in Africa. Such reports would be presented annually to the AU PSC. So far three reports on CT were presented by the

Chairperson of the AU Commission during the PSC meetings, at 249th (20 Nov. 2010), 303rd (8 Dec. 2011) and 341st (13 Nov. 2012).

The reports' structure includes:

- an overview and update on the status of the threats and vulnerabilities in Africa;
- the efforts carried out by the African Union on CT, at the continental and regional level, both from the operational point of view and on capacity building efforts to support African MS;
- observations and recommendations on the way forward.

Part of the reports is dedicated to the engagement with partners and to the activities of the ACSRT.

The PSC Sub-Committee on CT: At its 249th meeting the PSC decided to establish, as a subsidiary organ, a Sub Committee on Counter Terrorism to "ensure the implementation of relevant AU and international instruments, prepare, publicize and regularly review a list of persons, groups and entities involved in terrorist acts, in line with the 2002 AU Plan of Action, and undertake other related tasks". The need for the establishment of such body derives from:

- the increased terrorist activities in the continent (Al Shabaab, LRA, Boko Haram, AQIM);
- the strengthening of operational links among terrorist groups;
- the necessity to help the PSC to better perform its activities in the specific field;
- the better advice and support that such body as an interface could give to African MS.

On 30 November 2011 the Commission circulated to the members of the Council a proposal on the establishment of the Sub Committee (mandate, composition and function). The proposal was then considered at the 31st PSC meeting on 20 February 2012. At its 34th meeting the PSC decided to operationalize its Sub Committee on

Terrorism, "looking forward to the early election of its members to ensure its timely operationalization".

EU support to AU on CT: At the AU level the ACSRT is the main beneficiary of the EU's support to Africa in the fight against terrorism. ACSRT organizes events of different nature to coordinate the efforts within the continent at the regional and MS level, including the yearly meeting of regional and national Focal Points on Terrorism. The terms of EU support are reflected in Council Joint Action 2007/501/CFSP of 16 July 2007. Since then, the ACSRT has benefited from EU support through:

- a EUR 1.000.000 project funded under the MEDA programme, which ran for 3 years until end 2010. The project aimed at enhancing the analytical and coordination capacities of the Centre in view of the implementation of its mandate;
- a project under IfS (EUR 585.000) to strengthen the ACSRT and the AU focal points structure at national level is currently running until the end of 2012.

The EU commitment on CT cooperation with AU was recently reiterated during the 5th Joint Consultative meeting between the EU PSC and the AU PSC (May 2012), where the EU PSC and the AU PSC appreciated the existing cooperation on counter-terrorism and the EU PSC reaffirmed support to the programmes and activities of the ACSRT.

The last report of the AU Chairperson on CT released on 13th November 2012 has a particular focus on violent extremism, which is not a mere CT issue but a complex set of concepts (including radicalization and recruitment) and activities, involving fundamental assets in the institutional and governance systems such as education, media, religion, rule of law and criminal justice, and requiring a comprehensive approach. Countering violent extremism is also one of the pillars of the recent EU Action Plan on CT for the HoA (and Pakistan), and this could facilitate the identification of new entry points for enhanced cooperation between EU and AU on CT at the regional level, focusing on those areas most affected by the scourge of terrorism.



The European Union's Training Mission (EUTM)



EUTM change of command farwell to Col Mickael Beary and welcoming Brigadier General Gerald Aherne Uganda 2013

AMANI AFRICA II

Lors du sommet de Lisbonne (2007), l'Union Africaine et l'Union Européenne ont réaffirmé l'importance de la Paix et de la sécurité comme pré-requis au développement et établi un partenariat visant à doter le continent africain d'outils les garantissant.

C'est dans ce cadre qu'AMANI AFRICA I, "Paix en Afrique" en Swahili, a été conduit entre 2008 et 2011 pour permettre à l'UA de s'entraîner à la mise en œuvre d'une opération multidimensionnelle de soutien de la paix mandatée par le Conseil de Paix et de Sécurité et engageant la Force Africaine en Attente (FAA).

Ce cycle a permis de valider les procédures de la FAA tout en identifiant le besoin de développer les capacités multidimensionnelles de la Force et de renforcer le système de communication entre les niveaux continental et régional.

