

2002 Kananaskis Final 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 (**19: Africa Action Plan 1.2.2**)

Background:

The fostering of peace and security on the African continent was perceived to be an essential goal of the African Action Plan (AAP) at the Kananaskis Summit – a necessary prerequisite for the achievement of parallel AAP goals in other issue areas. The majority of compliance that has occurred in this issue area has been on an individual member-state basis with little coordinated or multilateral action being taken by the G8 as a whole.

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 participants agreed to “the development of a joint AU/NEPAD/G8/UN peace support operations capacity development program.”¹⁴²

It should be noted that several G8 member states are involved in activities to promote peace, security and conflict resolution on the African continent, typically in conjunction with UN Peacekeeping Operations. These activities should not be confused with compliance with the commitment in question, since this commitment is explicitly concerned with the promotion of peace and security solely through the training of African forces for military and civilian aspects of conflict prevention and peace support. Instead these parallel activities affirm a broad concern with peace and conflict on the continent and imply compliance with other AAP commitments outlined under Section 1.1: Supporting African Efforts to Resolve Principal Armed Conflicts on the Continent and Section 1.6: Providing more effective peace-building support to societies emerging from or seeking to prevent armed conflicts.

¹⁴² Press Statement on the Meeting of the NEPAD Steering Committee and the G8 Africa Personal Representatives in Bamako, Mali, on April 14, 2003. The NEPAD Secretariat (Bamako, Mali) www.avmedia.at/cgiscript/csNews/news_upload/LATEST_20NEWS_2edb.PRESS STATEMENT.pdf

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Britain			+1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy	-1		
Japan	-1		
Russia		0	
United States			+1
Overall			+0.38

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

1. Britain: +1

Britain has displayed a high level of compliance with its AAP commitments to promote the training of an African peacekeeping force, both in terms of its policy rhetoric and in realized application through budgetary expenditures and military training.

In its *G8 Africa Action Plan: Towards the 2003 Summit*, released by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) in November 2002, the UK 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.”¹⁴³ Britain has also committed in *The UK Conflict and Prevention Initiative for Africa* released by FCO in December 2002, to “working with the United Nations, the US, and within the EU to develop an agreed programme of action to support and enhance Africa’s peacekeeping capacity...”¹⁴⁴ The United Kingdom’s Personal Representative for Africa, Baroness Amos has also made peacekeeping training a main focus of her comments. In a speech in South Africa in March 2003, Amos stated that “In this area [of conflict prevention] above all, where the UK has the lead in G8 input, we will be there to help with peacekeeping training [and] with funds for deployment.”¹⁴⁵ African peacekeeping training also figured in the bilateral summit between PM Tony Blair and French President Jacques Chirac in

¹⁴³ *G8 Africa Action Plan: Towards the 2003 Summit*, Foreign and Commonwealth Office & Department for International Development (London), November 2002 www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/G8africaactionplan.pdf

¹⁴⁴ *Foreign Policy: Regional: Policy on Africa: The UK Conflict Prevention Initiative for Africa*, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London), DATE OF ACCESS: November 11, 2002 www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1017756005037

¹⁴⁵ *Cooperation Not Colonialism: Speech by UK Foreign Office Minister Baroness Amos, South Africa on 31 March, 2003*. The British Embassy to the United States of America (Washington D.C.) 31 March 2003 www.britainusa.com/africa/SearchResults.asp?link=1&Article_ID=3472&Table Name=tblBIS_Articles

