
Commitment

“Continuing, in cooperation with the EU, UN and other partners, to assist the AU and African sub-regional organizations in further developing the African Standby Force including transportation and logistics support arrangements”

Update on Africa

Background

Reaffirmed in St. Petersburg, the G8’s long-term goal for African security is the establishment of a 75,000 member African Standby Force by 2010. The G8’s commitment to security in Africa was founded in the African Action Plan created at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit. The plan was built on at the 2003 Evian Summit with the Joint Africa-G8 Action Plan to Enhance African Capabilities to Undertake Peace Support Operations. The primary focus of the G8’s commitment is to work with its African counterparts in developing local and regional capacities to undertake peace support operations in accordance with the UN Charter. In recognition of the financial and logistical difficulties faced by many African states when deploying troops/equipment the G8 has focused on transportation and logistical support as the primary means of assistance to its African counterparts.

Team Leader: Jonathan Scotland / Matto Mildenberger

Assessment

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<th>Country</th>
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<td><strong>Overall</strong></td>
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Canada: +1

Canada’s commitment to African Security continued to be exceptionally strong in 2007, contributing to the capacity of the African Standby Force through a number of peacekeeping, logistics and transportation initiatives.

Canada, alongside other G8 countries, participated in the development of a set of military policy approaches for the Africa Standby Force, discussed from 24 September -6 October 2006 at an African Union Peace and Security Council Meeting in Praetoria, South Africa. Along with the results of earlier

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technical workshops, these policy approaches will help form the basis for the further development of the ASF.769  

Through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Canada has contributed to the logistical capacity of African security initiatives in a number of ways. On August 18, Canada announced almost $CAD 500 000 so support the development of a 4000 person Southern African civilian police force for peacekeeping operations in Africa.770 On 23 November 2006 the Ghanaian government, in collaboration with CIDA, opened a peacekeeping documentation center at the Police Headquarters in Accra.771 A second center was opened in Abuja, Nigeria on 30 November 2006.772 The centers are part of the CAD$3.12 million CIDA-funded West Africa Police Project, initiated in 2005 to strengthen the capacity of West African police in peacekeeping operations.773 In addition, CIDA worked in unison with the Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS) in hosting a roundtable seminar focused on integrating police women into peace operations in Abuja from 28-29 November 2006.774

In September 2006, Major Luc-André Racine became the first full-time Canadian teacher at an African peacekeeping school, the EMP, in Bamako, Mali.775 As part of a continuing effort to create a viable Standby Force, Canada offered logistical and financial support to the fifth cycle of the Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capabilities (Recamp V), participating in a military and peacekeeping exercises led by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the AU, and France beginning on 13 November 2006 in Doula, Cameroon.776

Through the Canada Fund for Africa, the Canadian government continues to strengthen “the capacity of West African countries to train and deploy civilian police operations.”777 At the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Ghana, recent efforts funded through this program have included a course on ‘Civilian Police in Peace Operations’ from 13-24 November 2006778, and ‘Disarmament, Demobilisation Reintegration, Rehabilitation Operations’ workshop from 25 September to 5 October 2006.779 On 29 November 2006, the Canadian Governor-General, Michaëlle Jean, made a state visit to the Annan Centre to express support for the initiative.780 On 27 November 2006, CIDA sponsored a conference in Abuja in partnership with ECOWAS and the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre to expand opportunities for female involvement in African peacekeeping operations.781

The Canadian government remains committed to the provision of training for African Peacekeeping forces. On March 17 2007 Canada attended a meeting of ECOWAS and its partners in Abuja, Nigeria to discuss funding for training programs for the ECOWAS Western Africa Standby Force in 2008.782 On 26 March 2007 the Ecole de Maintien de la Paix in Bamako, Mali was inaugurated, thanks to Canadian contributions and with the promise of a further Canadian Forces officer to bolster the school’s...
management team.\textsuperscript{783} The Canadian armed forces also conducted two Military Training Assistance Program (MTAP) Tactical Operations Staff Courses at the At the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Ghana from 19 February-2 March 2007\textsuperscript{784}, and from 12-23 March 2007. The courses provided 30 Junior Officers from 15 African countries the skills and knowledge of Command Post Operations to enable them function in multi-national peace support operational environments.\textsuperscript{785} Canada remained committed to the preservation of the African Union mission in Sudan. As an observer to the joint commission to oversee the implementation of last year’s Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA), Canada signed a communiqué on 9 February 2007 condemning attacks on humanitarian workers and African Union Personnel.\textsuperscript{786} Canada addressed the transport situation in Sudan on March 30 2007 by allocating $CAD 3.6 million for landmine clearance to make Sudan’s roads passable, including for the transport of humanitarian assistance.\textsuperscript{787} On 1 March 2007, Peter McKay announced a further $CAD 48 million to support African Union peacekeeping efforts in Sudan.