L'UA et l'UE ont décidé de renouveler l'expérience afin que la FAA atteigne sa pleine capacité opérationnelle en 2015. Le cycle AMANI AFRICA II (2011-2014) est aujourd'hui lancé et les équipes européenne et africaine, rassemblées sous la houlette du Général de Division

Samaila ILIYA (Département Paix Sécurité-UA), en constituent le noyau de planification.

L'objectif du cycle est de "valider la capacité de l'Union Africaine à mandater et engager une force de réaction rapide en entrée de théâtre dans le cadre d'un scénario 6 puis de conduire une opération de soutien à la paix multidimensionnelle complète. L'exercice planifié en novembre 2014 sera l'occasion d'un test grandeur nature ; en attendant cette échéance, les activités qui concourent à la réalisation de cet objectif sont conduites sur un rythme soutenu.

EUTM Somalia is an EU military training mission which aims to strengthen the Somali National Government (SNG) and the institutions of Somalia, by providing military training to members of the Somali National Armed Force (SNAF). Launched in support of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1872 (2009), the mission is one element of the EU's comprehensive approach to challenges in the Horn of Africa, which includes efforts to promote political progress, improved governance, strengthening the rule of law, and responses to development and humanitarian needs.

The European Union's Training Mission (EUTM) in Somalia will be extended for another two years, the Council of the EU decided, on 22 January 2013. It will also refocus its activities by providing political and strategic advice to the Somali Ministry of Defence and the chief of the defence forces, advising on security sector developments and providing specialised military training and mentoring in the training domain. The operation, which will be extended until 31 March 2015 "given the changing situation in Somalia," is expected to cost around €11.6 million. EUTM Somalia was first launched in February 2010 and has contributed to training about 3,000 Somali soldiers so far.

On the occasion of the final parade of the forth intake of Somali soldiers trained in the Bihanga Camp, January 2013 Ambassador Roberto RIDOLFI Head of the

European Union Delegation to Uganda remarked "The EUTM is an excellent example of cooperation between Uganda, Somalia and the EU, for the peace and stability of the Horn of Africa. When you, the soldiers of the fourth intake, will return, you will contribute to more stable conditions, and to further reinforce the positive development in Somalia.

We value very highly our partnership with African Union, with African states, with Somalia, and what is closest to my heart, our partnership with Uganda. We are committed to work together, to address global challenges and improve global capacity to respond to crises. And a day like this, when you see the fruits of these partnerships, I am proud of the success of the EUTM. The EUTM model is going to be replicated in Mali where again the EU intends to cooperate with African partners."

In a similar manner, European Union launched the EU Training Mission (EUTM Mali). Starting at the end of March 2013, the mission will provide training and advice in unit (up to the size of battalions) capabilities, command and control, logistics, and human resources, as well as on international humanitarian law, the protection of civilians and human rights. Headquartered northeast of the Malian capital of Bamako, the mission will consist of 200 instructors, plus mission support staff and force protection, bringing its total strength up to 450. The

European Union Naval Force (EU NAVFOR) Somalia – Operation Atalanta



Root Causes and Conflict Trends in Africa



The European Union has launched Operation ATALANTA in December 2008 to contribute to:

- the protection of vessels of the World Food Programme (WFP) delivering food aid to displaced persons in Somalia and African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) shipping;
- the deterrence, prevention and repression of acts of piracy and armed robbery off the Somali coast;
- the protection of vulnerable shipping off the Somali coast;
- and the monitoring of fishing activities off the coast of Somalia.

EUNAVFOR operates in a mission area covering the south of the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the Western part of the Indian Ocean including Somali territorial waters and coastal territory.

The force composition typically comprises 4 – 7 Surface Combat Vessels and 2 – 3 Maritime Patrol and Reconnaissance Aircraft. Including land-based personnel,

EUNAVFOR consists of around 1,500 military personnel. ATALANTA has been decisive in today's decline in pirate activity. Since its launch EU NAVFOR has transferred 128 suspected pirates to the competent authorities of some EU Member States, Kenya and Seychelles with a view to their prosecution. 84 have been successfully convicted.

In addition ATALANTA

- has successfully provided escorts to 166 WFP vessels delivering almost a million tons of humanitarian aid to Somali people.
- has also provided protection to 128 critical AMISOM shipments to Somalia.
- has also ensured the protection of numerous other vulnerable shipping within the Internationally Recommended Transit Corridor (IRTC) and other assistance.

Current mandate runs until December 2014.

