

MUSKOKA 2010



## **MUSKOKA ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT**

Assessing action and results against  
Development-related commitments

**Annex Five: G8 Member Reporting**  
Peace and Security



### Peacekeeper Training

Develop a transportation and logistics support arrangement which will help provide countries with transportation to deploy to peace support operations and logistics support to sustain units in the field (Sea Island, 2004: Expanding Global Capacity for Peace Support Operations, 9)

Élaborer une entente relative aux transports et à l'appui logistique, afin de fournir aux pays des moyens de transport pour le déploiement dans le cadre d'opérations de soutien de la paix, ainsi qu'un appui logistique pour le soutien des unités sur le terrain (Sea Island, 2004 : Accroître la capacité mondiale de mener des opérations de soutien de la paix, 9)

Collectively, G8 countries have trained approximately 130,000 peacekeepers, surpassing the original Sea Island commitment by a wide margin. G8 countries have provided equipment for military units and facilitated the deployment of over 70,000 personnel to 20 peace support operations around the world. G8 countries also provide substantial support to a vast network of international peacekeeping training centres – several of which are based in Africa, such as the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Ghana.

### Canada

Canada has provided Cdn \$354 million in support of AU peace operations in Sudan, consisting of aviation and fuel support, and the loan of armoured-personnel carriers including maintenance.

Le Canada a offert 354 millions de dollars canadiens à l'appui des opérations de paix de l'Union africaine au Soudan, aide qui a pris la forme d'un soutien en aviation et de carburant ainsi que d'un prêt de véhicules blindés de transport de personnel comprenant l'entretien.

### France

In 2009 France provided 200 training actions for approximately 7300 soldiers from more than 30 sub-Saharan African countries, including more than 4200 in the framework of their future participation in a PSO. Approximately €10 million is provided per year to build up ASF regional brigades in Senegal, Gabon, Djibouti, and La Réunion, for which France also provides equipment, operational drills and exercises. France also provides over €12 million per year for three PSO equipment storage centres in Dakar, Libreville and Djibouti.

France also supports the training element of the RECAMP (Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capacities) and more recently EURORECAMP cycles. Besides its commitment in supporting the international project team, France provides human resources and more than €500 000 for the success of this cycle.

### Germany

Germany has been providing training (ranging from engineering, logistics to human rights and women in conflict/gender based violence) and equipment for military units, preparing them to take part in peacekeeping / peacebuilding operations (approximately \$50 million from 2005-2009). Moreover, Germany has given several African countries the opportunity to send personnel to be trained at German military training centres and take part in courses like observer training, EOD, medical or mine clearing. So far, more than 820 persons have benefited from this training.

**Italy**

Italy supports regional peacekeeping training centers, especially in Africa, in developing the relevant doctrine, as well as courses curricula.

**Japan**

Japan and the United States conducted a Global Peace Operation Initiative (GPOI) Senior Mission Leaders (SML) Course in October 2009 which trained 25 military, police, and civilian officials from the countries in the Asia- Pacific region for the purpose of training potential senior leaders for United Nations peacekeeping operations.

In 2008, Japan began to provide assistance to peacekeeping training centres through UNDP. Japan has to date made financial contribution amounting to approximately USD 21 million through UNDP to following nine African training centres and one Asian training centre.

- Africa: CCCPA in Egypt, EMP in Mali, IPSTC in Kenya, KAIPTC in Ghana, RPA in Rwanda, ACSRS in Nigeria, CPADD in Benin, PMTC in South Africa and EIFORCES in Cameroon
- Asia: MPTC in Malaysia

In various training courses at four of those centres, more than 1,200 personnel have been trained as of the end of May 2010.

Japan also supports capacity enhancement and networking of NGOs engaged in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities in eight African countries in the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes region through UNESCO and Japan Center for Conflict Prevention (JCCP). Through this program, more than 1,300 NGOs members and other civilians participated in seminars and workshops.

**Russia**

In 2005-2009 the Russian Federation trained 226 UN peacekeepers and military observers, including representatives from African countries. In 2008-2009 1090 Russian military personnel were trained for participation in the UN PKO.

**United Kingdom**

The UK has bilaterally trained some 14,000 African troops for PSOs since the G8 commitment was made. Additionally, since 2005, the UK's Military Advisory Training Team (MATT) has trained around 10,800 students from around 30 countries to develop their capability to participate effectively in multinational PSOs. The UK's International Military Advisory Training Team (IMATT), the BMATT in West Africa, and the British Peace Support Team in South Africa, provide training to African peacekeepers at a cost of some US\$24 million (FY 08/09).

UK support for the Humanitarian Peace Support School in Nairobi provides tactical level PSO training including de-mining, disaster response and SALW. The UK also provides bilateral support to ECOWAS PSO capability/capacity building efforts. Many UK training programmes are designed to cascade further, e.g. train-the-trainer programmes including, for example, the Peacekeeping English Programme (PEP) in Ethiopia that will enable those trained to teach English to NATO standards to over 1,200 of its soldiers each year.

The UK is also working towards building peace operations capabilities in other regions through financial support for EU civilian and security sector reform operations, provision of national experts to EU police

missions (e.g. Afghanistan, Bosnia and Palestine) and EU Rule of Law Missions (Kosovo, Iraq). The UK is also helping to improve the EU's ability to deploy rapidly, including through the creation of a framework for deployable Security Sector Reform experts. Since 2005, a British military training team in the Czech Republic has trained around 10,800 students from around 30 countries. Numbers trained include individuals/units/sub-units, including pre-deployment assistance

### **United States**

Since 2005, the United States has provided over \$480 million to support the U.S Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI). GPOI implementers have directly trained 113,255 peacekeepers (this includes 2,677 peacekeepers trained by GPOI-funded third-party trainers) and enabled the indigenous training of 11,888 peacekeepers for a total of 125,143 peacekeepers trained from 107 countries—30 of which are in Africa; supported 28 national and regional peace support operations training centers and 2 regional peacekeeping mission headquarters; and facilitated the deployment of 100,577 personnel from 29 countries to 20 peace support operations around the world.

The United States has, through GPOI, helped to build the core military capabilities of the African Standby Force by providing technical advisors to the AU's Strategic Planning and Management Unit (SPMU) and ECOWAS headquarters, and by providing pre-positioned equipment for ECOWAS and the AU, and through its Africa Contingency Operations Training Assistance (ACOTA) program—a GPOI program. The United States is engaging the AU directly to assist in developing the civ-mil capacity of the Standby Force and is offering assistance to the AU in terms of planning tools/capabilities and training AU personnel in courses at the US Foreign Service Institute. In addition, in coordination with other partners the AU was invited to become a member of the International Stabilization and Peacebuilding Initiative (ISPI); the invitation was accepted, and the AU is now a formal member of ISPI.

### **European Union**

From 2008-2010 US\$417 million has been allocated in support of the AU PSOs, including substantial support for the AU mission in Somalia (AMISOM), and to support the capacities and operability of APSA.

In 2010 further financial support of €14.7 million has been provided for the MICOPAX Mission in the Central African Republic, led by ECCAS. With this purpose, a joint EU/AU mission took place in November 2009 in order to evaluate achievements and to plan for further support in 2010.

### Support to Peace Operations

Train, and where appropriate, equip a total of approximately 75,000 troops worldwide by 2010...this effort will have a sustain focus on Africa (Sea Island, 2004: Expanding Global Capacity for Peace Support Operations, 9)

Build support operations capabilities in other regions by 2010 (Sea Island, 2004: Expanding Global Capacity for Peace Support Operations, 9)

Entraîner et, s'il y a lieu, équiper quelque 75 000 soldats au total à l'échelle mondiale d'ici 2010 [...]. Cet effort sera axé en particulier sur l'Afrique. (Sea Island, 2004 : Accroître la capacité mondiale de mener des opérations de soutien de la paix, 9)

Accroître les capacités de mener des opérations de soutien de la paix dans d'autres régions d'ici 2010 (Sea Island, 2004 : Accroître la capacité mondiale de mener des opérations de soutien de la paix, 9)

Empirical examination suggests that UN peacekeeping expenditures significantly reduce the risk of renewed war. G8 countries continue to support peacekeeping missions throughout the world, both through their role as UN members and through the provision of significant multilateral and bilateral assistance. Much of this support is provided by strengthening African-led peacekeeping efforts. G8 countries have supported a number of AU PSOs, including the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), the AU Mission in Sudan (AMIS) and the MICROPAX Mission in the Central African Republic.

