

# AFRICA YEEAS!

## Newsletter of EU-African affairs

No 4 A  
January 2016

---

### Summary

---

- Editorial
- Interview with Joëlle Jenny, Director for Security Policy and Conflict Prevention at the EEAS
- Youth and Climate Change Day in Cape Verde
- Where are they now? – Guillaume Lacroix
- Enhancing African capacity to respond more effectively to transnational organised crime – By Anton du Plessis
- Presentation of the Central Africa Division
- Africa Department on the move
- Glossary

---

# Editorial

---

*Dear readers,*

*As we explained before, the number 4 of our newsletter was split into two issues, 4 and 4 A, due to the quantity of material we had available. Quantity and quality as you can see for yourselves in the pages below. However, as we like to say, this does not create a precedent, we just have to resist the sin of gluttony in the future.*

*This is also the last number where the graphic and photographic side of our product was the responsibility of my colleague Siw Gustafsson. Unfortunately (for me), Siw will leave the Africa Department next month to pursue her career in CMPD. Suffice to say that without her the newsletter would never exist. Her attention to detail, her sense of creativity, her continuous support and more than anything else her constant good humour allowed this small team to persevere and keep running this communication tool that we believe is a good meeting point for those who have an interest in African issues. We are looking at the best ways to pursue this initiative – number five is already in the bubble – but she will be sorely missed, though of course we wish her all the best in her new tasks. Thank you, Siw!*

*José Costa Pereira*  
*Editor*



---

# Interview with Joëlle Jenny, Director for Security Policy and Conflict Prevention at the EEAS

---

*We met Joëlle Jenny, the Director for Security Policy and Conflict Prevention here at the EEAS. We thought it would be useful to know a little bit more about her wide portfolio as she is an active dialogue partner of our department for reasons easy to understand when you read the interview below. It explains what she and her team do and how helpful they can be for other departments in the house.*

*Q – How much does Africa figure in your concerns? In terms of security challenges Africa seems to be very much a continent that forces you to give plenty of attention to what is happening there.*



*Joëlle Jenny holds a BA in International Relations from University du Québec and Masters in international Security from Boston's Fletcher School. She has worked for a number of international organisations like NATO and ICRC, as well as a Swiss and British diplomat. She was Deputy Head of DFID's Department for Conflict, Security and Humanitarian Affairs when she came to the EEAS in 2011 to occupy her current post of Director for Security Policy and Conflict Prevention. All along her career, she has been focusing on covering international security issues, non-proliferation/arms control, conflict prevention and peace building, with spells in places like Angola, Bosnia, Cambodia, Rwanda and at the UN.*

JJ – Before I go in to the security challenges I would like to first put in a disclaimer. I have been lucky to live and work in a couple of countries in Africa, and for me Africa is a place of opportunities. It is very, very important that we do not forget this just because we look at the continent through a security policy lens. Africa has a lot happening that is positive and Africa can

be a partner with which to pursue our values and goals.

However, it is clear that parts of Africa face very real security challenges. And we are seeing a number of African conflicts that also affect European security. In SecPol we have a horizontal policy role, for example we developed with the Commission and with MS the new EU maritime security strategy and the EU's cyber security strategy, and we also work in close cooperation with the geographic MDs to develop programmes and activities to address security risks and drivers of conflicts.

Let me give you a few examples to illustrate our work. Our Non-proliferation Division uses the CFSP budget to address the challenge of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW). We help countries to strengthen their legal framework and strengthen how they manage their weapons stock pile. We encourage them to meet the standards of the Arms Trade Treaty – a major legal breakthrough in terms of regulating the trade of arms.

With the EU Maritime Security Strategy, anchored in our Security Policy, Counter terrorism and Space division, we have taken a holistic approach to maritime security, and we have worked with your teams in the implementation of the strategy for the Gulf of Guinea.