Touquet on 4 February 2003. In their discussion on conflict in Africa, both leaders affirmed to working with the UN and G8 to strengthen Africa's peacekeeping capacity.¹⁴⁶ Resulting from the policy consensus reached by the United Kingdom, the United States, and France in May 1997 to promote Africa's capacity to police its own conflicts, the UK already has significant initiatives in place to register its compliance with this commitment.¹⁴⁷ PM Blair launched the Conflict Prevention Pool (CPP) in 2001 as a joint initiative between the FCO, the Ministry of Defense, and the Department for International Development. The CPP is divided into the Global Pool and the Africa Pool, the latter of which holds a mandate that includes the supporting programs aimed at developing the capacity of African countries and regional organizations to engage in peacekeeping operations.¹⁴⁸ For FY2002 and FY2003, the Africa Pool was awarded annually £50-million for program operations and £65-million for peacekeeping operations – with peacekeeping training overlapping these two policy areas.¹⁴⁹

The British Armed Forces are also involved in wide range of programs within Africa itself that involve the direct training of African peacekeeping troops by the UK military for ongoing and future peacekeeping operations. These include the British Military Advisory and Training Teams (BMATT) that since the late 1990s were provided with a new mandate to provide regional training for African peacekeepers. As of 2002, BMATT South Africa, established in 1994, hosted 10 British military staff while BMATT West Africa in Ghana, established in 1996, hosted a staff of 4 officers. The United Kingdom also operates an International Military Advisory and Training Team (IMATT) in Sierra Leone since 2000 whose 117 staff members are mandated to, among other things, provide peacekeeping training to regional troops. The British Peace Support Team (BPST), operating in Kenya since 2000, also has a similar mandate for its 5 military members.¹⁵⁰

2. Canada: +1

Canada has exhibited an impressive level of compliance with its AAP commitment to support training for peace forces primarily through the form of financial investment in established programs and facilities. As outlined at the Kananaskis Summit itself on June

¹⁴⁶ "Touquet Summit Foster Franco-British Cooperation," *News From France*, a publication of the French Embassy to the United States of America (Washington D.C.) 21 February 2003 www.info-france-usa.org/publi/nff/0302/eve.htm

¹⁴⁷ Eric G. Berman, *French, UK and US Policies to Supporting Peacekeeping in Africa: Current Status and Future Prospects* (Oslo: Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, February 2002), 1 www.nupi.no/PubFelles/Notat/PDF2002/NUPIwp622.pdf

¹⁴⁸ *Conflict Prevention Strategy*, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London). Accessed April 2, 2003 www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029391629&a=KArticle&aid=1013618391532

¹⁴⁹ Eric G. Berman, *French, UK and US Policies to Supporting Peacekeeping in Africa: Current Status and Future Prospects* Oslo: Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, February 2002), 13-14 www.nupi.no/PubFelles/Notat/PDF2002/NUPIwp622.pdf

¹⁵⁰ Eric G. Berman, *French, UK and US Policies to Supporting Peacekeeping in Africa: Current Status and Future Prospects* Oslo: Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, February 2002), 15-16 www.nupi.no/PubFelles/Notat/PDF2002/NUPIwp622.pdf

27, 2002 in Canada's integrated compliance package for the AAP, *Canada Helps Build New Partnership with Africa*, the government has devoted considerable attention to issues of peace and security on the African continent. That document outlined the Canadian government's commitment of CDN\$4-million over three years to assist the African Union (formerly the Organization for African Unity) in conflict prevention and peacekeeping efforts.¹⁵¹ 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, but what these promises will translate into has not been specified.¹⁵²

Compliance has also been pursued with this commitment through targeted investment in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Partnership for Common Security. Over three years, Canada will provide CDN\$15-million 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 in what is known as the Canada/West Africa Peace and Security Initiative.¹⁵³ On April 17, 2003, the Canadian government announced that \$3-million of those funds would be jointly awarded to the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre in Victoria, Canada and the Kofi Annan International Peace Training Center in Accra, Ghana to develop a coordinated curriculum tailored towards West Africa's specific security needs. In addition, Canadian International Development Minister Susan Whelan toured Ghana, Senegal, and Mali in late April 2003 to highlight Canada's cooperative strategy with ECOWAS states, with a particular focus on issues of peace and security.¹⁵⁴