At the Sea Island Summit the G8 recognised a key capabilities gap in logistical support for peace support operations that often prevents timely intervention in crises, and committed to establish a transportation and logistics support arrangement. Since the commitment was made G8 countries have made substantial contributions to support transportation and logistics requirements of peacekeepers in peace missions, particularly in Sudan and Somalia. Bilateral contributions of air and ground assets by G8 countries, together with the facilitation of peacekeeping deployments, have underpinned the effective deployment of the AU missions in Sudan (AMIS) and Somalia (AMISOM). G8 partners continue to pursue enhanced coordination through donor contact groups at the UN and with the AU in Addis Ababa.

### Canada

While Canada has trained 4,300 African troops in classroom-based peace operations courses, programming is geared more towards building the capacity of African national and sub-regional institutions to conduct their own training on a sustainable basis. Through the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, and through direct bilateral projects, Canada has spent \$26 million on these activities through our defence, diplomatic and development programs. Canada was a founding contributor and continues to contribute to the E-Learning for African Peacekeepers by the Peace Operations Training Institute.

Canada has an active program to assist Latin American countries build their own peace operations capacity, including activities of both the regional training centre in Guatemala and the principal contributors to MINUSTAH (Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay), as well as to programs with Latin

American NGOs and the OAS for a total value of \$2 million. Canada initiated and continues to support the E-Learning for Latin American Peacekeepers which is delivered by the Peace Operations Training Institute. Canada contributes over \$1 million per year in extra-budgetary funding to UN's Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UN DPKO) to advance development projects related to peace operations.

Le Canada a formé 4 300 soldats africains dans le cadre de cours sur les opérations de paix. Cependant, au moyen de sa programmation, il souhaite surtout créer chez les institutions africaines nationales et infrarégionales la capacité d'offrir elles-mêmes de la formation à long terme. Par le truchement du Centre canadien international Lester B. Pearson pour la formation en maintien de la paix et dans le cadre de projets d'aide bilatérale directe, le Canada a déboursé 26 millions de dollars pour ces activités en faisant appel à ses programmes de défense, de diplomatie et de développement. Le Canada a été l'un des principaux donateurs fondateurs au Programme d'apprentissage en ligne à l'intention des soldats de la paix africains de l'Institut de formation aux opérations de paix, et continue d'y contribuer.

Le Canada a un programme dynamique visant à aider les pays d'Amérique latine à renforcer leur propre capacité en matière d'opérations de paix, entre autres grâce aux activités du centre de formation régional au Guatemala et des principaux contributeurs à la MINUSTAH (le Brésil, l'Argentine, le Chili, l'Uruguay) ainsi qu'à des programmes menés de concert avec des organisations non gouvernementales d'Amérique latine et l'Organisation des États américains dont la valeur totale est de deux millions de dollars. Le Canada a mis sur pied et continue d'appuyer le Programme d'apprentissage en ligne à l'intention des soldats de la paix latino-américains de l'Institut de formation aux opérations de paix. Le Canada verse annuellement plus d'un million de dollars en contributions financières extrabudgétaires au Département des Nations Unies en charge des opérations de maintien de la paix pour l'avancement des projets de développement ayant trait aux opérations de paix.

### France

In 2009, France contributed to support 10 PSOs in Africa. France has provided around €51 million to support the AU operation FOMAC/MICOPAX in the Central African Republic (CAR), and the UN operations ONUCI and MINURCAT in Cote d'Ivoire and Chad.

France also provides logistic transport to support African armed forces contributing to PSO in Africa. France has transported a Togolese contingent from Lome, Togo to Birao, CAR in 2009 for deployment to MINURCAT. 10 Strategic airlift rotations and 22 tactical airlift rotations were necessary to deploy 250 pax and 435 metric tons of materials in a remote location. Total cost was approximately € 4.3 million. A similar airlift operation has been done to deploy another Togolese contingent to Abeche, Chad. France provides on an annual basis 16 air rotations between Gabon and CAR to support FOMAC/MICOPAX operation in accordance with a technical arrangement under negotiations with ECCAS.

### Germany

Germany contributed 1.7 million USD to the UN Trust Fund in Support of the African Union Mission to Somalia to support logistics for the AMISOM police component.

### Italy

In 2007, Italy provided a US\$ 1,368,925 (€ 1 million) contribution to the African Union for the mission in Somalia (AMIS). In the same year Italy provided the African Union with a contribution for peace support operations in Somalia (AMISOM) amounting to US\$ 13,689,253 (€10 million). In the period 2008 - 2010 Italy provided the African Union with a contribution of US\$ 9,272,942 (€6,658,900) for financing AMISOM (including transportation and logistics support), through the Italian Africa Peace Facility Fund.

**Japan**

Japan has made financial contribution to the AU in support of AU Sudan Mission (AMIS) (\$2.07 million in 2006 and \$2 million in 2007). Japan has also made financial contribution to the UN Trust Fund in support of AMISOM (\$9 million) in 2009. Japan provided 27 four-wheel drive vehicles (\$0.9 million) to UNMIS in July 2005.

**Russia**

- Deployment of two aviation units to UNMIS and MINURCAT; provision of a broad range of aviation services for other peacekeeping operations under the auspices of the United Nations, accounting for 14% of the total of peacekeeping transportation needs.
- Provision in 2009 – with Germany - of two medication evacuation helicopters, at a total cost of \$7.42 million
- Delivery in 2009 of 50 KAMAZ trucks and 2 fire-engines to Afghanistan.

**United Kingdom**

- Contribution of \$12.44 million to the “Helicopter Fund”, a UK/France initiative to improve European helicopter capability.
- Provision of extra budgetary financial support to UN DFS through an annual DPKO/DFS package, designed to build DFS’ own capacity and capability.
- Ongoing support in EU and NATO frameworks to improve European capabilities and increase efficiencies (e.g. UK work with Germany on transparency between the EU and NATO defence planning processes)
- Provision of targeted strategic airlift for African Peacekeepers to join AU missions. This support was provided on a case by case basis.
- Additionally UK has provided logistics support to Estonian, Danish and Montenegrin deployments to Afghanistan.

**United States**

- Through funding set aside for the TUSA since 2005 as part of GPOI, the U.S. has provided approximately \$15.9 million to support transportation and logistics requirements of peacekeepers in peace missions in Sudan (AMIS and UNAMID), Lebanon (UNIFIL) and Somalia (AMISOM).
- Through other mechanisms, the United States has contributed, an additional \$62.3 million in deployment equipment to AMIS, AMISOM, the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan, the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT), the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS).
- \$19.3 million of the \$62.3 million noted above has been used to recapitalize and sustain operations at the ECOWAS equipment depot.

**Civilian and Police Building Capacity**

Development of regional centres of excellence for military and civilian aspects of conflict and peace support (Kananaskis, 2002: G8 Africa Action Plan, 1.2)

Continue to develop global capacity for police peacekeeping, including stability/formed police units (Toyako, 2008: Political Issues, 71b)

Strengthen the civilian, including police capabilities of the African Standby Force (Heilingendamm, 2007: Growth and Responsibility in Africa, 42)

Mettre en place des centres d'excellence régionaux pour les aspects militaires et civils de la prévention des conflits et du soutien de la paix (Kananaskis, 2002 : Plan d'action du G8 pour l'Afrique, 1.2)

Continuer de développer les capacités globales de maintien de paix de la police, y compris les contingents chargés d'assurer la stabilité (Toyako, 2008 : Les enjeux politiques, 71b)

Renforcer les capacités tant civiles que policières de la Force africaine prépositionnée (Heilingendamm, 2007 : Croissance et responsabilité en Afrique, 42)

**Canada**

Working both bilaterally with the countries concerned, and through programming by the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, Canada has focussed its support on the ECOWAS Centres, KAIPTC, EMP Bamako and the ACSRS, and has also provided support to Centres in Kenya and South Africa for a total value of \$11 million. Working primarily through centres of excellence and police programs delivered by the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, Canada has assisted 15 African countries, the AU and ECOWAS to strengthen civilian and police capabilities at a total cost of \$15 million.