To take a very different example: an integral part of EU's political response to conflict is EU sanctions which are dealt with by our Sanctions Policy Division. Burundi is the latest African example where EU sanctions are applied as one of many means to prevent a further spiralling of internal violence. Sanctions are also applied to many of the continent's extremist groups.



Joëlle mountaineering in her spare time

The approach of SecPol is that there can be no lasting resolution to conflict without addressing the fundamental grievances of the population and having an inclusive political order. It is all about having a basic social contract among people and between the people and their government. Also, prevention is always cheaper and easier than waiting until a conflict has become entrenched before acting. We use the EU Early Warning System to structure our preventive approach and to guide early action. In order to do this we work in very close cooperation with the geographic desks as they are leading on the political processes.

*Q – You spoke about conflict prevention. Are we acting in terms of conflict prevention because these conflicts can become a risk to our security or because we are a soft power that wants to project itself internationally? Which is the geographic scope: our immediate neighbourhood, where the risks are certainly bigger, or do*

*"There can be no lasting resolution to conflict without addressing the fundamental grievances of the population and having an inclusive political order"*

*we act more in general because we think it is our duty or because it is our principles or our values that might be at stake?*

JJ – We are acting both because it contributes to EU security and to defend our values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights.

In the Early Warning System the criteria we use for the selection of priority countries are threefold. The first factor is the risk of conflict breaking out. The second factor is EU interest in the broadest sense. If the EU has heavily invested in a country to help it achieve its development goals, then that is a form of EU interest. You can also describe it as soft power if you want, but it is part of the EU's global commitment. Thirdly, we assess what is EU's leverage in that particular country; that means that we prioritise countries in which the EU is well positioned to have an impact. There may be places where other countries or other organisations are better placed to act.

*Q – Let us go back to the first dimension. What tools do you have to be able to evaluate the situation? Do you have the tools, for instance to look at demographic shifts that can have an impact on the political life of a country, so really foresee the risk long before it appears on paper, what the scholars talk about, or we do not have those tools so far?*

JJ – We are looking at both quantitative and qualitative data to assess risk factors. One part of the analysis is structural risk factors including socio-economic factors, demographics, geographic issues etc. Quantitative data from various data sets are compared and applied to a model developed by the EU's Joint Research Centre. The model has accurately picked up between 70 and 80% of the instances

where violence has occurred over the last 20 years. This in my view is as good as we can hope to achieve in terms of a statistical model. However, datasets have obvious limitations. You cannot only base your assessment on structural factors, which progress slowly. It is essential, in addition, to understand the political environment, including in neighbouring countries. Ultimately most violent conflicts occur when elites choose to manipulate grievances to pursue power. So to capture this dimension the results of the statistical modelling are combined with the knowledge of our Delegations, which is absolutely critical. They are at the frontline and they know what is happening on the ground. We also compare that analysis with the products coming from IntCen and the EUMS, and with open source reports such as those of the International Crisis Group. Most importantly, for priority countries we organise conflict analysis round tables or conflict analysis workshops in order to inform the results. The aim of these workshops is to bring together all the relevant EU services so that we have a common understanding of the problems and of the best ways to address them.

*"Ultimately most violent conflicts occur when elites choose to manipulate grievances to pursue power"*

*Q – For instance if you see a situation where your written basis is telling you that something is moving in a specific country that is not on this list of priorities, what would be the next step? Are you going to alert or warn that there is a situation that has not been covered by the geographic service this far?*

JJ – Obviously, it is critical to move from early warning to early action. Here I think the EU still has some way to go. We need to be more effective and more nimble in our actions before a conflict gets entrenched. This is a difficult challenge. Political attention will always

*"The real challenge is to take action not only to respond to such crises, but to prevent them from occurring"*



Apart from hill climbing, Joëlle is also an avid collector of colourful model cows. This one was bought in Spain a few years ago and is now in her office

follow ongoing conflicts and not emerging ones. We have frequent discussions about the results of the Early Warning System internally in the EEAS, with the Commission and with Member States. These contribute to grounding the results. However, it is always up to the geographic service whether new actions are needed. What we are providing is the tools to go more in depth. Often this helps to shift the thinking from the programmes we presently have in place and instead to focus on a collective assessment of the problems and proposals for concrete actions.