Adding to its policy of working collaboratively with African organizations such as the AU and ECOWAS, *La Francophonie* is also a partner with Canada in its compliance with this issue area. On October 17, 2002, Canada announced a commitment of CDN\$1.3 million over three years to fund programs to improve the effectiveness of peacekeeping training at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre for military and civilian police of African member-states 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

¹⁵¹ *Canada Helps Build New Partnership with Africa*, Prime Minister's Office Press Office (Ottawa), June 27, 2002 www.pm.gc.ca/default.asp?Language=E&Page=newsroom&Sub=newsreleases&Doc=africa.20020627_e.htm

¹⁵² Ibid.

¹⁵³ Ibid.

¹⁵⁴ *Canada Support Peace Training in West Africa*, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) April 17, 2003 www.acdicida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/dccfe1952450f552852568db00555b47/8a7f860e14ccb04e85256d0b0054c20d?OpenDocument

builds upon an earlier one of CDN\$4.5 million in 1999 also directed toward cooperation between the Pearson Peacekeeping Center and African *La Francophonie* states.¹⁵⁵

3. France: +1

Arguably more than any other G8 member-state, France has been a long-term proponent and vocal advocate for the development of an African peacekeeping force and enjoys some of the closest bilateral ties with African countries. France's firm commitment to compliance with its peace training commitment under the AAP is evidence in both in its official diplomatic rhetoric and in its foreign and international development policy.

Currently holding the rotating Presidency of the G8 as of January 1, 2003, French President Jacques Chirac has made it a personal priority to ensure that the momentum and focus directed towards Africa in the 2002 Kananaskis Summit is carried over the Evian Summit. France hosted the 22nd Conference of Heads of State of Africa and France in February 2003 which devoted particular focus to issues of peace-building and conflict management in Africa. During the conference, Chirac reaffirmed his government's support for an African peacekeeping force and promised to be a "tireless advocate" for Africa at the upcoming Evian Summit.¹⁵⁶ In this respect, "particular emphasis on the Partnership for Africa's development" has been made one of the Evian Summit's four main priority areas.¹⁵⁷ In addition to this, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has ensured that "the enhancement of Africa's peacekeeping capacity [is] also among issues for discussion at the summit."¹⁵⁸ The French President has also already begun a diplomatic campaign to gather support amongst G8 leaders for his Evian agenda, including the creation of an African peacekeeping force. On 4 February 2003 Chirac met with British PM Tony Blair in a bilateral summit at Touquet during which both leaders affirmed to working with the UN and G8 to strengthen Africa's peacekeeping capacity.¹⁵⁹

Due to the close relationship France enjoys both politically and militarily with many African nations, France (along with United States) has arguably progressed further than any other G8 member-state in its concrete compliance efforts. The primary vehicle of France's compliance in this field is through the Reinforcement of African Peace-keeping

¹⁵⁵ *Canada supports good governance and security in francophone countries in Africa*, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa), October 17, 2002 www.acdicida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/852562900065549d85256228006b10c0/a38fd51244c2650d85256c55005ef759?OpenDocument

¹⁵⁶ "22nd Africa/France Summit at the Palais des Congrès in Paris," *News From France*, a publication of the French Embassy to the United States of America (Washington D.C.) 21 February 2003 www.info-france-usa.org/publi/nff/0302/eve.htm

¹⁵⁷ *2003 G8 Summit in Evian-les-Bains Website*, under the auspices of the Office President of the Republic (Paris) Accessed April 12, 2003 www.g8.fr/evian/english/

¹⁵⁸ *France-Africa: Paris Offers a New Partnership*, Dossier MFI/RFI, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 29 January 2003 www.france.diplomatie.fr/actu/article.asp?ART=31855

¹⁵⁹ "Touquet Summit Foster Franco-British Cooperation," *News From France*, a publication of the French Embassy to the United States of America (Washington D.C.) 21 February 2003 www.info-france-usa.org/publi/nff/0302/eve.htm