Canada trained and fully equipped three formed police units (FPU) for service in UNAMID and through the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre has trained FPU personnel for UN operations. Canada has also contributed to the DPKO Police Division FPU evaluation and training program for a total value of \$34 million.

Collaborant directement avec le pays concerné et par l'intermédiaire de la programmation du Centre Pearson pour le maintien de la paix, le Canada a axé son soutien sur les centres de la Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO), sur le Centre international Kofi Annan de formation au maintien de la paix, sur l'École de maintien de la paix de Bamako et sur le Centre Africain pour la Recherche et les Études Stratégiques au Nigeria, et a également fourni à des centres du Kenya et de l'Afrique du Sud des fonds d'une valeur globale de 11 millions de dollars. Le Canada est venu en aide à quinze pays africains, à l'Union africaine et à la CEDEAO pour renforcer leurs capacités civiles et policières par l'intermédiaire des centres d'excellence et des programmes de formation policière du Centre Pearson pour le maintien de la paix. Cette aide totalise 15 millions de dollars.



Le Canada a formé et entièrement équipé trois contingents de police qui oeuvreront au sein de la Mission des Nations Unies et de l'Union africaine au Darfour (MINUAD) et, par l'intermédiaire du Centre Pearson pour le maintien de la paix, a formé du personnel des unités de police structurées pour des opérations des Nations Unies. Le Canada a également contribué au programme d'évaluation et de formation des contingents de police offert par la Division de la police du Département des Nations Unies en charge des opérations de maintien de la paix (DOMP) pour une valeur totale de 34 millions de dollars.

### France

For over 10 years France has provided technical and financial support to a network of 14 training centres in sub-Saharan Africa, located in 9 countries, which provide training in PKO planning and management; operational administration, logistics and maintenance; air surveillance ; criminal police ; public order and zone control; health support and humanitarian de-mining. Some of this training aimed at training FPU and building/reinforcing the police and civil capacity of the ASF. Key examples of French support include:

- The International School for Security Forces (EIFORCES) project, designed to train both FPUs as well as individual police personnel and gendarmerie. In the medium term, EIFORCES should be able to train 6 FPU per year and accommodate more than 160 personals/experts. In April, 18 Cameroonian instructors will be trained to be able to train, jointly with DPKO instructors, an FPU from Burkina Faso intended to join the UNAMID.
- Criminal investigation training center of Porto Novo (CPPJ): 86 places in 2009.
- Riot control training center of Awaé (CPTMO) : 40 places in 2009.
- Gendarmeries officers school of Ouakam (CAOG) meets the African gendarmeries training needs: 45 places in 2009.
- EMP (Bamako) has also ensured the training of 155 policemen and 50 civil trainees in 2009.
- Humanitarian mine action training centre of Ouidah (CPADD) instructs civilian trainers in humanitarian demining: 150 places for 2009.
- Training college for West African fire fighters (Burkina Faso).

### Germany

Germany has been providing financial, technical and conceptual support to various African peace support training centres. Much of the support has been designed to increase the civilian and police capabilities at regional training centres. Key examples of German support include:

- Financing of pre-deployment courses for police in over 15 African countries that are implemented in cooperation with regional peacekeeping training centres, GTZ and Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (2005-2009: about \$5 million)
- Provision of technical advice, military staff, training of trainers, and financial support (total amount \$5.8 million) to the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Accra.
- Support to pre-deployment courses for FPUs and individual police officers (2005-2009: \$6.5 million) through African centres of excellence. Germany also provides UN-certified Formed Police Units for deployment to UN Peacekeeping Mission with necessary non-lethal equipment.
- Infrastructure and training support to the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC/ Nairobi) (\$2 million) and the École de Maintien de la Paix in Bamako.
- infrastructure and programme support to the Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) in Harare)
- Support to the standardisation and coordination of African peacekeeping training via the African Peace Support Trainers' Association (APSTA).

Germany is also working more generally to build the civilian and police capacity of African peacekeeping institutions. Key support includes:

- Financial and management support to the ASF Police Component within the AU Peace Support Operations Division
- Technical and financial assistance to the civilian component at EASBRICOM;
- support to the development of the civilian component of the ECOWAS Standby Force
- Technical and financial support to the SADC Organ and the Directorate for Political Affairs, Defence and Security.
- Financial support (\$350 000) to the implementation of the civilian elements of AMANI Africa.
- Support to the training of about 400 civilian experts in CIMIC, DDR, election monitoring and peace building as well exercise/pre-deployment training.

## Italy

The Italian 'Centro di Eccellenza per le Stability Police Units' (CoESPU), in Vicenza, since its establishment in 2005, has trained over 2,418 police officers from 29 Countries, half of which from Africa. As of January 31, 2010, 2,060 FPU trainers from 17 countries have been trained at COESPU. By the end of the year, this number will reach 3,000. In addition, 123 officers from Cameroon, Indonesia, Mali, Nepal, Nigeria and Senegal have been trained as trainers for pre-deployment FPU courses, in view of deployment in Darfur. Italy provides the staff for COESPU, as well as its infrastructures and financial support. The United States contributes with the Deputy Director and co-finances the Centre.

Furthermore, Italy is finalizing a dedicated project, due to train and equip a Somali Police FPU.

As part of the EU Implementation Team on the Africa-EU Partnership on Peace and Security, Italy plays a leadership role in the development of civilian and police capabilities of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and the African Stand-by Force (ASF). Italy also works to build the civilian and police capacity of the ASF, including through financial support to the Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna di Pisa and the AU.

Key examples of Italian support include:

- Financial support (\$1,288,878) to a training project aimed at the law enforcement agencies of Senegal, Mali, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone to help these countries fight against illicit traffickings including through the development of investigation techniques, the strengthening of intelligence and regional cooperation.
- Provision of a training course for Somali border customs operators, designed to strengthen national institutions and improve border controls. In 2009, the funds mobilized for the project amounted to US\$ 29,244.
- Provision of training to enhance Afghan Border Police and Customs capabilities. Italy's contribution amounts to €13,425,656 Euro and it has trained more than 500 local border police
- Provision of expertise and advice to the European Union-African Union Joint Strategy – Partnership for Peace – Field Study on Regional Peacekeeping Training Centres - with the aim of enhancing the capacity of African Peacekeeping Training Centres
- Support to the development of the FPU training programme at the Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre of the South African Development Community in Harare

- Financial contributions to the Kofi Annan International Peace Keeping Training Center (KAIPKTC) in Accra (US\$ 410,678 in 2007 and US\$ 216,356 in 2008).
- Active participation in the multinational EURORECAMP project, including detachment of a senior police officer to HQ.
- Participation in Working Groups on the development of African Union FPU's

## Japan

In 2007 Japan launched a Program for Human Resource Development in Asia for Peacebuilding, which consists of course work and overseas attachment to develop Japanese and other Asian civilian experts who could contribute to peacebuilding in countries emerging from conflict. By March 2009 the program had developed 60 program associates, with many of the graduates now working in countries such as Sudan, Afghanistan and Timor-Leste (\$6.6 million from June 2007 to March 2010).

From 2008-2010 Japan dispatched 14 national experts (JSDF personnel and civilians) and provided approximately USD 22 million through UNDP to nine peacekeeping training centres in Africa and one Asian training centre for enhanced peacekeeping capacity.

- Africa: CCCPA in Egypt, EMP in Mali, IPSTC in Kenya, KAIPTC in Ghana, RPA in Rwanda, CPADD in Benin, ACSRS in Nigeria, PMTC in South Africa and EIFORCES in Cameroon
- Asia: MPTC in Malaysia

In training courses on CIMIC, DDR, small arms control and other important issues such as gender in peacekeeping operation, more than 1,200 personnel have been trained at four of those centres as of the end of May 2010.