The work on Nigeria is a good example. At the request of the Nigeria team we facilitated a process that led to a collective re-think of the priorities for the aid programme in Nigeria. This resulted in a much bigger focus on the North well before the Boko Haram crisis fully unfolded. It meant that we were much better prepared to take action when the

Boko Haram crisis hit. But the real challenge is to take action not only to respond to such crises, but to prevent them from occurring. This is why we have continued to develop our tools. ☀

# Youth and Climate Change Day in Cape Verde

*In response to two notes from the European Commission and the EEAS calling upon EU Delegations to engage in climate diplomacy/public outreach initiatives in the lead-up to the 21st conference of the parties (COP-21) in Paris as well as to mainstream environment, climate change and biodiversity in development cooperation, the EU Delegation in Cape Verde co-organised – in close consultation, coordination and collaboration with Member State (MS) embassies resident in Praia – a public outreach event aimed at promoting youth engagement in the areas of climate change, renewable energy and environmental awareness.*

*The event took place on 4 November 2015 at Cape Verde's Centre for Renewable Energy and Industrial Maintenance (CERMI), a state-of-the-art facility for professional and vocational training inaugurated in March 2015 and intended to eventually serve as a leading centre in the area of renewable energy for the ECOWAS and PALOP (Lusophone African countries) regions.*

*It is our pleasure to publish the following report sent by our Delegation.*

## Objectives

The general objective of the event was to promote awareness among local youth regarding the adverse effects of global climate change on vulnerable small-island developing states such as Cape Verde and how their advocacy and engagement as future leaders could contribute to identifying and implementing corresponding mitigation and adaptation measures (see Figure 1).

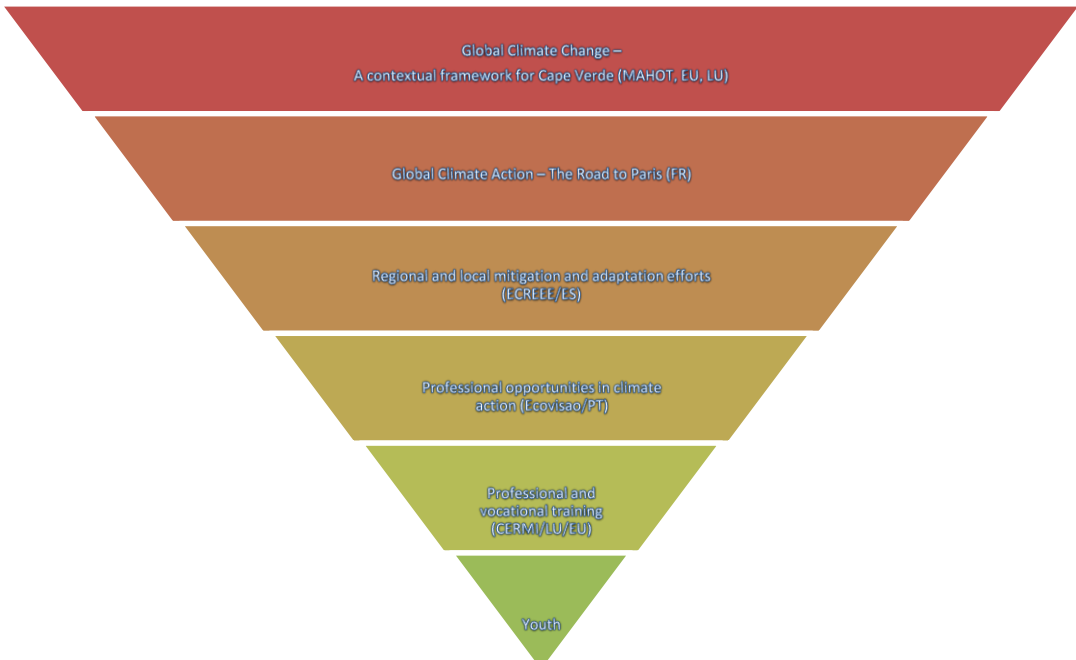


Figure 1 - Youth Engagement in Future Climate Action

In addition, the event sought to:

- 1) Raise awareness of human activities that contribute to climate change, environmental degradation and biodiversity loss, particularly regarding pollution, the long-term effects of continued desertification and prospective context-specific mitigation and adaptation measures;
- 2) Highlight EU (including MS) engagement with Cape Verde and West Africa in the area of climate change and renewable energy, including EU and MS support to mitigation and adaptation measures identified in Cape Verde's Intended Nationally-Determined Contribution (INDC) submitted to the UNFCCC in September; and
- 3) Showcase the renewable energy sector as a viable path to employment opportunities and economic growth for future generations in Cape Verde, particularly via vocational and professional training at CERMI.



## Event programme

These objectives were successfully met through the development of a half-day programme for 55 students (which exhausted the capacity of the CERMI auditorium) between the ages of 14 and 17 from three public schools located in Praia. The programme included the following components:

1. An opening panel comprised by the Chargé d'Affaires of the Embassy of Luxembourg, the Ambassador of the European Union in Cape Verde and the Cape Verde Minister of the Environment, Housing and Territorial Planning
  - From the vantage of Luxembourg and the EU Council presidency, the European Union and Cape Verde, respectively, the three offered an overview of the problems, issues and effects arising from global climate change, particularly in relation to the local context of Cape Verde as a vulnerable small-island developing state.
  - The opening panel offered an opportunity for Cape Verde and key international partners in this sector to showcase their objectives in renewable energy, the successful submission of Cape Verde's INDCs and the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative as climate change mitigation and adaptation measures.

- On the level of development cooperation policy and political dialogue, the event also offered an opportunity for the EU to publically recall that it has offered Cape Verde 5MEUR aimed at developing a national climate change adaptation plan under the recently-launched GCCA+.



- The opening panel also permitted young students to engage with key leaders and decision-makers in a small setting, thus giving them enhanced insights to the political decision-making process in the context of climate action at the national level.
- The presence of the United Nations Resident Coordinator further underscored the close collaboration, mutual support and alignment between the EU, its MS and the UN system in achieving a comprehensive and legally-binding climate change agreement in the framework of the COP-21 in Paris.

## 2. COP-21 – The Road to Paris and Global Climate Action

- In a subsequent presentation tailored to the target audience, the French Ambassador to Cape Verde offered an overview of the current state of global climate negotiations and globally-concerted action by states, international organisations, NGOs and private companies.

- The presentation traced the progression of climate change negotiations and resultant treaties from initial efforts leading to the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 to the Copenhagen conference in 2009 to this year's COP-21 in Paris.



- The presentation offered an overview of the aspirations, expectations and limitations of this global forum for collective action in mitigating climate change and keeping global temperatures from rising above +2°C compared to pre-industrial levels, as such a scenario would severely jeopardize the global ecological system and purport to have significant impacts on the environment, the rate of species extinction and our socioeconomic systems.



### 3. Regional and Local Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Actions via Renewable Energy

- The third component of the programme offered an overview of recent developments in the renewable energy sector on regional (ECOWAS) and local levels as a means of mitigating and adapting societies to the effects of global climate change.
- The presentations were offered by representatives of the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) headquartered in Praia, Cape Verde, including an expert seconded by Spain's development cooperation agency – AECID.

### 4. Employment Opportunities with Private Sector Companies in the Green Economy



- The final presentation, offered by Ecovisão (a private, for-profit company in the environment and renewable energy sector) on behalf of the Embassy of Portugal, showcased future professional employment opportunities in the green economy and the renewable energy sector in Cape Verde.
- These opportunities included environmental engineering, biology, hydrological resources, landscape architecture, geography and territorial planning, project management and consulting, renewable energy technical experts, maintenance staff and ecotourism, just to name a few.
- The company also demonstrated some of its success stories in São Tomé and Príncipe in the area of waste-to-energy biogas production as a sustainable climate change mitigation and adaptation project in local areas, which they intended to present at the COP-21 in Paris in December.