**Analyst:** Mark Donald

**France: +1**

France has complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to bolster African security, predominantly through its leadership in the fifth cycle of the Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capabilities (RECAMP V) project that is improving the logistics and training capacity of peacekeeping forces associated with the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).

France provided financial and logistic leadership, alongside the AU, EU and ECCAS, in RECAMP V. Activities conducted during the compliance period include: operations training in Gabon for 30 officers held 11-22 September 2006\textsuperscript{788}, a large training conference in Cameroon held 17-29 September 2006\textsuperscript{789}, tactical training held in Mali 25-29 September 2006\textsuperscript{790}, and intensive training in maintenance of order in Cameroon for 20 officers 8 November -9 December 2006\textsuperscript{791}.

Likewise, France alongside the AU, EU and ECCAS, helped organize and participated in military and peacekeeping exercises conducted from 13 November 2006 in Doula, Cameroon.\textsuperscript{792} These efforts were a major part of the larger effort by ECCAS to ready a Central African Standby Brigade that will constitute a significant part of the Africa Standby Force.\textsuperscript{793}

Further, on 22 November 2006, the French government helped ECCAS countries, along with the African Union and partner organizations, in assessing their progress in developing peacekeeping forces within Central Africa.\textsuperscript{794} At that time, the French High Representative in charge of Security and Prevention of Conflicts, Pierre-André Wiltzer, emphasized the success of RECAMP and stressed

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\textsuperscript{792} Further, on 22 November 2006, the French government helped ECCAS countries, along with the African Union and partner organizations, in assessing their progress in developing peacekeeping forces within Central Africa. At that time, the French High Representative in charge of Security and Prevention of Conflicts, Pierre-André Wiltzer, emphasized the success of RECAMP and stressed
France's role in supporting the development of African peacekeeping capability.795 France also helps finance the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Bamako, Mali, alongside a wide range of international partners.796 France has been an active supporter of the African Union AMIS peacekeeping mission in Sudan. On 20 November 2006, Foreign Affairs Minister Philippe Douste-Blazy called for the a strengthening of AMIS’s logistical capacity through the UN.797 As part of the joint commission to oversee the implementation of last year’s Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA), Canada signed a communiqué on 9 February 2007 condemning attacks on humanitarian workers and African Union Personnel.798

**Analyst: Sumera Nabi**

**Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to bolster African security. As part of a continuing effort to create a viable African Standby Force, Germany offered logistical and financial support to the fifth cycle of the Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capabilities (RECAM P V), participating in a military and peacekeeping exercises led by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the AU, and France starting on 13 November 2006 in Doula, Cameroon.799 Germany supports the establishment of an African Standby Force mainly through the development agency “Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit” (GTZ) and the “Center for International Peace Operations” (ZIF). GTZ provides financial and technical support for the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) in Eastern Africa.800 ZIF sponsored workshops for the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Center. There was an Elections Observer Course from 11 October 2006 to 20 October 2006.801 And in March 2007 (14 - 16 March) a joint ZIF (Zentrum für Internationale Friedensinsätze)/ KAIPTC / DPKO Best Practices Unit Seminar on analysing and developing the UN Capstone Doctrine on Peacekeeping took place in Accra.802 Germany also helps finance the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Bamako, Mali, alongside a wide range of international partners.803 On 18 May 2007, Ghanese Defence Minister, Kwame Addo-Kufuor, called on Germany to assist in the creation of the ECOWAS Western Africa Standby Force. Herbert Frankenhouser, head of the German Federal Parliament Budgetary Committee delegation visiting Ghana did not specifically respond to this request but affirmed Germany’s general support for peacebuilding in the region.804

With the German presidencies of EU and G8 in 2007, Chancellor Angela Merkel announced that the partnership with Africa will be a focal point of both presidencies.805 On 27 February 2007, Merkel confirmed that support for the African Standby Force remains a commitment for the EU during her

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796 http://www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/donor.asp?nav=4
801 Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Center Agenda, (Accra), Date of Access: 05 April 2007.
802 Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Center Agenda, (Accra), Date of Access: 05 April 2007.
803 Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Center About Us, (Accra), Date of Access: 05 April 2007.
time as leader. However, no concrete steps to increase African peacekeeping capabilities or to strengthen the African Standby Force have been announced so far.