More information at www.eunavfor.eu



Dr. Jakkie Cilliers

Executive Director Institute for Security Studies

The collapse of Communism in 1989 expectedly witnessed a dramatic decline in armed conflict for the subsequent decade, both in the number of state-based conflicts as well as the intensity of these conflicts. For a brief moment, the world appeared to promise a new era where citizens could choose their own (democratic) path – although sometimes carefully constrained by the dictate of what become known as the Washington consensus. By 2013 it is becoming evident that much of this may come to naught as new sources of competition and alignment surface. Increases in the number of conflicts during 2010 and 2011, although partly due to the Arab spring, point to an alarming resurgence of organized violence. Globally, instability and insecurity may be on the rise.

In addition:

- Since 2009, conflict appears to be increasingly fragmented with the number of actors, particularly the number of non-state factions involved, increasing. This is particularly evident in regions such as Darfur, most recently in the Central African Republic, in Mali and the Eastern DRC.
- New sources of competition and alignment appear to be surfacing such as the Arab spring and the resurgence of organized crime and violence. In Africa violence is often associated with elections where democracy has not been entrenched or been subverted. Thus East Africans look towards the upcoming elections in Kenya with a sense of unease and foreboding given the violence that transpired in 2007/8.(outdated)

As in the past, most conflict will continue to occur in poorer regions, Asia and Africa in particular, reflecting four long-standing relationships, namely between (a) poverty and instability (b) the move from autocracy to democracy (c) youth and violence and (d) repeat violence.

(a) Poverty and instability has long been associated with one another. Thus a country that experienced major violence over the period 1981 to 2005 has a poverty rate 21 percentage points higher than a country that saw no violence.

(b) A stalled transition from autocracy to democracy. The global shift toward greater democracy is ongoing and largely irreversible as levels of education and wealth increase. But the large number of African countries trapped somewhere in between these two extremes, neither fully autocratic nor fully democratic, is a source of concern. These so-called 'anocracies' are highly unstable with over fifty percent experiencing a major regime change within five years and over seventy percent within ten years. Work done by the Policy IV Project Under Dr Monty G Marshall in the USA would indicate that anocracies are about six times more likely than democracies and two and one-half times as likely as autocracies to experience new outbreaks of societal wars.

(c) The high correlation between youthful populations and violence. Roughly 80 per cent of all armed conflicts captured by database of the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) since the 1970s have originated in countries with youthful age structures, ie were the median age is below 25 years of age.

(d) Propensity for repeat violence – vast majority of civil wars occur in countries with previous civil wars. Countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Chad and many others are trapped in a cycle of repeat violence from which it is extremely difficult to escape. Globally cycles of war generally repeat themselves in the same countries, inhibit development and retard the region. Breaking this cycle of violence is surely one of the largest challenges that we face today.

Today there is much speculation about the potential of competition over scarce natural resources but particularly food, water, energy and rare earth metals (a group of 17 chemical elements widely used in advanced manufacturing) to become a major source of future inter-state, regional and even international conflict. As populations increase, competition for food, water and energy is bound to increase, particularly in a region such as Africa with its huge population increases. Clearly resource scarcity will be exacerbated by the impact of climate change that will worsen the outlook for the availability of food, water and energy. Yet the widely respected global trends report of the National Intelligence Council of the USA, *Global Trends 2030: Alternative Worlds* argues that in two decades from now, scarcity could be national or (possibly) regional in nature, but not global, thought the trade-offs between food, water and energy may impact upon one another. Fragile states in Africa and the Middle East are most at risk of experiencing food and water shortages, but China and India are also vulnerable.

But generally, is the emerging more polycentric world more violent/less stable than the previous bipolar (or briefly unipolar) world? Opinions are strongly divided on this score.

To most European and North American analysts a more heterogeneous, complicated and polycentric world order in line with the rise of China and others appears more competitive, less stable and therefore more prone to conflict than the apparent predictability of the former bi-polar world order.

The competing view in much of the developing world is that the development of multiple growth centres will lead to greater 'stability resilience.' Today's interconnected world, where large segments of the world's population live in democracies, is very different to the imperialist traditions of the past. Thus views on the future of conflict must also be informed by the continued growth of democracy and the relationship between democracy and conflict. Do democracies go to war with other democracies at a time when supply chains are global and interconnected?