### 5. Guided visit to CERMI facilities

- Following the presentations by the Minister, the EU and the Member States, the President of CERMI, Pedro Semedo, led a visit to the CERMI facilities, offering an inside-look into this world-class training facility that is set to begin offering its first classes later this month.



6. "Caravanne du Théâtre":  
A lighter shade of green

- To conclude, a theatre group funded under a Luxembourg development cooperation project performed a play conveying the Youth and Climate Change Day's key messages on climate action and environmental awareness in an uplifting and, at times, hilarious manner through song, dance and prose in the local krioulo language.



## Conclusion

Consistent with the inverted pyramid presented above, the event thus provided an excellent opportunity for placing youth at the centre of climate action in Cape Verde by demonstrating professional and vocational training opportunities in renewable energy that could provide a viable path to employment in the green economy. Such a path would not only help address socioeconomic challenges that the country faces but simultaneously empower future generations to take climate action into their own hands and therefore contribute to global climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts in local, regional and global context.

From an organisational perspective, the event also clearly demonstrated the benefits of close consultation, coordination and collaboration between the EU and Member States established on the ground as such an event would not have been possible in terms of logistics, finance or content without key contributions from each of the co-organising entities. The strong interest, engagement and participation on the part of the national and local Cape Verdean authorities in ensuring that this event could take place, further demonstrates Cape Verde's commitment to addressing the effects of climate change and preserving an ecologically sustainable and socioeconomically viable society for future generations.

## Media coverage

The event was covered by all major Cape Verde national and lusophone television stations, including Televisão Cabo Verde, Record TV Cabo Verde, RTP Africa as well as by several radio stations, including Radio Cabo Verde and Radio Educativa. The event was also covered in the written press, notably by the state news agency InforPress and its subscribing outlets, which includes all major Cape Verdean newspapers.

For further information on this event, you can contact:

Ewa Tomaszewska, Head of Political, Press and Information, Delegation of the European Union in Cape Verde; [ewa.tomaszewska@eeas.europa.eu](mailto:ewa.tomaszewska@eeas.europa.eu); +238 262 13 92

Christopher Marc Lilyblad, Programme Manager (Focal Point for Climate and Resilience) & Communications Coordinator, Operations Section, Delegation of the European Union in Cape Verde; [christopher.lilyblad@eeas.europa.eu](mailto:christopher.lilyblad@eeas.europa.eu); +238 262 13 92 ☀

---

## Where are they now? – Guillaume Lacroix

---

*Nous continuons la visite guidée de notre passé commun, en demandant à notre ancien collègue Guillaume Lacroix, diplomate français qui a servi au Secrétariat Général du Conseil ainsi qu'au Service Européen d'Action Extérieure, de partager ses impressions sur son temps à Bruxelles. Et quelle coïncidence! On le voit précisément dans une des photos ci-dessous en compagnie du premier invité de cette rubrique, Jeremy Lester.*

J'ai passé un peu plus de quatre ans à Bruxelles, entre 2009 et 2013: les deux premières au secrétariat du Conseil (task force Afrique) puis deux ans au SEAE («l'EEAS» comme on dit maintenant). Mes souvenirs professionnels sont nombreux. J'ai notamment en tête les missions de terrain préparatoires au lancement de la mission de formation des soldats somaliens (EUTM), lorsque j'étais au Conseil. Je me souviens du travail collectif, entre collègues de la rue de la loi, de Cortenberg, de la rue de la science et des délégations qui préfigurait le SEAE. Mon chef, José Costa Pereira, m'avait laissé carte blanche. Avec le recul, ce sont ces premiers mois qui m'auront le plus marqué.