**Analyst: Katrin Geenen**

**Italy: 0**

Italy has only partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to bolster African security. To achieve full compliance, Italy will have to take a greater range of actions that more directly provide logistical and transportation support for the proposed African Standby Force. As part of a continuing effort to create a viable African Standby Force, Italy offered logistical and financial support to the fifth cycle of the Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capabilities (Recamp V), participating in military and peacekeeping exercises led by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the AU, and France on 13 November 2006 in Doula, Cameroon.

The Italian Government provided some indirect support through its pre-established Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (COESPU), a joint program with the United States government that supports peace operation training around the world. On 20 October 2006, the third cycle of graduates – 132 individuals from Cameroon, India, Jordan, Kenya, and Senegal graduated from the training hosted in Vicenza, Italy. Italy also helps finance the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Bamako, Mali, alongside a wide range of international partners.

On 11 October 2006, the Italian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Patrizia Sentinell, visited the African Union headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and signed a Memorandum of Understanding that aims to strengthen general cooperation between Italy and the AU. Notably, this document makes no mention of any Italian efforts or commitment to develop continental African peacekeeping capabilities.

On 20 February 2007, the Italian representative to the Security Council gave full support to the African Union Mission to Somalia at a UN Security Council discussion over SC Resolution 1744, authorizing AU Mission to Somalia, indicating that “a full and inclusive political process conducted by the Somalis themselves [is] key to the solution of the crisis.” However, more evidence of concrete measures that sustain Italian involvement in African peacekeeping capacity building initiatives would be necessary for Italy to achieve full compliance.

**Analyst: Frances Cation**

**Japan: 0**

Africa has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to bolster African Security. Much of Japan’s commitment to the consolidation of the African standby force seems to be reserved for the upcoming 4th installment of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) to occur in 2008. The Japanese government sent representatives to the Eighth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union from 29-30 January 2007 to discuss "peace and stability issues including situations in Somalia and Sudan," along with "Japan's policy on cooperation for Africa through TICAD".

In a message to the the AU, the Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe stressed...
Japan's commitment "to provide active support for the consolidation of peace and development in Africa on the basis of TICAD".  

In a meeting of the United Nations Security Council on 28 March 2007, Japanese Representative Kenzo Oshima commended the AU "for its efforts to establish the capability to operationalize the African Standby Force" and stressed the Japanese Government's willingness "to increase its support further."  

The Japanese government made small contributions to the logistical and peacekeeping capacity of the African Union in the first four months of 2007. On 31 January 2007 the Japanese government donated $USD 200,000 worth of equipment to African Union comprising computers, cameras, printers, and photocopiers to be used in a training program for the 7,300 AU forces and personnel in Darfur. The Japanese contribution is part of a $USD 2.8 million fund that is primarily managed by agencies of the United Nations (UN).  

Japan also offered logistical and financial support to the fifth cycle of the Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capabilities (Recamp V), participating in a military and peacekeeping exercises led by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the AU, and France on 13 November 2006 in Doula, Cameroon. Japan also helps finance the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Bamako, Mali, alongside a wide range of international partners.

Analyst: Mark Donald

**Russia**

Russia partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment on African security.

Russia currently trains Africans in their Peacekeepers Training Centre, run by the Russian Institute for Advanced Training for Ministry of Internal Affairs Employees. From 2 November 2006 to 30 November 2006, 38 representatives of 10 African countries received training through the “Civil Police Officer” program. Russian government officials have declared that Russia plans to teach up to 80 African peacekeepers per anum by 2010, and that the next course at the Peace Institute would take place from 1 March 2007 to 2 April 2007.

On 26 October 2006, at the Seventh Meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum in Moscow, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergei Lavrov proclaimed that Russia is "helping the African partners to reduce their debt burden, strengthen their peacekeeping capabilities and train national personnel of civilian professions." Similarly, on 20 September 2006, Lavrov affirmed in a statement to the UN Security Council that "it was necessary to build on the positive cooperation experience with such regional organizations in Africa as the African Union and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). [Russia] continued training peacekeepers from Africa and intended to expand those activities.

On 9 August 2006, Vitaly Churkin, Russian Federation representative at the UN, confirmed that "as the current chairman of the [G8] Russia placed great importance on settling conflicts on the African continent..." and that "Russia believed in the importance of establishing open, equal and mutually advantageous partnerships with African countries"; Churkin also noted the need to use Russian

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http://www.press-uz.info/ru/print.scm?topicId=2803&contentId=50955

820 Transcript of Remarks by Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov at the Seventh Meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum, Moscow, 27 October 2006.  