Japan and the United States conducted a Senior Mission Leaders (SML) Course in October 2009 which trained 25 military, police, and civilian officials from the countries in the Asia- Pacific region for the purpose of training potential senior leaders for United Nations peacekeeping operations.

Key supports for police training and the ASF include:

- Organization of the 2nd AU Police commander course at CCCPA in Egypt (2009) and the AU/UN Police training course at IPSTC in Kenya (2009)
- Establishment of a civilian roster system for EASBRIG via support to the peacekeeping training centre at IPSTC in Kenya.
- Support for the EIFORCES in Cameroon through UNDP ( 0.7 million, 2010 )
- The training of 14,000 DRC national police officers through delivery of re-training programmes (by JICA in collaboration with MONUC) since 2005

## Russia

The Russian Federation provides a range of domestic training programmes, primarily designed to build the civilian and police capacity of African peacekeepers. For example, through the Peacekeeping training centre in Domodedovo, the Russian Federation has trained nearly 200 civilian police officers from 41 countries, primarily from Africa (170), since 2005. The major focus of training is civilian police training for African peacekeepers to be deployed in the African Standby Force, and in 2009 included a training course for 50 law enforcement and mobile teams officers deployed as part of formed police units. Russia has also provided training for 83 Afghan anti-drug police officers since 2006. Total cost of training programmes 2005-2009: approximately \$2,5 million . In addition, through the All-Russia Institute for

Advanced Training, training is provided for African policemen. From 2007-2009 training was provided for 736 African personnel.

Russia also provides financial and technical support to increase civilian and police capabilities through various African peace support training centres. It has also provided a number of national experts to other regional Centers of Excellence, such as the Italian Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) and the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Centre.

### United Kingdom

The UK has undertaken a range of activities designed to build regional peacekeeping civilian and police capacity. For example, in 2008-9 the UK deployed a mobile training team deployed to Bangladesh to provide a “train-the-trainers” programme for the police and to offer pre-deployment training for approximately 200 police officers deploying into UNAMID in Sudan. The UK has also delivered three 4-week courses, aimed at increasing the number of Chinese and African peacekeeping police in higher positions within UN Headquarters and Missions by around 45. The first two courses were recently delivered at the Langfang Centre, China (CCPTC) with the third due to commence at the Kofi Annan Centre, Ghana (KAIPCT). The UK has been supporting the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Centre and what is now the International Peace Support Training Centre in Nairobi for many years.

The UK has been supporting the development of the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Centre and what is now the International Peace Support Training Centre in Nairobi for many years, as regional centres of excellence for peace support. On top of institutional support, the UK has focuses primarily on military training.

### United States

Since 2005, the United States has provided financial support to regional peacekeeping training centers in Ghana, Kenya, and Mali. U.S. funding has supported minor refurbishments for the training centers, training equipment, and transportation costs for instructors. Cumulative U.S. financing for these training centers since 2005 amounts to \$1.2 million.

The United States is assisting in the creation of a regional center of excellence for civilian conflict prevention through its partnership with the German Center for International Peace Operations, based in Berlin, with the aim of building a portal to better share information on building and managing civilian capabilities.

Since 2005, the United States has provided \$29.5M to support the development of formed police units, including:

- \$15M to support the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (COESPU) as part of GPOI. The United States also provides the Deputy Director of COESPU (a U.S. Marine Colonel) and a COESPU Plans Officer.
- \$10M in funding since 2009 to equip and train three FPU for deployment to the UN-AU Mission in Darfur (UNAMID). Two of the FPUs, from Senegal and Burkina Faso, will deploy in the next few months and the third FPU will be Mali.
- \$4M for equipment and pre-deployment training for a Rwandan FPU to deploy to MINUSTAH.
- \$500,000 for four Mobile Training Teams to train 475 civilian police officers and formed police unit members in Nepal and Togo for deployment to UNAMID.

The United States has, via the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (S/CRS), established and is strengthening a Civilian Response Corps, which now has 1,012 Active and Standby members to support peacebuilding efforts globally.

### **European Union**

Under the European Commission's Peace-building Partnership (PBP), two grants have been awarded to the French Gendarmerie and the Italian Carabinieri for the training of EU police officers likely to participate in EU or UN civilian police mission operations. A total of 1200 policemen followed this training at the "Centre national d'entraînement des forces de gendarmerie (CNEFG)" in Saint-Astier (France) in 2008 and at the Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) in Vicenza (Italy) in 2009, for an overall amount of US\$ 1.8 million. A further 600 policemen are expected to be trained this year.

A joint study to prepare for a European support programme for African training capabilities, was launched in February 2009 with a view to reinforcing the military, police and civilian components of the African Standby Force. The study represents a first set of data collection helping to identify existing training initiatives for the different components of the ASF, highlighting African training priorities and establishing correlation between African needs and offers. The study involved REC/RM officials in charge of training centres as well as African and European sectoral experts.

In addition, steps have been taken to further pursue and to integrate additional visits of training centres, to identify further needs and to review the current status of APSTA as well as for the development of the concept of a Continental Peace and Security Academy.

The AMANI AFRICA/EURORECAMP cycle is aimed to assist the AU in supporting the ASF to be operational in 2010, namely by training and assisting the continental decision making structures and supporting the military, civilian and police components in the certification process. Validation of the ASF is envisaged for 2010.

### **African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)**

Support for the African Peace and Security Architecture ...We acknowledge the needs of the AU Directorate for Peace and Security for infrastructure, equipment and enhanced staff resources and will continue to provide financial and other support (Heilingendamm, 2007: Growth and Responsibility in Africa, 40)

Fournir de l'appui à l'Architecture africaine de paix et de sécurité (AAPS). Nous reconnaissons les besoins de la Direction de la paix et de la sécurité de l'UA en termes d'infrastructure, d'équipement et de personnel compétent, et nous allons maintenir notre soutien financier et autre à cet égard. (Heilingendamm, 2007 : La croissance et la responsabilité en Afrique, 40)

G8 countries are working to support the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), including through the provision of financial assistance, capacity building and national expertise. Several G8 members specifically provide technical support to the AU Commission and the Peace and Security Directorate as well as the Regional Economic Communities. Several G8 members also support the

establishment of early warning systems at AU and regional level. Several G8 members have provided long-term and short-term technical and financial assistance, including through the provision of national experts, to the AU Panel of the Wise, the African Standby Forces, and peacekeeping mission headquarters.

### Canada

Through the provision of both financial and technical assistance, including the staffing of positions through the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre Pan-African Police Program, Canada has contributed \$8 million to support the development of the AU Peace and Security Directorate.

Grâce à son aide financière et technique, entre autres par la dotation de postes par l'intermédiaire du Projet panafricain de formation du personnel policier du Centre Pearson pour le maintien de la paix, le Canada a déboursé la somme de huit millions de dollars à l'appui de la mise sur pied de la Direction de la sécurité et de la paix de l'Union africaine.

### France

France is fully committed to supporting the APSA. Examples of French support include the provision of national political and military advisors to the AU Peace and Security Commission, ECOWAS, ECCAS and EASBRICOM. The French advisors' network also helps to develop the links between AU and SRO, in view of improved continental integration. France is currently the leading contributor to the EU Peace Facility's fund for African PSOs.

### Germany

Upon request of the AU, Germany has committed to fund the construction of a new building for the AU Directorate for Peace and Security at the campus of the AU in Addis Ababa (about 25 million USD, period: 2008-2012). Germany has also supported the establishment of a new unit responsible for the ASF Police Component within the AU PSOD through financial and technical support.

Approximately \$7 million have been provided for the development and establishment of the Continental Early Warning System (CEWS), operationalisation of the Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Framework (PCRD) in 2010, establishment of the African Research and Training Programme (with IPSS), and support to the Panel of the Wise. The support includes long term and short term technical assistance, financial and organisational support, IT etc.