Au SEAE, j'ai participé à la mise en place de la direction Afrique, au poste le plus singulier qui soit : assistant du «managing directeur». Comme on dit, c'est un beau poste d'observation. C'était en tout cas, dans la conception de mon patron Nick Westcott, un poste statique (ma mission la plus lointaine aura été Paris) mais de confiance, de disponibilité et de suivi de tous les dossiers, politiques et administratifs. Assistant, c'est un terme commode qui veut dire qu'on est à la fois imprimeur, serrurier, guide, déménageur, comédien, diplomate, concierge... Je n'ai pas travaillé à la direction d'Afrique, j'étais la direction d'Afrique, depuis mon petit bureau-loge.

Au cours de mes années bruxelloises, j'ai beaucoup appris. Sur le fonctionnement du travail européen, bien sûr. Celui-ci est moins compliqué, moins technique qu'il n'y paraît. Les textes et traités comportent des milliers d'interstices et c'est dans ces failles, ces non-dits que tout se joue, ce qui laisse finalement bien des marges de manœuvre aux institutions. J'ai appris aussi l'art de l'understatement. Quand un délégué commence par vous dire que vos propositions sont une «bonne base de travail », c'est que vous avez échoué à convaincre et que vous en prenez pour des semaines avant d'espérer aboutir à vos fins. C'est une école de la patience et de la persévérance. Le problème est que



*Guillaume Lacroix entre au Quai d'Orsay en 1997 après avoir fait des études Sciences Politiques et de Droit et son service national en Tanzanie (1995-1996). Il travaille à la Direction Afrique et devient en 2000 numéro deux à l'ambassade de France en Tanzanie. Conseiller à l'ambassade de France aux Etats-Unis, il accepte en 2009 de venir à Bruxelles pour rejoindre l'équipe africaine du Haut Représentant Javier Solana. Puis, à la création du SEAE, il est nommé assistant politique du Directeur-Général Afrique, tâche qu'il occupera jusqu'à son départ en 2013 pour revenir au Quai d'Orsay, cette fois-ci au cabinet du Ministre.*

souvent, le reste du monde et ses crises n'attendent pas. J'espère que les choses se sont améliorées depuis.

Etre un diplomate « national », qui plus est d'un Etat qui laisse peu indifférent (et c'est, pour nous, français orgueilleux, un motif de satisfaction), n'a jamais été un problème. Il s'agissait de s'adapter aux pratiques des institutions, d'en percer les codes mais aussi d'essayer, l'air de rien, de transmettre certaines méthodes d'analyse et de travail des diplomaties nationales. En ce sens, j'espère avoir, aux côtés de Nick Westcott, réussi une partie de ma mission. Car au final, tout le monde y gagne.



Depuis 2013, je travaille au cabinet de M. Fabius, Ministre des affaires étrangères et du développement international. Je suis conseiller Afrique. Mon expérience bruxelloise me sert beaucoup, plus encore que je l'avais anticipé. Pas un dossier dont je m'occupe qui n'ait de ramifications européennes. Alors, j'ai cette chance d'avoir une idée concrète du fonctionnement des choses au rond-point Schuman et à l'échelon des

délégations, qui est essentiel. J'ai le plaisir aussi de connaître bien des collègues au SEAE, chez DEVCO ou ECHO et la chance d'y avoir de très nombreux amis. Au Sahel comme en Centrafrique, dans la Corne comme dans les Grands Lacs, nous travaillons bien ensemble et commençons à faire évoluer, dans le bon sens, nos approches. Mais l'ampleur des défis est telle que nous devons faire plus et mieux. Je saisis donc cette occasion pour dire aux collègues du SEAE qu'ils sont les bienvenus à Paris et féliciter l'équipe rédactionnelle de la MD Afrique pour son bulletin, lu attentivement ici aussi. 🌞