821 UN SECURITY COUNCIL PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT STRESSES BENEFITS OF CLOSER COOPERATION, 20 September 2006.  
external assistance to supplement, not displace, African States’ efforts to take control of their security.822

However, Russia remains the only G8 country that is not actively involved in a key multilateral initiatives related to the development of the Africa Standby Force. For instance, Russia is the only G8 country that does not provide funding for the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Bamako, Mali.823 Similarly, Russia appears to be the only G8 country that did not participate in the French-led RECAMP V exercise. 824

Thus, while Russia has made efforts to comply with the commitment and has given the African Standby Force rhetorical support, Russian material contributions to the initiative has been minimal.

**Analyst: Elena Bylina and Katrin Geenen**

### United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to bolster African security. For the UK to have achieved full compliance it would needed to have taken a greater range of actions that more directly provided logistical and transportation support for the African Standby Force in the period between July 2006 and 17 April 2007. In a 25 January 2007 report on the progress of the 2005 Gleneagles Summit’s commitments, the UK’s Secretary of State for International Development, Hilary Benn recognized the UK’s current position of non-compliance and the importance of moving forwards with the ASF noting “A year ago, the Government set out 11 objectives that we hoped would be achieved by the end of 2006. I am pleased to report that the majority of these have been met, although more progress is needed on the Africa Standby Force.”825 Under the UK’s continuing effort to create a viable African Standby Force, the United Kingdom offered logistical and financial support to the fifth cycle of the Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capabilities (Recamp V), participating in a military and peacekeeping exercises led by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the AU, and France starting on 13 November 2006 in Doula, Cameroon.826 The United Kingdom also helps finance the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Bamako, Mali, alongside a wide range of international partners.827

The UK participated in the development of a set of military policy approaches for the Africa Standby Force, discussed from 24 September -6 October 2006 at an African Union Peace and Security Council Meeting in Praetoria, South Africa.828 Along with the results of earlier technical workshops, these policy approaches will help form the basis for the further development of the ASF.829

As an observer to the joint commission to oversee the implementation of the 2006 Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA), the United Kingdom also signed a communiqué on 9 February 2007 condemning attacks on humanitarian workers and African Union Personnel.830 However, more focused and explicit efforts would have been needed to achieve full compliance.

**Analyst: Jonathan Scotland**

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823 http://www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/donor.asp?nav=4
United States: +1

Through both its initiation and support of a number of initiatives that aim at strengthening the Africa Standby Force and African peacekeeping capabilities, United States has exhibited a high level of compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment. US efforts to develop the Africa Standby Force have largely been funded and initiated through the Global Peace Operations Initiative Program,\(^3\) and specifically through the Africa Contingency Operations Training Assistance (ACOTA) program.\(^4\) ACOTA has over 19 partners throughout Africa. The US-led ACOTA program was created in 2004 out of the African Crisis Response Initiative.\(^5\) On 6 September 2006, the US Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of African Affairs, Jendayi Frazer, pledged to “train 40 000 African peacekeepers through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) and African Contingency Operations and Training Assistance (ACOTA) programs.”\(^6\)

After an approximately two-month American-led training course, ACOTA provides troops with nonweapons equipment such as weapons and mine detectors. Graduates become involved in peacekeeping operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Burundi, Cote d’Ivoire, Sudan/Darfur, Somalia and Lebanon.\(^7\) This program has trained a significant number of peacekeeping battalions. According to the American Bureau of Resource Management, as of November 2006, approximately 79% of all African battalions or other military contingents that are deployed on peacekeeping missions globally have significant staff or unit training experience through the ACOTA program.\(^8\)

Through ACOTA, the US Sponsored an ECOWAS Multi-National Command Post Exercise at the Kofi Annan International Peace Training Centre in Ghana from 4-15 December 2006,\(^9\) which aimed at the development of African capacity to react to Peace Support operation needs.\(^10\) This effort was seen as a part of the African strategy to develop the West African brigade of the Africa Standby Force.\(^11\) Also through ACOTA, the US committed to help train Namibian Defense Forces beginning 13 September 2006 in an effort to facilitate the formation of the African Standby Force’s Southern African brigade.\(^12\) Also, in August 2006, as part of a ten day military exercise called Natural Fire 2006, the United States military partnered with members of the East African Community in delivering humanitarian aid and medical assistance. This exercise was aimed at increasing interoperability between Kenyan, Tanzanian, Ugandan and American forces.\(^13\)

As part of a continuing effort to create a viable African Standby Force, the United States offered logistical and financial support to the fifth cycle of the Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capabilities (Recamp V), participating in a military and peacekeeping exercises led by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the AU, and France starting on 13 November 2006 in

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Doula, Cameroon. The United States also helps finance the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Bamako, Mali, alongside a wide range of international partners.