Since 2008, Germany has been supporting the AU Border Programme, which addresses border issues and conflicts, including the establishment of an AUBP unit within the Peace and Security Directorate (2008-2009: \$4.5 million)

### Italy

Italy has undertaken a range of activities to build and support the African Peace and Security Architecture:

- US\$441,589 (€322,581) contribution to UNDP in 2007 for organising a Peace Conference in Somalia.
- US\$ 2,367,358 (€1,700,000) contribution in 2009 to the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) for a project aimed at sustaining the Somali Transitional Federal Government with the scope of strengthening peace and security in Somalia.
- US\$479,124 (€350,000) contribution to the UN Trust Fund in 2007 for the AU-UN mediation Support Team for Darfur.

- \$410,678 (€300,000) contribution to UNDP in 2007 favour of the Independent National Electoral Commission for the Democratic Republic of Congo in the framework of the project 'PACE' .
- US\$684,463 (2007) [€684,463], \$721,188 (2008) [€500,000] and \$696,282 (2009) [€500,000] contributions to the Assessment and Evaluation Commission (AEC) in charge of monitoring and supporting the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan
- Capacity building project involving the Somali Transitional Federal Government, in 2008 [US\$3,692,485 (€2,560,000)]
- Project for the strengthening of the Somali public institutions, in 2008 [contribution provided: US\$ 2,360,110 (€1,636,264)]
- Project aiming at supporting Somali Security Forces [US\$2,785,127 (€2 million) in both 2009 and 2010].

### Japan

Japan provides financial support to AU Peace Fund (approximately \$3.2 million since 2005) to support:

- AU's activities on observation of cease fire, support for the Darfur Integrated Task Force (DITF), AU liaison office and peace negotiation;
- Organization of the 4th expert meeting of the AU Panel of the Wise and support to capacity enhancement of its secretariat
- AU offices in Nairobi, Mogadishu, Liberia and Central Africa

### United Kingdom

- In 2008/09 the UK provided a total of around \$28.9 million in support of AMISOM, including through contributions to international trust funds.
- The UK contributes 14.82% of the European Development Fund's (EDF) Africa Peace Facility budget for 2008-10 – \$64.1 million of the \$432 million total budget for 2008-10. Additionally, the UK has provided annual funding in the region of US\$1.8 million p.a. to help build the capacity of the AU Commission (AUC). Projects have included funding for key officials, the AU's political offices and the Secretariat to the African Peace Support Trainers Association.
- The UK has also provided consultants to offer the AUC's Peace and Security Directorate advice on operational structures and capacity building

### United States

- The United States has, through GPOI, provided a Peace and Security Advisor to the AU's Strategic Planning and Management Unit (SPMU) since 2005, at a cumulative cost of \$1.2 million.
- Through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United States provided a \$650K grant for the build-up of the AU's Conflict Early Warning System.
- Through the AU Regional Communications Support/African Endeavour program, the U.S. has provided \$4.9M for the build-up of the AU's communications systems, in order to improve coordination and communication with deployed peace support operations and regional organizations.
- The U.S. has also provided a cumulative total of \$780K to the SPMU for office supplies and equipment since 2005. Finally, the U.S. formally supported the presence of a logistics advisor at the AU, at a cumulative cost of \$810K over three years.



## European Union

- \$90.4 million has been earmarked to address all APSA capacity building needs.
- \$46.6 million has been earmarked for the operationalisation of APSA and capacity building measures within the AU Commission. By 2009 a total of \$7.4 million has been disbursed.
- \$35.8 million has been provided to the SPMU (Strategic Planning and Management Unit) at the continental and the regional level. EU member states have also provided national experts.
- The APF (African Peace Facility) supports three capacity building programmes (worth \$48 million) for the AU Peace and Security Department (PSD) and the Regional Economic Communities RECs). Funding covers staff and planning support, training and equipment. In addition, the APF supports the establishment of Early Warning Systems, Regional Mechanisms, and AU Liaison Offices, and strengthens financial and administrative management through technical support.
- An agreement between the EU and the AU regarding further implementation of the Africa-EU partnership on Peace and Security encompassing AU and RECs strategic objectives and needs with a view to the full operationalisation of APSA has been prepared. This covers all policy areas of APSA including post-conflict reconstruction and development, disarmament, counter-terrorism and organised crime, security sector reform and border programmes. Special emphasis will be given in this context to capacity building for continental early warning systems (CEWS). In the framework of the CEWS, an administrative agreement has been made with the EU Joint Research Centre (JRC) in Ispra in order to develop the AU situation room. Within this programme (worth \$719k), JRC has developed open source intelligence tools similar to those available in our own EC crisis room, as well as satellite imagery applications.

### Maritime Security Capacity in Africa

Support maritime security capacity in Africa (L'Aquila, 2009: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 129d)

Appuyer les capacités de sécurité maritime en Afrique (L'Aquila, 2009 : Un leadership responsable pour un avenir durable, 129d)

The G8 takes a regional approach to maritime security, with interventions largely focussed in the Gulf of Aden. Given its fragile security situation, Somalia receives a significant amount of G8 support. The G8's approach to maritime security is designed to strengthen and coordinate donor interventions, and G8 countries play active roles in the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS). G8 countries have provided financial support to the two multi-donor trust funds, created as a result of international discussion regarding the piracy off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden.

In addition to these piracy-focused efforts, several G8 countries are working to build African maritime security capacity more broadly, including through the provision of equipment, maintenance, expertise and long-lasting infrastructure.

## Canada

Canada fully supports the G8's commitments in the fight against piracy off the coast of Eastern Africa. Since 2008, Canada has deployed three frigates to participate in NATO counter-piracy operations and to



escort ships contracted by the World Food Programme. Recognizing the importance of regional capacity-building, Canada is also currently finalizing a \$700,000 contribution from the Global Peace and Security Fund to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) counter-piracy program. These funds will provide capacity building assistance to help alleviate the pressure on judicial and penal sectors in the region, predominantly in Kenya. Moreover, Canada is actively participating in discussions on counter-piracy in various fora, including NATO, the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and the International Contact Group on Somalia.

Le Canada appuie sans réserve l'engagement du G8 en ce qui concerne la lutte contre la piraterie au large de la côte de l'Afrique orientale. Depuis 2008, le Canada a dépêché trois frégates qui ont participé aux opérations de l'OTAN de lutte contre la piraterie et escorté des navires exploités par contrat par le Programme alimentaire mondial. Conscient de l'importance du renforcement des capacités sur le plan régional, le Canada met actuellement au point une contribution de l'ordre de 700 000 \$, par le truchement du Fonds pour la paix et la sécurité mondiales, destinée au programme de lutte contre la piraterie de l'Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime (ONUDC). Ces fonds serviront à renforcer les capacités afin d'alléger la pression sur les secteurs judiciaire et pénal de la région, plus particulièrement au Kenya. En outre, le Canada participe activement à des discussions sur la lutte contre la piraterie dans diverses tribunes, dont l'OTAN, le Groupe de contact sur la lutte contre la piraterie au large des côtes somaliennes et le Groupe de contact international pour la Somalie.

### France

France provides funding, equipment, maintenance and expertise support to develop the maritime capabilities of a number of African coastal countries (e.g. Yemen, Djibouti, Togo, Benin, Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon). Examples include the provision of expertise to assist with the development of a maritime training centre in Bata (Equatorial Guinea), in line with the ECCAS maritime security strategy for the Gulf of Guinea.

France also supports, including through the provision of national experts, the implementation of the IMO Code of conduct and the establishment of a documentation and training centre.

In 2009 France provided \$145,000 to the Horn of Africa multi-donors trust fund, designed to fight piracy off the coast of Somalia.

### Germany

Germany has provided \$1 million for the Horn of Africa multi-donors trust fund.

### Italy

Italy is currently engaged in several bilateral and multilateral initiatives that address maritime security in Africa. For example, in 2006 Italy began funding (first phase US\$ 25.5 million; a second phase – around US\$ 20.45 million - is currently being studied) a Vessel traffic management system (VTMS) in Yemen, which is designed to improve the coastal radar network along the western and southern coasts of the country and includes training activities. Italy has participated in NATO anti-piracy missions in the Gulf of Aden since the first NATO mission in 2008, including through the provision of naval vessels. In the Mediterranean, Italy provides naval assets to the NATO mission Active Endeavour.