Capacities (ReCAMP) program, established in May 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.¹⁶⁰ Now entering its third phase after successful peace training operations in Côte d'Ivoire in 1997-1998, and Gabon in 1999-2000, ReCAMP III operations in 2002 involved peace training exercises near Dar Es Salaam and Tanga, Tanzania codenamed 'Tanzanite' – notably an expansion outside France's former colonial sphere and evidence of France's commitment to promote African peacekeeping across the continent. RECAMP III 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.¹⁶¹

RECAMP I in Côte d'Ivoire resulted in the joint-establishment of the Zambakro Peacekeeping School in 1999 by the French and Ivorian governments. The Center has since moved to Koulikourou, Mali, however, the French government continues to provide €152 449 annually for its day-to-day operations – this in addition to the €2 439 184 France provided for the establishment of the Center in 1999.¹⁶² Current training is taking place in Tanga, Tanzania although it is unknown whether permanent training facilities will be established there by the French government.¹⁶³ "Tanzanite" is scheduled to be the final phase of the RECAMP program with the program terminating in 2003. Nevertheless, due the wide-spread success of the operation it is unclear if the French will extend the mandate of its operations or possibly restructure the program like the Americans and British have with their parallel operations in recent years.¹⁶⁴

4. Germany: +1

Germany has made considerable progress towards full compliance with its commitment to the training of African peacekeeping forces under the AAP primarily through generous funding grants and the training of civilian peace forces on German soil. Nevertheless, it

¹⁶⁰ *Reinforcement of African Peace-Keeping Capacities*, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations Website (New York) www.un.int/france/frame_anglais/declarations_at_un/frame_ang_search_engines.htm

¹⁶¹ Ruth Nabakwe, "France Continues Peace Keeping Initiative for Africa," Pan-African News Agency (Dakar, Senegal), January 23, 2002 www.globalpolicy.org/security/peacekpg/region/france.htm

¹⁶² *Chapter 3: France's International Action: Prevention and Control*, French Permanent Mission to the Geneva Conference on Disarmament (Geneva). Accessed April 14, 2003 www.delegfrance-cd-geneve.org/brochure_armes_legeres/anglais/3.pdf

¹⁶³ *Individual PK Training*, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations Website (New York) www.un.int/france/frame_anglais/declarations_at_un/frame_ang_search_engines.htm

¹⁶⁴ Eric G. Berman, *French, UK and US Policies to Supporting Peacekeeping in Africa: Current Status and Future Prospects* (Oslo: Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, February 2002), i www.nupi.no/PubFelles/Notat/PDF2002/NUPIwp622.pdf

should be noted that Germany's compliance efforts remain regrettably disjointed from the government's overall comprehensive strategy towards both Africa and peacekeeping.

Following the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, the German government exhibited a high degree of enthusiasm towards the training of African peacekeeping troops, suggesting this would be a central component of its overall compliance strategy with the AAP. This reality is underscored in G8 Summit 2002 in Kananaskis, Canada, released by the German Federal Foreign Office one month following the summit. Within it, the German government identifies the commitment that "the G8 will work together with African partners to deliver a joint plan, by 2003, for the development of African capability to undertake peace support operations" as being one of the four issue areas in which Germany will focus its compliance efforts with the AAP.¹⁶⁵ As well, such comments concerning Germany's heightened interest in African peacekeeping training have been echoed by its G8 Africa Personal Representative Uschi Eid. At a High-level Plenary Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly to Consider How to Support the NEPAD in September, 2002 as well as in other policy documents, Eid stated that Germany will provide financial and technical help for the planned establishment of an African peacekeeping centre.¹⁶⁶