---

# Enhancing African capacity to respond more effectively to transnational organised crime

---

*The EEAS, through its Africa Department, was very much on the driving seat programming the peace and security sector of the Pan African Programme (with support from DEVCO colleagues). One of the projects we have worked more extensively referred to the issue of trans-national organised crime in Africa, therefore we were pleased when a consortium of three partners was tasked to implement the project. We asked Anton du Plessis, the Managing Director of one of the partners, the prestigious Institute for Security Studies, from South Africa, to give us a short overview of the main objectives of the initiative.*

*By Anton du Plessis, Executive Director, Institute for Security Studies*



In a decision taken on 13 November 2015, the EU Commission awarded the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) and its partners a grant of €16.5 million towards a 3-year project to enhance African capacity to respond more effectively to transnational organised crime. The ISS was awarded the grant together with its partners, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, and INTERPOL, through the Pan African Programme Multiannual Indicative Programme 2014-2017, financed under the Development Cooperation Instrument.

The ISS is a leading African organisation working to address key human security challenges on the continent. The ISS focuses on informing key decision makers, and the African public on a wide range of security and development challenges, and, importantly, supports the implementation of appropriate policies and practices to respond to these challenges. The ISS' vision is for Africa to achieve its potential as a peaceful and prosperous continent for all its people. The ISS fulfills its mission through undertaking authoritative and independent research and analysis; the strategic convening of key stakeholders; tailored policy advice and providing targeted technical support, training and capacity building.

The EU's partnership with the African continent under the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) accepts that importance of peace and security as preconditions for political, economic and social development. At the 4th Africa-EU Summit in April 2014, the Heads of State and Government of both continents and the Presidents of the AU (African Union) and the Commission (European Commission) reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen efforts to

fight international threats to peace and stability, including Transnational Organised Crime (TOC).



©Jacqueline Cochrane

ISS crime scene management training

TOC is globally recognised as a critical threat to security, development and governance. The World Bank estimated in 2009 revenues from organised crime in Africa to be in the region of €1.15 trillion (rising to €2.9 trillion) by 2011, a 50% rate of growth per year. The UN has reported that 90% of African countries are affected by human trafficking flows, either as a source, transit site or destination. However, TOC poses complex questions for

states, intergovernmental institutions and citizens. At its most insidious, TOC can threaten the fabric of democracy and governance, and the link between organised crime and political power can become so entrenched that the states themselves may serve the narrow interests of a criminal and political elite. Key institutions, including those responsible for upholding the law, can become weakened or immobilised.

Unpacking the term, “transnational organised crime”, produces harsh and confounding realities that need to be confronted in efforts to respond to TOC. TOC includes a diffuse range of criminal activities including the trafficking and sale of illicit commodities such as drugs, weapons, human beings, wildlife products, oil, etc, as well as emerging threats such as cybercrime. The actors involved in organised crime activities consist of fluid networks of local and international individuals and groups, operating in both legitimate and illegitimate spaces, and who may profit at vastly different scales. Furthermore, organised crime is undeniably interconnected with other threats to continental peace



EAPCCO Kenya regional course 2014

and stability, including terrorism and conflict. The local contexts within which these dynamics operate create further challenges, often with limited institutional capacities, and where concerns for more observable and immediate problems such as poverty and unemployment may dominate. In fact, organised crime may offer short-term solutions to these problems where the state and legitimate business are unable to do so.

These dynamics required that both African and international actors involved in addressing TOC develop an evidence-based understanding of these problems and their impact in Africa.

This nuanced understanding should also be central to the design of policy responses to these problems. It is also obvious that responses to these problems cannot be the domain of only governments, and require active engagement from a diverse set of actors, including African citizens, the media, organised civil society and business.

The ISS, UNODC and INTERPOL will partner to undertake the project, with each organisation contributing its unique capacities, relationships and continental reach to ensure that the project achieves its objectives. Activities will be undertaken through the partners' bases including those in Pretoria, Addis Ababa, Nairobi, Dakar, Abidjan, Yaoundé and Harare.

