12. Africa: Security

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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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interim Compliance Score</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
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* Note: The Toronto team score for Russia is -1.

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to bolster African security. Canada has undertaken a number of important initiatives to aid in logistical and training support for the African Standby Force and other African peacekeeping operations.

Through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Canada has contributed to the logistical capacity of African security initiatives in a number of ways. On 23 November 2006 the Ghanaian government, in collaboration with CIDA, opened a peacekeeping documentation center at the Police Headquarters in Accra. A second center was opened in Abuja, Nigeria on 30 November 2006. The centers are part of the CAD3.12 million CIDA-funded West Africa Police Project, initiated

in 2005 to strengthen the capacity of West African police in peacekeeping operations. 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.

Canada participated in the African Union Peace and Security Meeting in order to finalize a set of military policy approaches for the African Standby Force from 24-26 September 2006. The Canadian government contributed CAD1 million to the building of a second campus for the École de Maintien de la Paix in Bamako, Mali. In September 2006, Major Luc-André Racine became the first full-time Canadian teacher at the EMP. As part of a continuing effort to create a viable African 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.

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.” 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 2006 and ‘Disarmament, Demobilisation Reintegration, Rehabilitation Operations’ workshop from 25 September to 5 October 2006. On 29 November 2006, the Canadian Governor-General, Michaëlle Jean, made a state visit to the Annan Centre to express support for the initiative. Analyst: Mark Donald

France: 0

France has partially 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). Since RECAMP V ended in November 2006, to achieve full compliance France will have to announce further programs during the remainder of this compliance period that will help meet the G8 goal of providing logistical and transportation support for the proposed African Standby Force.

France provided financial and logistical 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, a large training conference in Cameroon held 17-29 September

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554 The Canadian government contributed CAD1 million to the building of a second campus for the École de Maintien de la Paix in Bamako, Mali. In September 2006, Major Luc-André Racine became the first full-time Canadian teacher at the EMP. As part of a continuing effort to create a viable African 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.
tactical training held in Mali 25-29 September 2006, and intensive training in the maintenance of order in Cameroon for 20 officers from 8 November -9 December 2006. 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. 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.

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 RECAP and stressed France’s role in supporting the development of African peacekeeping capability.

**Analyst: Sumera Nabi**

**Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to bolster African security. To achieve full compliance, Germany 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, Germany offered logistical and financial support to the fifth cycle of the Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capabilities (RECAP 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.

With the upcoming 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. However, no concrete steps to increase African peacekeeping capabilities or to strengthen the African Standby Force have been announced so far.

**Analyst: Katrin Geenen and Arina Shadrikova**

**Italy: 0**

Italy has 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 (Recap 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

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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. On 11 October 2006, the Italian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Patrizia Sentinel, visited the African Union headquarters in Addis Abeba, 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.

Analyst: Frances Cation

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to bolster African security. To achieve full compliance, Japan will have to take a greater range of actions that more directly provide logistical and transportation support to the proposed African Standby Force.

Although Japan has pledged its general support for security, stability, and development in Africa, it has failed to reiterate this specific G8 commitment in Japanese documents or statements since the summit. However, as part of a continuing effort to create a viable African Standby Force, Japan 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. In line with its record of supporting peace and security in Africa, Japan also contributed funds to the ongoing stabilization efforts in the Darfur region of Sudan. On 1 December 2006, Japan stated it would extend emergency grant aid totaling USD30 million to improve the humanitarian situation and support the consolidation of peace in Sudan. One of the primary goals of this contribution is to assist in the return of refugees in the southern part of Sudan through the provision of transportation and the construction of way stations. In addition to its contributions to Sudan, Mr. Mitsuo Sakaba, Director-General for Press and Public Relations for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, expressed Japan’s support for the adoption of the “Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region” by several African states. Finally, Japan pledged USD20 million to the UN Peacebuilding Fund to be used in support of post-conflict stabilization initiatives. While these initiatives are notable, Japan will need to make new and specific commitments to the ASF and cooperate with international partners on the issue in order to achieve full compliance.

Analyst: Mark Donald

Russia: 0

Russia has complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to bolster African security.
On 26 October 2006, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sergei Lavrov, confirmed his country’s intentions to build up cooperation and to provide assistance to the region. In his welcoming speech at the Seventh Meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum held in Moscow he stated that “we are 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 widen those activities.”

On 9 August 2006, Vitaly Churkin, Russian Federation representative in the UN, confirmed that “as the current chairman of the “Group of Eight” (G-8), 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, but he noted that external assistance should supplement, not take the place of, African States’ own steps.”

**United Kingdom: 0**

United Kingdom has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to bolster African security. To achieve full compliance, the United Kingdom 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, 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.

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 Pretoria, South Africa. Along with the results of earlier technical workshops, these policy approaches will help form the basis for the further development of the ASF.

**United States: +1**

The United States has exhibited a high level of compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment, initiating or supporting a wide range of activities aimed at developing the Africa Standby Force and Africa peacekeeping capabilities, as well as publicly reaffirming the need for such initiatives.

US efforts to develop the Africa Standby Force have largely been funded and initiated through the Global Peace Operations Initiative Program, many specifically through the Africa Contingency Operations Training Assistance (ACOTA) program. On 14 September 2006, the US State Department reaffirmed its commitment to “expand African countries' peacekeeping abilities through our African Contingency Operations Training Assistance program” in a verbal reiteration of a commitment of South Africa-US Relations. Previously, on 6 September 2006, the US Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of African Affairs, Jendayi Frazer, stated that the US is committed to “train 40 000 African

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peacekeepers through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) and African Contingency Operations and Training Assistance (ACOTA) programs. 590

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, aimed at the development of African capacity to react to Peace Support operation needs. 591 This effort was seen as a part of the African strategy to develop the West African brigade of the Africa Standby Force. 592 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. 593 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. 594

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 Doula, Cameroon. 595

In partnership with the Italian government, the US government also supported the African Peacekeeping Forces Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) program 596 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. 597

Analyst: Frances Cation

European Union: 0

The European Union (EU) has demonstrated partial 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). Although the EU has not announced new pledges of transportation and logistics support to the ASF since the summit, the EU continues to express its support for the AU, African SROs, and the ASF through recent statements, progress reports, and the establishment of strategic partnerships.

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. 598 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

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 development on the African continent."

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. 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.

Finally, 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." 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. 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.

Analyst: Sumera Nabi