### Japan

Japan contributed US\$13.6 Million in September 2009 to the IMO Djibouti Code Trust Fund (Multi-donor trust fund-Japan initiated) multi-donor IMO Djibouti Code Trust Fund, which will cover the cost of building three information sharing centres in Kenya, Tanzania and Yemen, and a regional training centre in Djibouti. Also, Japan contributed US\$500,000 in March 2010 to the Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, to help defray the expenses associated with prosecution of suspected pirates off the coast of Somalia. Furthermore, Japan invited coast guard officials from Yemen, Oman, Kenya, Tanzania, and Djibouti to training courses and experts' meeting in Japan.

Since 2007, Japan has provided US\$120 million through international organisations for improvement of the humanitarian and security situation in Somalia (including the assistance of US\$10 million to the UN Trust Fund in Support of the Somali Security Initiative and US\$25.2 million on infrastructure rehabilitation and humanitarian assistance).

### Russia

The Russian Federation is implementing measures to strengthen maritime security in Africa. In 2008-2009 the Russian Navy sent 6 missions to Aden Bay, provided escort to 319 ships from 27 countries and prevented 7 attempts of hijacking by pirates of trade vessels.

### United Kingdom

The UK has lead responsibility in the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) for regional capacity development. The CGPCS carried out a regional capability development needs assessment to East Africa and the Gulf of Aden in September 2009.

The UK has provided £960,000 towards UN Development Programme Rule of Law project in Somalia; £400,000 for the development of the Somaliland Coastguard, and providing a Coastguard vessel to the Seychelles.

The UK continues to work with the African Union in supporting their African Maritime Strategy, as well as supporting the Chief of European Navies (CHENS) regional development work in Africa.

### United States

The United States provided \$48.5 million to enhance maritime domain awareness through the provision of equipment, spare parts, and training. Additionally, training and familiarization were provided through the Africa Partnership Station (APS) and the African Maritime Law Enforcement Partnership (AMLEP). The U.S. continues to support the African Union's effort to develop an AU Maritime Security Strategy. Finally, the U.S. provides training to further professionalize African militaries, including on maritime security, through the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program. The United States has also developed a Maritime Security Sector Reform (MSSR) tool that can be widely used to support national maritime capacity building.

### European Union

The EC is contributing to improving maritime security through a number of programmes funded by the Instrument for Stability. For example, a programme dealing with certain Critical Maritime Routes, including the Horn of Africa and the Gulf of Aden region\*, will assist the establishment and enhancement of a regional training centre for maritime affairs in Djibouti. A regional information sharing centre in Sana'a (Yemen) has also been identified for funding in 2009. These measures are

foreseen in the Djibouti Code of Conduct and the EC is working closely with the IMO as regards its implementation. The first implementation phase of this programme has already started, worth US\$5.5 million.

\*As well as in the Straits of Malacca.

#### **Address the proliferation and the misuse of small arms and light weapons**

Assist in building the capacities of the AU and sub regional organizations to combat the unauthorized proliferation and the misuse of illicit small arms and light weapons (Heilingendamm, 2007: Growth and Responsibility in Africa, 44)

Aider à bâtir les capacités des organisations de l'Union africaine et des organisations sous-régionales en vue de combattre la prolifération non autorisée et le mauvais usage des armes légères et des armes de petit calibre illicites. (Heilingendamm, 2007 : *La croissance et la responsabilité en Afrique*, 44)

G8 countries have provided significant funds to bilateral and regional assistance programmes designed to enhance the capacities of the AU and sub regional organizations to combat the unauthorized proliferation and misuse of illicit small arms and light weapons (SALW). Several G8 members have also supported African countries through the provision of national expertise and support to SALW workshops and training seminars.

#### **Canada**

Canada has contributed \$150,000 towards the development of International Small Arms Controls Standards (ISACS) that will assist international and regional organizations, as well as national governments to implement commitments to combat the illicit trafficking and the misuse of small arms and light weapons.

Canada's Small Arms and Light Weapons-Subregional Program for West Africa is a \$2.28 million project and supports the following: safe collection, storage, and destruction of surrendered weapons; arms-for-development initiatives that support community development; and coordination and capacity building to help targeted communities and their government partners in Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Guinea to carry out these initiatives.

This project is part of the West Africa Peace and Security Initiative (PSI), which helps regional, national, and local organizations in West Africa to keep their communities safer by strengthening their ability to carry out peace support operations and deal with the proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

Le Canada a versé 150 000 \$ pour la formulation de normes internationales sur le contrôle des armes légères qui aideront les organisations internationales et régionales ainsi que les gouvernements de pays à remplir leurs engagements à l'égard de la lutte contre le trafic illicite et le mauvais usage des armes légères et de petit calibre.

Le Programme infrarégional des armes légères et de petit calibre en Afrique de l'Ouest est un projet d'une valeur de 2,28 millions de dollars à l'appui des mesures suivantes : la collecte, l'entreposage et la destruction sécuritaires des armes remises, des initiatives « armes pour le développement » qui favorisent le développement communautaire ainsi que la coordination et le renforcement des capacités

pour aider les collectivités ciblées et leurs partenaires gouvernementaux au Sénégal, en Gambie, en Guinée-Bissau et en Guinée à réaliser ces initiatives.

Ce projet s'inscrit dans le cadre de l'Initiative sur la paix et la sécurité en Afrique de l'Ouest (IPS) qui aide des organisations régionales, nationales et locales à protéger les collectivités en renforçant leur capacité de mener des opérations de soutien de la paix et de lutter contre la prolifération des armes légères et de petit calibre.

### France

France supports the ECOWAS Small Arms Control Programme through the provision of national experts.

### Germany

Germany has provided approximately \$2.1 million in support of the EAC's SALW strategy and institutions. Germany has supported a number of SALW initiatives, including a workshop at the Kofi Anan International Peacekeeping Centre, the ECOWAS regional strategy on security sector governance and a Stockpile Management and Security initiative to elaborate training programme for ECOWAS member states.

### Italy

Italy provided technical assistance African Centre for Strategic Studies in Windhoek through the provision of a qualified trainer for an international seminar aimed at building African capacity for effective action against SALW.

### Japan

Japan actively provided assistances for SALW programmes including illicit arm collection, small arms control and stockpile management, to ECOWAS countries and other African countries through the UNDP, the UN Trust Fund for Human Security, the UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities, etc.

The total contribution amounting to \$21.4 million since 2005 to 2009 includes assistance measures such as;

- SALW collection program in Liberia (USD 1.4million in 2008),
- Small arms control program in ECOWAS region (ECOSAP project, USD 3 million in 2008)
- Practical disarmament in the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes region (Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) project, USD 2 million in 2009).

(The figure excludes the contribution to the projects which are not per se SALW assistance but contribute to the prevention of the illicit trade in SALW in a broad sense).

### United Kingdom

- The UK has provided funding for UNODA (UN Office for Disarmament Affairs) to carry out a workshop on transparency for ECOWAS representatives in Dakar, June 2009. This which aimed at promoting the participation of West African states in the UN mechanisms for transparency and openness in armaments and military expenditure.
- \$1.72 million has also been made available to RECSA (Regional Centre on Small Arms) based in Nairobi from 2005-9 to carry out SALW work in Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa. This included funding for their Technical Advisory Committee to draw up guidelines for the marking of SALW.

- The UK Military has also undertaken a staff assessment visit to Addis Ababa prior to establishing a MSAG (Multinational Small Arms and Ammunition Group) team to teach PSSM (Physical Security and Stockpile Management) to the Ethiopian Army and Federal Police. JACIG (Joint Arms Control Implementation Group) staff visited to Uganda to assess and advice on PSSM.

### United States

- From 2005 to 2009, the United States provided \$14,237,141 to bilateral and regional assistance programs to enhance the capability of African states to combat illicit trafficking of small arms/light weapons (SALW). The majority of funding went towards destruction of surplus, obsolete, or loosely-secured SA/LW and conventional munitions in 7 countries and stockpile security upgrades in 2 countries. \$1,143,841 of the total went to supporting the Nairobi-based Regional Centre on Small Arms for the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa (RECSA), which conducted workshops on man-portable air defense systems and SA/LW brokering as well as procuring SALW marking equipment to 15 countries.
- The United States also conducted 34 assessments and/or seminars in 15 countries on enhancing physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) practices. The seminars were taught by U.S. subject matter experts and imparted knowledge on internationally-recognized PSSM best practices.