Germany's centerpiece component of its compliance with the commitment in question has taken the form of its funding grant of €1.8 million to the Kofi Annan International Peace Training Centre in Ghana. Germany received wide accolade for its grant from the Ghanaian Minister of Defense Dr. Kwame Addo Kufuor, the majority of which will be devoted to the infrastructural development of the Centre.¹⁶⁷ Domestically, Germany is also contributing towards the training of civilian peace forces for conflict prevention and management. The Centre for International Peace Operations (ZIF) was publicly launched on 24 June 2002 in Berlin in conjunction with the Federal Foreign Office. ZIF's primary mandate is to provide training, deployment and support for civilian personnel serving in international peace missions under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). While initially restricted to members of the German Foreign Service, ZIF training programs now include international participants who are free to enroll in all courses. While the majority of the ZIF's pertains to missions in the Balkans, there is evidence that civilians from African countries are involved in the training programs.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁵ *G8 Summit 2002 in Kananaskis, Canada*, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) July 2002 www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/aussenpolitik/friedenspolitik/g8/2002.html

¹⁶⁶ *Afrika: G8 beschließt neue Partnerschaft mit Afrika*, Uschi Eid Personal Website (Berlin). Accessed November 14, 2002 www.uschi-eid.de

¹⁶⁷ "Kofi Annan Centre Makes Progress," *Accra Mail* (Accra, Ghana) 12 December 2002 allafrica.com/stories/200212120243.html

¹⁶⁸ *Centre for International Peace Operations (ZIF)*, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) January 2003 www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/aussenpolitik/friedenspolitik/ziv_km/zif_bp.html

5. Italy: -1

No evidence of Italy's compliance with its AAP commitment to support the training of African peacekeeping forces could be found at this time. Like other G8 member-states, Italy is involved in conflict prevention on the African continent and in UN Peacekeeping Operations – in Italy's case predominantly on the Horn of Africa the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE).¹⁶⁹

Nevertheless, these should not be construed as compliance with this issue area in question as no evidence can be found that Italy's efforts in these activities include the training of regional peacekeeping forces.

6. Japan: -1

Despite Japan's highly impressive compliance in issues of economic growth and human-centred development with regards to the Africa Action Plan, in efforts to promote the development of an African peacekeeping core are next to non-existent. On June 20, 2002 Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi released "Solidarity between Japan and Africa: Concrete Actions, a compliance package outlining how Japan intends to fulfill its commitments under the AAP."¹⁷⁰ While issues areas such as "Realizing Human-Centered Development," and "Integrating Africa into the World Economy" are accompanied by detailed strategies including exact funding figures and proposed legislation, the section pertaining to "Conflict Prevention and the Consolidation of Peace" is comparatively vague. Only a generic statement is provided that "It is necessary to assist African countries' efforts for the transition from conflict to reconstruction and to assist refugees, who are both the victims of conflicts and the possible player in the future development. It is also important to spread the culture of conflict prevention from regional communities and civil societies to regional organizations."¹⁷¹ No evidence can be attained to suggest that this statement has been translated into the provision of funding or resources for an African peacekeeping force.

Such a policy is in line with Japan's overall domestic and international security strategy as outlined in Japan's major position paper on the topic, the Diplomatic Bluebook 2002: Politics and Security. Under the issue area of "Comprehensive Approach to Conflicts" and "Conflict Prevention" the report makes wide reference to both UN Peacekeeping Operations (UNPKO) and conflict zones in Africa, but is notably silent on any issues of

¹⁶⁹ *Ethiopia and Eritrea: UNMEE: Facts and Figures*, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (New York) Accessed March 29, 2003 www.un.org/Depts/dpko/missions/unmee/facts.html

¹⁷⁰ *Announcement by Prime Minister Koizumi Concerning Measures for Africa*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 21 June 2002 www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/measure/announce0206.html

