

2002 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Report Conflict Prevention

Commitment:

Training African Peace Support Forces including through the development of Regional Centres of Excellence for military and civilian aspects of conflict prevention and peace support, such as the Kofi Annan International Peace Training Centre.

Background:

The fostering of greater peace and security on the African continent was perceived to be an essential goal of the African Action Plan (AAP) at the Kananaskis Summit and was seen as a necessary prerequisite for the achievement of parallel AAP goals in other issue areas.

Several G8 member states are involved in a range of activities meant to promote peace, security and conflict resolution on the African continent, typically in conjunction with UN Peace Keeping Missions. These activities affirm a broad concern with peace and conflict on the continent.

On December 7-8, 2002, the G8 Personal Representatives for Africa met in Accra, Ghana for further implementation negotiations on the AAP that included the Ghanaian President and senior officials from the Kofi Annan International Peace Training Centre. Peace and security in Africa dominated the agenda and extensive discussions occurred over a joint plan for the establishment of a future African peace keeping force.⁴⁸

⁴⁸ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation: Information and Press Department (Moscow), "Alexander Yakovenko, the Official Spokesman of Russia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Answers a Russian Media Question About the Outcome of the Meeting of the G8 Personal Representatives for Africa, in Accra," 14 December 2002, <http://www.in.mid.ru/BI.nsf/arh/74B7F5DD7435E7_1F43256C90003606FC?OpenDocument>.

Assessment:

Score	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Country			
<i>Canada</i>			+1
<i>France</i>			+1
<i>Germany</i>		0	
<i>Italy</i>		N/A	
<i>Japan</i>		N/A	
<i>Russia</i>		N/A	
<i>United Kingdom</i>		0	
<i>United States</i>			+1
Overall			+0.60

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:**1. Canada: +1**

Canada has responded to its AAP commitment to support training for peace forces by making further investments in established peace and security programs and facilities. To this end, the Canadian government has committed \$4-million (CDN) over three years to assist the African Union (formerly the Organization for African Unity) in conflict prevention and peacekeeping efforts.⁴⁹ Canada has also offered its established technical expertise in the field of peacekeeping, as well as equipment, to the African Union to further these goals.

In addition, Canada has also committed to new investments in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Partnership for Common Security. Over three years, Canada will provide \$15-million (CDN) to ECOWAS initiatives to strengthen, among other things, policing, border security, civil-military relations and the region's capacity to support peace and security objectives.⁵⁰ Canada has also invested in bilateral programs for peacekeeping training with African countries primarily through the medium of the Lester B. Pearson Canadian International Peacekeeping Training Centre. On October 17, 2002, Canada announced a commitment of \$1.3-million (CDN) over three years to fund program

⁴⁹ Prime Minister's Office Press Office (Ottawa), "Canada Helps Build New Partnership with Africa," 27 June 2002, <http://www.pm.gc.ca/default.asp?Language=E&Page=newsroom&Sub=newsreleases&Doc=africa.20020627_e.htm>.

⁵⁰ Prime Minister's Office Press Office (Ottawa), "Canada Helps Build New Partnership with Africa," 27 June 2002, <http://www.pm.gc.ca/default.asp?Language=E&Page=newsroom&Sub=newsreleases&Doc=afri.ca.20020627_e.htm>.

to improve the effectiveness of peacekeeping training at the Pearson Centre for military and civilian police of African nations who are members of *La Francophonie* (of which there are over 25 African states including Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, and Senegal). Canada has also stated that such funds will be used to build the training capacities of regional schools in Africa for peacekeeping and conflict resolution, such as the Kofi Annan International Peace Training Centre. This investment follows an earlier investment of CDN\$4.5 million since 1999 directed towards the same issue area and states.⁵¹

2. France: +1

As it prepares to assume the Presidency of the G8 on January 1, 2003, France is developing a far-reaching program for Africa which it intends to place at the top of the Evian Summit agenda in June 2003. Peace and Security initiatives, including the training of peace forces, play a prominent role in France's agenda for AAP compliance.