In addition the investments made in the establishment of regional conflict prevention and management mechanisms such as those under the auspices of the African Union did not exist in the past. The huge contribution that the AU has been able to make to ameliorate to manage instability in recent years can hardly be overstated, nor the historical contribution that the European Union and its member states in particular made since 2000 to realize the vision of an Africa more able to manage instability.

Finally, historically, unilateralism and external intervention was a major source of global instability but today is on the decline – a direct function of the greater diffusion of power. Today external engagement is increasingly limited to that mandated by the UN and supported by a sufficiently strong and credible regional coalition, reflected in the concern of France to build regional and international support prior to Operation Serval in Mali. Sources: The National Intelligence Council, *Global Trends 2030: Alternative Worlds*, Published, December 2012. Available at <http://www.dni.gov/index.php/about/organization/national-intelligence-council-global-trends>. Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP). Available at www.ucdp.uu.se/database. Human Security Report 2012, *Sexual Violence, Education, and War: Beyond the Mainstream Narrative*, Human Security Report Project, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, 2012. Available at <http://www.hsrgroup.org/human-security-reports/2012/overview.aspx>. The World Bank, *Conflict, Security, and Development*, World Development Report 2011, Washington DC, 2011. Monty G Marshall and Benjamin R Cole, *Conflict, Governance, and State Fragility*, Global Report 2011, Center for Systemic Peace, 2011, available at <http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm>. Own research.



AU and EU - potential for cooperation in the area of non proliferation and peaceful use of nuclear energy



The State Parties of the Pelindaba Treaty (African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty, in force since 2010) are deepening efforts both in the nuclear safety and security areas, as well as in the area of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, which is important for the socio-economic development in Africa.

Also in 1957, when European Atomic Energy Community EURATOM treaty was signed, nuclear energy was seen as an essential resource for the development and growth of European industry, the raising of the standard of living of the citizens of Member States and the development of relations with other countries.

The EURATOM Treaty is one of the founding treaties of the European Communities. It covers all sources of radiation – industrial (nuclear energy), medical, natural radiation – in normal and emergency situations. It is the basis of a corpus of Community legislation in nuclear safety and radiation protection. It provides a comprehensive system to guarantee that nuclear materials are used for peaceful purposes only.

The EU started the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Centres of Excellence initiative in May 2010 with the intention to develop institutional capacities in countries and regions around the world to fight against the CBRN risk, be it natural, criminal or accidental and to set up a full system to mitigate this risk. The planned establishment of a first Chemical, Biological,

Radiological and Nuclear Issues Centre of Excellence (CBRN CoE) in sub-Saharan Africa (Nairobi, Kenya) will link sub-Saharan Africa to the global network.

The EU could provide support to AFCONE's activities. Four particular financial envelopes can be considered: the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) budget - organising conferences/workshops on topics related to non-proliferation - e.g. accession to and implementation of multilateral non-proliferation instruments, such as the Pelindaba Treaty, Safeguards Agreement, Additional Protocol, CTBTO, CWC, BTWC etc.); the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC) - e.g. organizing workshops to promote an effective nuclear safety culture, the implementation of the nuclear safety standards and radiation protection, responsible and safe spent fuel and radioactive waste management; the Instrument for Stability (IfS) - e.g. CBRN-related issues, including the Centres of Excellence initiative. The EURATOM Framework Programme, which is dedicated to nuclear research activities (covering different areas of research incl. radioprotection and medical applications) and training. Cooperation with AFCONE could be considered in the new, 2014-2010 programme. Bogdan Batič

Yesterday's disaster victims can be tomorrow's resilience champions

From crisis management to crisis prevention – changing mind-sets about resilience

by Andris Piebalgs and Kristalina Georgieva



Andris Piebalgs and Kristalina Georgieva are Commissioners for Development and International Cooperation, Humanitarian aid and crisis response in the European Union

Droughts and crop failures which sparked a hunger crisis in the Horn and Sahel regions of Africa have caused countless deaths in the last two years. Elsewhere in the world severe droughts, floods and other dramatic events also hit the population.

However we can see the difference in the ability of different countries to react to dramatic changes and the ability of people to cope with unexpected stress and shocks. In one word: resilience.

We have the means to prepare the most vulnerable communities for drought, floods and other cyclical crises via data analysis, pattern recognition, risk assessment, smart investments and community-based activities. The first examples of resilience-building show its promise - in parts of the Horn of Africa and in the Sahel, for instance, where European projects have eased the worst effects of the drought in some areas, thus helping thousands of people to avoid hunger.