¹⁷¹ *Solidarity between Japan and Africa: Concrete Actions*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 21 June 2002 www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/action.html

peacekeeping training or the development of an African peacekeeping core.¹⁷² This lack of compliance is disappointing considering the renewed and central focus the Japanese government has awarded UNPKOs in its foreign policy.¹⁷³ This flows from the lifting of major restrictions on the activities of the Japanese Security and Defense Forces participating on UNPKOs in December, 2001 by the Japanese Diet that has allowed Japan to vastly increase its involvement in international peace missions.¹⁷⁴

7. Russia: 0

The Russian Federation has exhibited limited compliance with its commitment to the training of African peacekeeping forces, primarily in terms of official policy statements. In addition, Russia has implemented certain direct measures for peacekeeping training, however, such efforts are still in the planning phase and will likely not reach completion before the end of the Kananaskis compliance cycle in June 2003. The majority of Russia's compliance to date is primarily found in the statement by Gennady Gatilov, Russia's First Deputy Permanent Representative at the Session of the UN General Assembly Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, March 4, 2003. In his address, Galitov stated that with regards to "the increasing role of regional peacekeeping, [Russia] thinks it is justified to consider separately in the Special Committee [on Peacekeeping Operations – PKO] the questions of strengthening coordination and the complementarity of the UN and regional organizations in this field." In further statements during his speech, Galitov restated Russia's explicit desire for UN member-states and the UN Special Committee on PKO to actively consider and debate the use of regional peacekeeping forces and training centers. He also reinforced Russia's support of UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan's proposal to increase support and cooperation with regional peacekeeping centres to deal with Africa's armed conflicts (with some reservations). He also advised that the "In personnel work the Secretariat should use more actively the comparative advantages of national training centers for peacekeepers and civilian policemen for service in UNPKOs."¹⁷⁵ As well, after the meeting of G8 APR in Accra, Ghana on December 7-8, 2002 focusing on peace and security in Africa, Russia was one of the only G8 nations to issue a formal press release on the matter. The release by the Russian Foreign Ministry included the statement that "preparation of a joint plan

¹⁷² "Chapter II: Japan's Foreign Policy in Major Diplomatic Fields and the Response of the International Community: Section I: Politics and Security," *Diplomatic Bluebook*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 97-100. Accessed March 31, 2003. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/other/bluebook/2002/chap2-1.pdf

¹⁷³ *Statement by H.E. Mr. Yoshiyuki Motomura Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan at the Meeting of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations in New York*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 3 March 2003 www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un0303.html

¹⁷⁴ *Japan: Diet approves bill that boosts SDF role as peacekeepers*, Asian Human Rights News (Hong Kong) 12 December 2001 www.ahrchk.net/news/mainfile.php/ahrnews_200112/2241

¹⁷⁵ *Statement by Mr. Gennady Gatilov, First Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations, at the Session of the UN General Assembly Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations on March 4, 2003*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow) 6 March 2003 www.in.mid.ru/Bl.nsf/arh/6526A9FCB0019E3543256CE20029E862?OpenDocument

for the establishment of an African peacekeeping potential figured prominently” in the meeting discussions.¹⁷⁶

Russia also announced that it is hosting training courses for UN military observers and civilian police officers on Russian soil in the summer of 2003 that are open to new troop-contributing countries to UNPKOs – which is generally construed to include African countries such as Namibia, Uganda, and Ethiopia. Russia has requested that the most significant of these courses on a regional scale should be granted international status and financial support by the United Nations. Nevertheless, whether this request was granted is unclear as is the degree of African participation in the program and, thus, it cannot be counted towards Russian compliance efforts.¹⁷⁷

8. United States: +1

Flowing from the joint policy statement released by the United States, France and the United Kingdom in 1997 committing themselves to promoting Africa’s peacekeeping capacity,¹⁷⁸ the United States has already registered a notable high level of compliance with its AAP commitments. The United States established significant programs to aid in the training of African peacekeepers under the Clinton Administration, many of which have been restructured and expanded under the Bush Presidency.