The project will undertake 2 broad sets of activities:

Strengthen understanding of key TOC problems in Africa, through producing evidence-based analysis on the scale of selected organised crime problems, and their impact on security, governance and development.

Strengthen awareness, technical and strategic capacity and cooperation among key actors to counter TOC and mitigate its negative impacts on Africa.



EAPCCO regional course Uganda 2014

Project activities will include:

**Annual Organised Crime Index:** The project will design an Organised Crime Index for Africa, and produce annual updates

**Organised Crime Observatories:** The project will establish 5 sub-regional organised crime observatories to cover East Africa and the Horn of Africa, West Africa and the Sahel, Central Africa, North Africa and Southern Africa. These will produce and disseminate analysis on priority organised crime concerns for these sub-regions

**Futures Analysis:** Provide unique analyses on the context within which organised crime operates, with a view into how contextual dynamics and organised crime patterns will develop into the future

**Targeted publications:** The project will produce publications aimed at informing African policy-makers, international actors and civil society

**Capacity-building:** Provide targeted briefings, workshops and training activities to policymakers, law enforcement and criminal justice sector actors and relevant civil society players ☀️

---

## Presentation of the Central Africa Division

---

*The Central Africa division is responsible, in close cooperation with the concerned delegations, for the management and coordination of all relations with the 10 African countries in Central Africa and the Great Lakes region (Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo (Brazzaville), Rwanda and São Tomé and Príncipe) as well as with the regional organisations notably the "duly mandated" regional organisations ECCAS (CEEAC) and CEMAC, but also CEPGL and ICGLR.*

*Its mandate is focused on strengthening political relations with the region, contributing to its development, peace, security and prosperity. The division organises the political and policy dialogue with all countries in the region, promotes EU transversal policies (human rights, migration, climate, and the fight against terrorism and organised crime etc.), liaises with EU Member States and in collaboration with the Commission programmes the national and regional development funds. It is also instrumental in implementing the EU Security and Development Strategies for the Sahel, Gulf of Guinea and the EU strategy for the Great Lakes.*





# Africa Department on the move

*Some pictorial testimony of several Africa-related events where the EAAS was present in the last few months. We have images of Alain Le Roy addressing the Dakar International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa, the 11th Dialogue EU-AU on Human Rights, the Third High-Level Seminar on Peace and Security in Africa (Oran) where the EU was invited for the first time, a debriefing by the Pew Institute on their research concerning attitudes on Foreign Aid and Development in Africa, as well as of our Africa Department Senior Officials retreat.*





---

# Glossary

---

CEMAC	Economic Community of Central African States
CEPGL	Communauté Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy
CMPD	Crisis Management Planning Directorate
COP-21	La 21ème Conférence des parties de la Convention-cadre des Nations unies sur les changements climatiques
DFID	Department for International Development
EAPCCO	Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation
ECCAS (CEEAC)	Economic Community of Central African States (Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique)
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GCCA+	Global Climate Change Alliance+
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**Editor:** José Costa Pereira

**Conceptual layout:** Siw Gustafsson

**Photographs:** ©Siw Gustafsson, except the photos in the text on page 2: ©José Costa Pereira; page 4: ©Joëlle Jenny; pages 6-10: ©EU Delegation to Cape Verde; page 11: ©Guillaume Lacroix; page 12: ©MAEDI/Frédéric De La Mure; pages 13 and 14 (top photo): ©Jacqueline Cochrane; pages 14 (bottom photo) and 15: ©Institute for Security Studies; page 17, photo 1: ©Karolina Stasiak; page 17, photo 2 and page 18, photos 1,2,5,6: ©José Costa Pereira; page 17, photo 3: ©Jean-Sébastien Conty; page 17, photo 4: ©Mychelle Rieu

**Contact:** José Costa Pereira, [Jose-Fernando.COSTA-PEREIRA@eeas.europa.eu](mailto:Jose-Fernando.COSTA-PEREIRA@eeas.europa.eu), +32 2 584 8043

Opinions expressed in this newsletter are personal and do not bind the EEAS.