Fostering resilience makes sense financially. Every euro invested in disaster-preparedness saves between four and seven euros on disaster response. Resilience is the right thing to do if we in the humanitarian and development community are serious about saving lives and making them worth living.

No wonder, then, that the global humanitarian and development community is actively looking for ways to integrate resilience in their activities. No wonder either that the European Union, as a global leader in humanitarian and development aid, is also leading the way in promoting resilience. We are making a big step in this direction by launching an ambitious policy paper on resilience. With this document, we commit ourselves to build resilience measures into our humanitarian and development projects and to link our activities more closely together for a smooth transition between disaster relief, rehabilitation and development.

We recognise the world has changed. There are more frequent and more severe shocks for communities to handle. So our approach has to change as well. We aim to

manage crises better by helping address their root causes rather than struggling with their consequences. In this respect, food insecurity is an area with great potential for improvement. Its causes are often complex, including climate change, weak productivity, price volatility, growing populations, limited access to markets.

They are also hard to overcome. But overcome them we must, if we are to solve the world's largest solvable problem – hunger, which affects close to a billion people today. Building resilience is cheaper, more efficient and more sustainable than dealing with the consequences of yet another crisis.

The good news is that we are not starting from scratch: we already have encouraging results in resilience-building in Africa where we have launched the SHARE Initiative (Horn of Africa) and the AGIR partnership (Sahel), linking humanitarian and development resources to boost recovery from the recent droughts and raise the capacity of the most vulnerable communities to survive and bounce back from future droughts.

This is a substantial shift in mentality and practice: from distributing aid to drought-affected people in order to survive until the next drought to investing in the long run – building irrigation systems, promoting more resistant crops, helping pastoralists manage their livestock. Only recently, for instance, the EU invested three million euros in HarvestPlus, which develops more nutritious and resilient seeds for poor farmers in Africa.

These types of successful projects are not yet at a scale as large as is needed. But they show the genuine potential of resilience – and so, they are the basis of more to come. SHARE and AGIR focus on food security, but we plan to promote resilience also in other regions and for other types of vulnerability; regions threatened by floods, cyclones, earthquakes and tsunamis, for instance. To achieve positive results in such contexts, we will focus on three key components: risk assessment, prevention and enhanced response.

We can only tackle a problem if we understand it. So we can only help boost resilience if we understand the risks and channel this knowledge towards appropriate responses. Forewarned is forearmed – consider, for instance, Nepal where floods hit in 2010. Thanks to the early-warning systems working through radio and mobile phones, the communities living in the danger zones near the river Rapt, were evacuated before the water reached their villages. Substantial loss of life and damage to property was avoided.

Resilience can only grow and deliver on its promise if it becomes a priority for all – not just for donors such as the European Union who need to make aid more flexible and better targeted, but also for governments of the countries in high disaster vulnerability; for the private sector which can contribute important know-how on insurance and risk assessment; and for civil society.

We in the European Commission are giving a clear signal that we are willing to re-examine our priorities as a donor and set a bold new goal – resilience. We will work together within the humanitarian and development communities, with policy-makers and all other partners, to find adequate and lasting solutions to hunger and disaster exposure which threaten more people than ever.

Most of these people cannot help themselves. We are committed to giving them a genuine chance to overcome their vulnerabilities, to bounce back and grow more resilient. This is a genuine chance to succeed.

Local EU Statement on the occasion of the entry into force of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons, also known as the Kampala Convention

The European Union Delegation issues the following statement in agreement with the EU Heads of Mission to the African Union:

The EU Delegation to the African Union warmly welcomes the entry into force of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) on 6 December 2012. This entry into force provides the world's first legal framework for protecting and assisting specifically persons displaced within their own country. The fifteen countries that have ratified the Convention have shown an example to the continent and we hope that other countries will soon follow suit.

The European Union provides assistance relief and protection of victims of natural and man-made disasters throughout the world for IDPs. A significant part of this aid goes to Africa, a continent hosting more than 9.7 million IDPs, with a focus on the Horn of Africa, Sudan and South Sudan, Sahel and DRC.

The implementation of the Convention will contribute to stabilizing displaced populations through the obligations it sets out to states and other actors, such as obligations relating to humanitarian assistance, compensation and assistance in finding lasting solutions to displacement, including tackling protracted displacement, as well as guaranteeing the full range of IDP's human rights.