In partnership with the Italian government, the US government also supported the African Peacekeeping Forces Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) program. On 20 October 2006, the third cycle of graduates – 132 individuals from Cameroon, India, Jordan, Kenya, and Senegal – graduated from the training hosted in Vicenza, Italy.

Importantly, from 17 to 21 April 2007, the United States funded and helped coordinate preparatory and training sessions for the African Endeavour 2007 (AE-07) initiative in cooperation with KAIPTC. This initiative, that will be completed in South Africa in July 2007 aims to "test the inter- operability of the command control and information system of the armed forces of Africa", ultimately supporting the creation of the Africa Standby Force.

The US is also a strong supporter of African Union Missions, particularly to Somalia and the Sudan. For instance, in April 2007, Assistant Secretary Frazer, during a recent visit to Somalia, indicated that the US is moving toward the dispersal of US$40 million of aid for humanitarian assistance and called for the support of the African Union Mission in Somalia.

On 28 March 2007, US Alternative Representative to the UN for Special Political Affairs publicly supported the African Union, and reaffirming that the US will “continue to provide capacity building assistance to the AU peace and security architecture through training, equipment, advisors, and other logistical support.”

Analyst: Frances Cation

European Union: +1

The European Union (EU) has demonstrated full compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to assist the African Union (AU) and African sub-regional organizations (SROs) in developing the African Standby Force (ASF).

On 20 October 2006, the European Commission adopted a “EU partnership for peace, security and development in the Horn of Africa.” As part of the Partnership, the EU recognizes the importance of working in cooperation with regional organizations such as the AU and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development. Within this Partnership, the EU will also consider supporting the establishment of the Eastern African Standby Military Brigade (EASBRIG) as part of the ASF.

Later that month, at the 10th ECOWAS-EU Ministerial Troika Meeting in Niamey, Niger, the EU expressed its support for the development of the ECOWAS Standby Force, which was identified as “a valuable addition to the African Standby Force.” In November, the European Council of the EU accepted, at its General Affairs Council meeting, “a EU concept for strengthening African capabilities for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflicts” that will, among other things, support the ongoing establishment of an African Peace and Security Architecture, including the creation of the ASF.

The Council also asserted at this meeting that the EU “stands ready to step up its support for efforts of the African Union and African sub-regional organizations to promote security and
In September 2006, the European Commission allocated nearly EUR 1000000 from the European Development Fund to fund African standby force workshops and capacity building.852

The European Union also provided financial and logistic leadership, alongside the AU, France and ECCAS, in RECAMP V military and peacekeeping exercises conducted from 13 November 2006 in Doula, Cameroon.854 These efforts were a major part of the larger effort by ECCAS to ready a Central African Standby Brigade that will constitute a significant part of the Africa Standby Force.855 The European Union also helps finance the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Bamako, Mali, alongside a wide range of international partners.855

On 15 December 2006, the European Council approved a progress report on the EU and Africa Strategic Partnership submitted by the European Commission and the Council Secretariat entitled, “The EU and Africa: Towards a Strategic Partnership – The Way Forward and Key Achievements in 2006.”856 The report calls for the European Council to endorse several priority actions in 2007, one of which is to provide targeted assistance to the ASF, including structured and cohesive EU training assistance, and support for logistics requirements.856 More targeted assistance to the ASF would complement the joint EU-AU African Peace Facility established in 2004 that provides funding for the development of the AU’s Peace and Security functions.855

Much of Europe’s efforts to promote peacebuilding capacity in Africa, largely in relation to the AMIS mission, flow through the EU’s African Peace Facility. While EU leaders agreed in May 2006, to continue funding for the facility for EUR 3 million, before the compliance period, these funds are understood to subsidize major EU efforts over the next three years to continue its presence in capacity building for African peacekeepers.856 General actions that are still being funded under this facility, include logistical and transportation support for AMIS, support for AU civilian military action, and police training for AU forces.861

After assuming the EU Presidency, German Chancellor Angela Merkel on 25 February 2007 confirmed that support for the African Standby Force remains a commitment for the EU during her time as leader.862

**Analyst: Sumera Nabi**

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