### European Union

The EU works to address issues of SALW within the framework of the Africa-EU Partnership on Peace and Security. The first pan-African action against the illicit trafficking of SALW has been prepared with a view to achieving capacity building of both national law enforcement agencies and of the African Regional Police Chiefs Organizations (RPCOs) in order to work together to fight cross-border illicit trafficking in firearms and explosive materials, raise awareness and capacity of national authorities, civil society organizations and parliamentarians to support the work of National Commissions and the adoption of National Action Plans (NAPs), where they are not in place. Disbursement in this area amounts to an average of US\$ 48 to 55 M (€ 35 to 40 million) per year.

#### Grant financing for reconstruction needs

Allocate grant financing for reconstruction needs, including the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) into civilian society of former combatants (Gleneagles, 2005: Africa, 116)

Allouer des subventions pour les besoins en reconstruction, dont le désarmement, la démobilisation et la réintégration (DDR) des anciens combattants dans la société civile (Gleneagles, 2005 : *Afrique*, 116)

A range of G8 support has been given to support the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants in Africa. Several G8 countries have made significant financial contributions to the World Bank's Multi-country Demobilization and Reintegration Program (MDRP), which operated from 2002 to 2009 to support the reintegration of ex-combatants in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa. G8 countries have also undertaken a variety of bilateral training activities, such as vocational or agricultural training designed to reintegrate ex-servicemen into society.

A major area of reconstruction engagement by the G8 has been in supporting post-conflict security sector reform (SSR), a vital process for supporting countries as they seek to improve conflict and crime

management capacity, extend state services, including provision of justice, and end the need for international peacekeepers.

### Canada

Canada has contributed to the Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program (MDRP), a collaboration among multiple organizations that supports the demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in the Great Lakes Region. The largest program of its kind in the world, MDRP aimed to help an estimated 415,000 ex-combatants in seven countries return to civilian life. At the end of the project, an estimated 379,875 ex-combatants have been demobilized and 318,991 have returned to civilian life.

MDRP was financed by the World Bank and 13 donors, including Canada. Through this project and others, Canada has contributed a total of \$24.5 million to demobilization and reintegration.

Le Canada a contribué au Programme multi-pays de démobilisation et de réintégration (PMDR) en collaboration avec de nombreuses organisations qui appuient la démobilisation et la réinsertion sociale des anciens combattants dans la région des Grands Lacs. Ce programme, qui est le plus ambitieux au monde dans ce domaine, visait à aider environ 415 000 ex-combattants dans sept pays à réintégrer la vie civile. À la fin du projet, on a estimé que 379 875 combattants avaient été démobilisés et que 318 991 avaient fait l'objet d'une réinsertion sociale.

Ce projet a été financé par la Banque mondiale et treize bailleurs de fonds, dont le Canada. Dans le cadre de ce projet, et d'autres projets semblables, le Canada a fourni au total 24,5 millions de dollars pour la démobilisation et la réinsertion sociale.

### France

France has provided €2 million to the World Bank Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program (MDRP). France also supports various training activities, such as vocational or agricultural military training centers that contribute, in different ways, to the retraining of ex-servicemen in a number of African countries. The dedicated budget is more than €0.5 million per year.

### Germany

Germany has provided about \$9 million to the MDRP. Germany has also been supporting DDR programmes in Angola (\$13.9 million), Burundi (\$4.7 million), DRC (\$9.5 million), Southern Sudan and Rwanda (together \$6 million).

### Italy

In 2008, Italy provided a \$ 144,238 (€100,000) contribution to Mozambique for demining activities in the province of Sofala. In 2009, Italy provided its contribution of \$507,025 (€400,000) for a project of demining in the Angolan Province of Kuando Kubango.

### Japan

Japan has been supporting the DDR projects in various countries in Asia, Middle East and Africa both on bilateral basis and multilaterally through the International Organization for Migration (IOM), NGOs, UNDP, UNICEF and Trust fund for Human Security.

Total contribution amounting to \$121.8 million since 2005 includes assistances for DDR projects in Indonesia, Afghanistan, Columbia, Nepal, DRC, Rwanda, Uganda, Eritrea, Sudan, Burundi, Liberia and Somalia.

On bilateral basis, Japan also supported for example, vocational training in the multi-service training centre (MTC) to accelerate the reintegration process of ex-combatants in Juba, Southern Sudan.  
Russia

Since 2008 the Russian Federation provides annually \$2 million to the UN Peacebuilding Fund. In 2009 Russia provided over \$7 million as material-technical and financial aid for the International Civil Defence Organization for humanitarian mine clearing of territories. The Russian aid helped to support constant work of five national de-mining brigades. According to Russian-Lebanese agreement in 2006 Russia has built and passed to Lebanese side 9 bridges. 98 Lebanese personnel were trained in the field of construction and engineering.

### United Kingdom

Examples of UK support for reconstruction and DDR in Africa include:

- In Sudan, the UK has disbursed so far \$46 million for the UN managed South Sudan Recovery Fund which supports a wide range of recovery initiatives.
- In DRC, the UK had contributed by 2009 \$43 million to the World Bank Trust Fund which is opening over 800 km of rural roads.
- The UK has provided between 2002 & 2009 \$ 35 million to the World Bank led Multi-donors Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme (MDRP) and related programmes implemented in seven countries of the Great Lakes region.
- Funding has also been provided to UN demobilisation and reintegration programme in Sudan and Land Mine Action DDR programme in Liberia.
- The UK has also granted between 2006 and 2009 US\$ 44 million to the Peace Building Fund and US\$ 30.8 million to the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery.

### United States

- In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the United States provided \$500 000 to support 25% of the multi-donor funded UNDP-implemented "Ituri DDR-Reintegration" program. Three components were funded by USAID to help with reintegration of former combatants: high-intensity manual-labor public works; community awareness raising in preparation for ex-combatant resettlement; and sustainable reintegration through civic and vocational training and reintegration kits. A total of 3572 were trained under the reintegration public works component, and more than 2,000 ex-combatants and community members received sustainable reintegration civic and vocational training, and reintegration kits. The program closed in FY2009.
- USAID provided \$600,000 for a grant to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to support Community-Oriented Reintegration of Ex-Combatants in Colombia.

### European Union

Through the Instrument for Stability, the EU has contributed \$5.6 million (€4 million) to the MDRP, representing approximately 20% of the total programme budget . DDR in Burundi is part of a broader post-conflict recovery programme supported coherently by the international community, which the EU Fully supports through significant aid contributions and diplomatic representation.



**Combating 'conflict resources'**

Acting effectively in the UN and in other fora to combat the role played by 'conflict resources' such as oil, diamonds and timber, and other scarce natural resources, in starting and fuelling conflicts (Gleneagles 10(e))

En agissant efficacement à l'ONU et dans d'autres tribunes pour que des ressources naturelles limitées, comme le pétrole, les diamants, le bois d'œuvre et d'autres ressources naturelles rares cessent de contribuer à faire naître des conflits ou à les alimenter. (Gleneagles 10(e))

G8 countries continue to support the efforts to break the link between natural resources and conflict. All G8 countries participate actively in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for rough diamonds. While the Kimberley Process has helped deprive criminals and non-state armed groups from easy access to capital by routing rough diamonds through official channels, cases of illicitly-traded (but not necessarily conflict-related) diamonds that circumvent the Process continue to be identified.

**Canada**

Canada continues to support efforts to break the link between natural resources and conflict via the United Nations. Canada assisted the UN in the creation of an information database that will contribute to the implementation of UN sanctions, including bans on minerals from conflict zones. Canada is also promoting a greater focus on the detection and interdiction of illicit financial flows derived from illegal natural resource exploitation that fuels armed conflict.