Since 1997, the US Departments of State and Defense have jointly operated the African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI) whose express goal is to build a peace keeping force of 12 000 African soldiers in cooperation with the UN, AU 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.¹⁷⁹ Along with the French RECAMP initiative, ACRI is the most successful African peacekeeping training program launched by any G8 member-state. 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

¹⁷⁶ 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*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation: Information and Press Department (Moscow), December 14, 2002 www.in.mid.ru/Bl.nsf/arh/74B7F5DD7435E71F43256C90003606FC?OpenDocument

¹⁷⁷ *Statement by Mr. Gennady Gatilov, First Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations, at the Session of the UN General Assembly Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations on March 4, 2003*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow) 6 March 2003 www.in.mid.ru/Bl.nsf/arh/6526A9FCB0019E3543256CE20029E862?OpenDocument

¹⁷⁸ Eric G. Berman, *French, UK and US Policies to Supporting Peacekeeping in Africa: Current Status and Future Prospects* (Oslo: Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, February 2002), www.nupi.no/PubFelles/Notat/PDF2002/NUPIwp622.pdf

¹⁷⁹ *African Crisis Response Initiative: Fact Sheet May 2000*, International Information Programs in the US Department of State (Washington D.C.), May 2000 usinfo.state.gov/regional/af/acri/fact_0500.htm

requesting USD\$10-million for FY2003.¹⁸⁰ The Clinton-administration designed ACRI initiative was dissolved in late July, 2002 and replaced by the African Contingency Operation Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program 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 peace keeping 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.¹⁸¹ The US State Department is requesting a budget of USD\$15-million for the ACOTA program in FY2004.¹⁸²

The United States has also launched the Enhanced International Peacekeeping Capacities (EIPC) Initiative during the Clinton Administration and continues on during the Bush Presidency. EIPC provides funding, resources, and training for countries in conflict regions (including Africa) to develop and expand their regional peacekeeping capabilities. EIPC encourages the development of regional peacekeeping forces to police their own conflicts and establishment of regional peace training centers. Currently, the majority of EIPC training occurs at the Center for Civil-Military Relations in Monterey, California, however, funding does exist for the eventual transfer of the program to parallel institutions abroad. EIPC differs from ACRI/ACOTA in that it does not appear to involve direct military training by US Armed Forces. According to the State Department, since its inception Botswana, Ghana, South Africa, and Tunisia have all received EIPC funds and training. The EIPC initiative was awarded a USD\$4-million budget by the US Congress in FY2002, and the US State Department has requested \$4-million and \$2million operating budgets for FY2003 and FY2004, respectively.¹⁸³ 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.¹⁸⁴ While this is step towards even further compliance, this facet remains a work in progress as it is unclear as to whether these funds will be directed towards peace forces training.

¹⁸⁰ *FY2004 International Affairs (Function 150) Budget Request: Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)*, US Department of State (Washington D.C.), February 03, 2003 www.state.gov/m/rm/rls/iab/2004/

¹⁸¹ "US Readies to Launch Military Training Program for Sub-Saharan African Countries," *Voice of America News* (Washington D.C.), July 27, 2002 www.voanews.com/article.cfm?objectID=692BCA14-086D-415994345E92677E4B39&title=US%20Readies%20to%20Lauch%20Military%20Training%20Program%20for%20Sub%2DSaharan%20African%20Countries&catOID=45C9C789-88AD-11D4A57200A0CC5EE46C

¹⁸² *FY2004 International Affairs (Function 150) Budget Request: Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)*, US Department of State (Washington D.C.), February 03, 2003 www.state.gov/m/rm/rls/iab/2004/

¹⁸³ *Military Assistance: International Military Education and Training, Foreign Military Financing, Peacekeeping Operations*, US Department of State (Washington DC). Accessed 8 April 2003 www.state.gov/documents/organization/17783.pdf

¹⁸⁴ *FY 2003 Congressional Budget Justification*, United States Agency for International Development (Washington D.C.), 2002 www.usaid.gov/country/af/index.html

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