Due to its existing bilateral programs for peace forces training between the French Armed Forces and those of African states, France had already moved towards compliance with this AAP commitment when it arrived at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit. The primary vehicle of France's compliance in this field is through the Reinforcement of African Peace-keeping Capacities (ReCAMP) program, established in 1997 under the auspices of the United Nations and in conjunction with the Organization for African Unity (now the African Union). ReCAMP is a joint initiative by the French Foreign and Defense Ministries, formulated in response to a 1997 common policy goal of the United States, Britain and France that Africa should be able to provide increased numbers of peacekeepers to mediate its conflicts.⁵² ReCAMP operations in 2002 included cooperation between the French military and those of Kenya, Madagascar, and all of the fourteen member states of the Southern Africa Development Community for the provision of training, expertise and equipment for 900 African peace keepers.⁵³ Current training is taking place in Tanga, Tanzania although it is unknown whether permanent training facilities will be established there by the French government.⁵⁴ Some of the earlier training occurred in Zambarko, Côte

⁵¹ Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa), "Canada supports good governance and security in francophone countries in Africa," 17 October 2002, <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/852562900065549d85256228006b10c0/a38fd51244c2650d85256c55005ef759?OpenDocument>.

⁵² Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations (New York), "Reinforcement of African Peace-Keeping Capacities," <http://www.un.int/france/frame_anglais/declarations_at_un/frame_ang_search_engines.htm>.

⁵³ Ruth Nabakwe, "France Continues Peace Keeping Initiative for Africa," Pan-African News Agency (Dakar, Senegal), 23 January 2002, <<http://www.globalpolicy.org/security/peacekpg/region/france.htm>>.

⁵⁴ Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations Website (New York), "Individual PK Training," <http://www.un.int/france/frame_anglais/declarations_at_un/frame_ang_search_engines.htm>.

d'Ivoire since 1997, where French funding helped to establish, and continues to support, the Peace Keeping Training Center located there.

France has also been directly involved in peace-building and mediation efforts in a number of regions in Africa. The French authorities stress their contribution to the peace process and conflict resolution in Sudan, Senegal, and Cote d'Ivoire, where France has nominated special envoys, dispatched delegates to oversee the negotiations, as well as deployed troops to aid and cooperate with the local authorities.⁵⁵ France is equally committed to cooperation with other regional African organizations in the maintenance of peace and stability on the continent, whether this be in the Côte d'Ivoire with the ECOWAS, or in the Congo with the EMCCA (Communauté économique et monétaire d'Afrique centrale -- CEMAC), in the Horn of Africa and in the Great Lakes Region, with the AU⁵⁶

3. Germany: 0

While Germany continues to affirm its support for the AAP and for NEPAD, there is little evidence of full implementation of this commitment. Germany's APR Uschi Eid has stated that Germany intends to formulate a concrete plan by 2003 as to how it will assist in curtailing conflict in Africa. She has also state that Germany will provide financial and technical help for the planned establishment of an African peacekeeping centre, though the nature and degree of such assistance remains unspecified.⁵⁷

At the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations to Consider How to Support the New Partnership for Africa's Development in September, in New York, Eid presented a speech on the Action Plan and NEPAD which included comments on conflict management and security. In this forum, Eid asserted that the decision to set up a Pan-African Peace and Security Council (made at the constitutive meeting of the African Union in Durban) represents an important step on the part of African governments to fulfill NEPAD's goals regarding security.⁵⁸ However, beyond explaining that Germany will be involved with assisting in strengthening civil crisis prevention measures,

⁵⁵ French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "Déclaration du porte-parole du Quai d'Orsay," 19 December 2002, <<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/pointpresse.asp?liste=20021219.html>>; French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "Entretien du Ministre des affaires étrangères, M. Dominique de Villepin, avec le quotidien 'la croix'," 16 December 2002, <<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/bulletin.asp?liste=20021105.html&submit.x=6&submit.y=5#Chapitre4>> (no longer active).

⁵⁶ Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris), "Conférence ministérielle XXième sommet Afrique-France discours d'ouverture du ministre délégué à la coopération et à la francophonie, M. Pierre-André Wiltzer (Yaoundé, Cameroun)," 4 November 2002, <<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/bulletin.asp?liste=20021105.html&submit.x=6&submit.y=5#Chapitre4>>.

⁵⁷ Uschi Eid Personal Website, "Afrika: G8 beschließt neue Partnerschaft mit Afrika," <www.uschi-eid.de>

⁵⁸ Uschi Eid Personal Website, "Presseerklärung des BMZ: Eid beim Afrika-Gipfel der Vereinten Nationen," 16 September 2002, <www.uschi-eid.de>

she did not touch on the involvement of Germany or any of the G8 countries in these aforementioned steps.