Canada has been contributing to the efforts of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) to develop a regional certification scheme. Canada provided financial support to Partnership Africa Canada, one of the founding NGOs of the Kimberley Process, to share experiences in terms of developing diamond certification with the ICGLR. The regional scheme is meant to certify the origin of specific minerals, particularly coltan, cassiterite, wolframite and gold, as well as the production methods, based on ethical standards. The scheme is largely intended to tackle the rampant use of natural resources for conflict in the region.

Canada has played an active leadership role in the Kimberley Process since its inception. Canada served as the chair of the Kimberley Process in 2004, and acted as the chair of the Working Group on Statistics from 2003-2008. In 2006, Canada chaired an ad hoc working group that conducted a thorough review of the Kimberley Process and outlined a number of concrete measures on how it could be improved. Since 2007, Canada has led review visits to Ghana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of Congo and Australia, and has participated in review visits to Côte d'Ivoire, Israel, and Angola, as well as in an expert mission to Venezuela. Canada participated in the review mission to Zimbabwe in July 2009. Moreover, Canada has supported the work of the Diamond Development Initiative to examine opportunities and challenges in integrating best practices in the artisanal diamond mining sector.

Le Canada continue à soutenir les efforts déployés pour rompre le lien entre les ressources naturelles et les conflits par l'entremise des Nations Unies. Il a aidé les Nations Unies à créer une base de données de renseignements qui contribuera à mettre en œuvre les sanctions de l'ONU, dont les interdictions appliquées aux minéraux provenant de zones de conflit. Le Canada préconise également de mettre



l'accent sur la détection et l'interdiction de flux financiers illicites découlant de l'exploitation illégale des ressources naturelles qui alimente les conflits armés.

Le Canada contribue aux efforts que fait la Conférence internationale sur la région des Grands Lacs (CIRGL) pour élaborer un régime de certification régional. Il a offert un appui financier au Partenariat Afrique Canada, qui est l'une des ONG fondatrices du Processus de Kimberley, afin qu'il transmette son expérience en matière d'élaboration de méthodes de certification des diamants. Le régime régional vise à certifier l'origine de certains minéraux, en particulier le coltan, la cassitérite, la wolframite et l'or, ainsi que les méthodes de production fondées sur des normes éthiques. Ce régime vise principalement à enrayer l'utilisation galopante des ressources naturelles pour appuyer des conflits dans la région.

Le Canada a joué un rôle de leadership actif dans le cadre du Processus de Kimberley depuis sa création. Il a notamment présidé le Processus en 2004 et présidé le Groupe de travail sur les statistiques de 2003 à 2008. En 2006, le Canada a présidé un groupe de travail ad hoc qui a entrepris un examen complet du Processus de Kimberley et présenté un certain nombre de mesures concrètes sur la façon dont il pourrait être amélioré. Depuis 2007, le Canada a dirigé des visites d'examen au Ghana, en République démocratique du Congo, au Congo et en Australie et participé à des missions d'examen en Côte d'Ivoire, en Israël et en Angola, ainsi qu'à une mission d'experts au Venezuela. Il a participé à une mission d'examen au Zimbabwe en juillet 2009. En outre, il a appuyé les travaux de l'Initiative de développement de diamants pour examiner les possibilités et les défis associés à l'intégration de pratiques exemplaires au secteur artisanal de l'extraction de diamants.

### France

France, as a member state of the European Union, supports the Kimberley Process and encourages partner countries producing diamonds (e.g. in 2007, co-financing amounting to \$273,785 for the necessary studies to Cameroon's adhesion) to take part in this financial transparency initiative focusing on a mineral resource whose illegal trading is likely to initiate and/or feed armed conflicts.

France has also provided a political support to the annual adoption of a UNGA resolution on the role of diamonds in conflict financing, supporting the Kimberley Process; and various UNSC sanctions regimes.

### Germany

In order to counteract the fact that in some cases, extraction and processing of resources are associated with armed conflicts in developing countries, Germany promotes the establishment of certification systems which are considered to be a suitable instrument in appropriate cases for increasing transparency and good governance in the raw materials sector. Besides the Kimberley Process, Germany strongly supports other relevant initiatives such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI; details available in the "Governance" Annex).

Germany also conducts a pilot study concerning the feasibility of a designed certification system for selected raw materials with focus on the artisanal and small scale mining sector.

### Italy

In line with its EU partners, Italy supports the Kimberly Process (KP). Italy strongly supports KP resolutions referring to the continuing challenges faced in the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme by Zimbabwe and Venezuela.

### Japan

On the issue of conflict diamonds, Japan is a Participant to the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) and is faithfully implementing the Scheme. Japan participates in the annual KPCS Plenary Meeting and the UN General Assembly discussion on the resolution on conflict diamonds with a view to promoting implementation of the Scheme by all Participants concerned.

### Russia

Russia supports the Kimberly Process providing adequate political frame for commitments adopted by KP member-states. It stands on the position that legal base of KP has to be reviewed.

### United Kingdom

The UK continues to support efforts to break the link between the misgovernance of natural resource revenues and conflict. The UK worked closely with UN Security Council partners to mandate MONUC to curtail support to illegal armed groups from the illicit trade in natural resources. The UK has played an active leadership role in the Kimberley Process since its inception, and is fully committed to supporting the work of the Kimberley Process including through the work of the UK Government Diamond Office. The UK actively supports the Action Plan for Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT). The UK also works on initiatives to help promote private sector compliance with human rights in relation to natural resources, and the development of business best practice frameworks, including:

- Working with UN SRSG on Business & Human Rights to develop guidelines for companies operating in conflict zones;
- Promotion of the Voluntary Principles on Security & Human Rights;
- Full support for the Kimberley Process including UK Government Diamond Office.
- Active promotion of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational investment and of the OECD Risk Analysis Tool for companies operating in weak governance zones, including through on-line FCO Human Rights Toolkit and UK support for the development of an OECD guide to due diligence in the extractive industry.

### United States

The United States is engaging with governments and the private sector to promote ways to ensure that conflict minerals do not enter legitimate supply chains. The U.S. supports and actively participates in the Kimberley Process. In regards to the DRC, the U.S. supported incorporation of the mining issue into the mandates of both the UN Mission to the DRC (MONUC) and the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee's Group of Experts. The U.S. also participates in the Great Lakes Contact Group's task force on the illegal trade and exploitation of natural resources. The Task Force works to sever links between illegal exploitation of natural resources and those responsible for the continued conflict in the eastern DRC. The U.S. supports the UNSC DRC Sanctions Committee's Group of Experts' and OECD's efforts to develop due diligence guidelines, and is actively engaging industry to ensure that supply chains are free of conflict minerals. As 2010 Chair of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, the U.S. plans to dedicate a session to discuss protecting the supply chains for minerals from the DRC.

### European Union

The European Commission is committed to supporting the Kimberley process (KPCS), is an active Participant in the KPCS and chaired it in 2007. The Commission chairs the KP Monitoring Working Group that supervises KPCS implementation globally. The COM has also funded projects, e.g. through statistical analysis, satellite monitoring and technical expertise, in order to enhance the capacity of the KP to respond to crises, for ex. In Côte d'Ivoire or Zimbabwe. Within the EU, the KPCS is implemented by a

Council Regulation, adopted in December 2002. The Regulation lays down the procedures and criteria to be followed in the import and export of rough diamonds into and from the EU, and creates a uniform EU Kimberley Process certificate which is used for all shipments.

Responding to public concerns over illegal logging and deforestation, in 2003, the EU endorsed the Action Plan for Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT). The target regions cover 60% of the world's forest, including Central Africa, Russia, Tropical South America and Southeast Asia. As part of this plan the EU introduced a regulation providing a framework for the import of timber to the EU from countries in bilateral FLEGT agreements (VPA) with the EU. Negotiations concluded with Ghana, Congo and Cameroon, with Ghana being the first to be ratified in November 2009. Negotiations are ongoing with countries in south-east Asia, Africa and Latin America (including Liberia and DRC where timber has contributed to past conflicts). First shipments of timber with FLEGT licenses attesting to their legality expected in 2011.