The EU stands ready to support the implementation of the principles set out in the Convention and hopes that this co-operation can be taken forward in the context of the Africa-EU Partnership, as well as by implementing IDP policies in individual African countries.



EU signs grant contracts under the framework of the Research Grant Program with the African Union

European Union, under the African Union Research Grants Program, endorsed eleven (11) grants contracts signed between the African Union Commission (AUC) and beneficiary research institutions throughout the continent and European institutions at a ceremony held on December 17, 2012 at the AUC Addis Ababa. The grant amount to €7 Million signed today is financed through the financing agreement between European Commission and the ACP Research for Sustainable Development Programme for a total amount of €14.7 million.

The EU grant, which makes part of the Second Call for Proposals in 2012, aims to build AUC's capacity to create a sustainable system of competitive research grants at Pan African level, build Africa's research capacity by directly funding AU Science and Technology Policy and enhance intra regional scientific collaboration and research that contributes to Africa's sustainable development.

Speaking at the signing, Ambassador Gary Quince, Head of Delegation of European Union to the African Union said "In march of this year, we signed the first set of nine research grants as an important step in this process. Today we are witnessing the signature of the second set of research grants. This time we are even able to cover 11 projects in the areas of Post-Harvest and Agriculture, Renewable and Sustainable energy, and Water and Sanitation for a total amount of €7M."

Ambassador Quince further noted "The African Research Grant Programme should also be seen as part of the partnership between the African and the European Union on the Knowledge Triangle, it is to say the interaction between research, education and innovation, which

are the key drivers of a Knowledge Based Society."

Dr Jean Pierre Ezin, Commissioner for Human Resources, Science & Technology at the African Union on his part said "The long term view is for this project to evolve into a durable pan-African Research Framework Programme. This requires full engagement of all key stakeholders particularly the Member States. The concrete project-oriented approach developed throughout the implementation of the Partnership No. 8 Action Plan allowed us to trigger a sound mobilization of relevant EU and African stakeholders across the priority actions of the Partnership. A number of structuring initiatives, including the High-Level policy dialogue, have been launched to support and enhance our cooperation. Member States from both continents, including other stakeholders, have always been involved in the process through the informal Joint Expert Groups, JEG8 in particular."

In the same event, the Kwame Nkrumah Scientific Awards Programme awarded four women scientists with a cash prize of USD 20,000 to make further researches on Life and Earth science, Basic Science, Technology and Innovation at national regional and continental levels. This year award goes to Prof. Francine Ntouni from Congo Brazzaville, Prof Maltilda Steiner- Asiedu Abakai of Ghana, Prof Nazek Abdel Latif Elguindi and Prof Nadia Kankile both from Egypt.

The African Union commission through its Department of Human Resources, Science and Technology is the delegated regional authority for the African component of the Programme.



Erasmus Mundus

Supporting the mobility of Higher Education students and staff in Africa

In accordance with EU external policy objectives, contributing to the sustainable development of third-countries in the field of higher education, a call for proposals for the Erasmus Mundus 2009-2013 Action Program for implementation in 2013 was launched on 28 December 2012. Under this call for proposals one part is allocated to students eligible to Erasmus Mundus partnerships including Africans.

The aim is to promote intercultural understanding through cooperation with third-countries including partnerships between European and third-country higher education institutions, for instance Africa, exchange the mobility at all levels of higher education, and scholarship schemes. The program supports both the mobility of undergraduate, master, doctoral and post-doctoral students and of academic and administrative staff of the institutions.

The overall amount made available by the European Union is €194,159.5 million, aiming at a minimum mobility flow of 7,019 individuals. The available budget for Africa and the Caribbean and Pacific Groups of States (ACP) is €12 million, aiming at a mobility flow of 420 individuals. The deadline for submissions is 15 April 2013. It is financed through the 10th European Development Fund (EDF). The call for proposals is managed by the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) of the European Union.

In Africa, the AUC also runs a mobility scheme called the "Nyerere Program", which is one of the initiatives in the Migration, Mobility and Employment Partnership of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy.

ARRIVAL

DEPARTURES



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Stella VERLINDEN, Nadia MINI



Sandy WADE



Maria GONZALEZ MATA, Susanna NILSSON

Induction with Partners



You can also read LINK! on the website of the Delegation of the European Union to the African Union
http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/african_union/index_en.htm



LIEN!



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