4. Italy: N/A

There is no information available to suggest Italy's compliance with this commitment.

5. Japan: N/A

There is no information available to suggest Japan's compliance with this commitment.

6. Russia: N/A

There is no information available to suggest Russia's compliance with this commitment.

7. United Kingdom: 0

Peace and security in Africa continues to be a major focus of Britain, identified recently in its *G8 Africa Action Plan: Towards the 2003 Summit* as one of its key priorities for Evian-le-Bain.⁵⁹

Despite this, Britain's efforts to comply with this commitment have been limited to reaffirming its support through official statements with minimal translation into actual investment or action. In its *G8 Africa Action Plan: Towards the 2003 Summit*, Britain has committed to "support the development of a long-term plan to build the conflict management capacity in Africa, and specifically, support an effective African peacekeeping force by 2010."⁶⁰ Britain has also committed *The UK Conflict and Prevention Initiative for Africa*, to "working with the United Nations, the US, and within the EU to develop an agreed program of action to support and enhance Africa's peacekeeping capacity..."⁶¹

8. United States: +1

Similar to the nature of France's positive compliance in the field of peacekeeping training, the United States already has in place significant programs that account for a notably high level of compliance in this commitment area. Since 1997, the US Departments of State and Defense have jointly operated the African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI) whose express goals are to build a peace keeping

⁵⁹ Foreign and Commonwealth Office & Department for International Development, "G8 Africa Action Plan: Towards the 2003 Summit," November 2002, <<http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/G8africaactionplan.pdf>>.

⁶⁰ Foreign and Commonwealth Office & Department for International Development, "G8 Africa Action Plan: Towards the 2003 Summit," November 2002, <<http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/G8africaactionplan.pdf>>..

⁶¹ Foreign and Commonwealth Office, "Foreign Policy: Regional: Policy on Africa: The UK Conflict Prevention Initiative for Africa," 11 December 2002, <<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1017756005037>>.

force of 12 000 African soldiers in cooperation with the U.N., A.U. and ECOWAS. From 1997-2000, the United States military assisted in the peacekeeping training of over 6000 African military personnel from Benin, Uganda, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, and Senegal.⁶² This initiative continues in 2002, with the US Congress awarding the program an operating budget of USD\$15-million for FY2002 and the US Department of State requesting USD\$10-million for FY2003.⁶³ The Clinton-administration designed ACRI initiative was dissolved in late July, 2002 and replaced by the African Contingency Operation Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program in which is designed by the Bush-administration. ACOTA is the direct successor to ACRI, but differs in that it allows for tailor-made training programs to be implemented for various African countries and focuses not just on training soldiers but also on developing African peacekeeping trainers. The end goal of the program is this not merely to develop Africa's peacekeeping core, but to make such a core self-sufficient in recruiting new officers. ACOTA has already begun training of troops from Ghana and Senegal and in discussion with South Africa and Nigeria, both non-ACRI states, to expand into those countries.⁶⁴ The US State Department is requesting a budget of USD\$15-million for the ACOTA program in FY2004.⁶⁵ Furthermore, in the US Agency for International Development's (USAID) 2003 budget proposal, the US has committed to increase funding to Africa by 53% for democracy and conflict prevention programs.⁶⁶

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January 2003

⁶² US Department of State, International Information Programs, "African Crisis Response Initiative: Fact Sheet May 2000," May 2000, <<http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/af/acri/fact0500.htm>>.

⁶³ US Department of State, "FY2004 International Affairs (Function 150) Budget Request: Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)," 03 February 2003, <<http://www.state.gov/m/rm/rls/iab/2004/>>.

⁶⁴ *Voice of America News*, "US Readies to Launch Military Training Program for Sub-Saharan African Countries," 27 July 2002 <<http://www.voanews.com/article.cfm?objectID=692BCA14-086D-4159-94345E92677E4B39&title=US%20Readies%20to%20Launch%20Military%20Training%20Program%20for%20Sub%2DSaharan%20African%20Countries&catOID=45C9C789-88AD-11D4-A57200A0CC5EE46C>>.

⁶⁵ US Department of State, "FY2004 International Affairs (Function 150) Budget Request: Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)," February 03, 2003 <<http://www.state.gov/m/rm/rls/iab/2004/>>.

⁶⁶ United States Agency for International Development, "FY 2003 Congressional Budget Justification," 2002, <<http://www.usaid.gov/country/afr/index.html>>.