

15. Africa: Peace support [203]

Commitment:

“[We will, in particular] build capacity for peace support operations including providing quality training to and equipping troops by 2010, with focus on Africa, as well as enhance logistics and transportation support for deployment.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Political Issues

Assessment:

Interim Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
	-1	0	+1
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany	-1		
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average Score			+0.22

Background:

Support for African peace operations has been a staple of G8 Summit commitments since the creation of the African Action Plan at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit.⁸²⁸ The primary focus of the G8’s commitments has been to help build the regional capacity 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 or equipment, the G8 has focused on transportation and logistical support. The underlying assumption is that peace and security are a prerequisite for successful and sustainable development in Africa.

The Kananaskis Action Plan committed the G8 to “new initiatives [such as] training African peace support forces and assisting in the development of regional centers of

⁸²⁸ Issue Performance Assessment: Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 June 2002. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2002kananaskis/assessment_africaplan.html.

excellence for civilian and military aspects of conflict prevention.”⁸²⁹

This effort was continued at the 2003 Evian Summit with the Joint Africa-G8 Action Plan to Enhance African Capabilities to Undertake Peace Support Operations.⁸³⁰ G8 members pledged to enhance African capabilities through the Berlin Process, which aims to mobilize technical and financial assistance so that by 2010 African partners are able to engage more effectively to prevent and resolve violent conflict on the continent.⁸³¹ The “establishment, equipping, and training by 2010 of coherent, multinational, multi-disciplinary standby brigade capabilities at the African Union level” was another pledge made at the Evian Summit.⁸³²

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 nations launched the G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capacity for Peace Support Operations. The Action Plan was a comprehensive document committing the G8 members to aid in the creation of an African-owned stabilization force.⁸³³ Leaders agreed to assist in financing, logistics, and training of staff. They also called for greater participation from non-governmental actors, such as academic and research institutions.

These principles were reaffirmed at the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, where leaders included a new anti-terrorism centre in Algiers within the sphere of the G8 members’ peace and stability goals.⁸³⁴ The G8 members pledged to provide assistance specifically to the African Standby Force and to help establish planning elements at the African Union HQ and its regional brigades.⁸³⁵ Progress reports on these initiatives were delivered at the St Petersburg Summit in 2006.⁸³⁶ However, no new commitments were made at that time concerning peace building and conflict resolution in Africa.

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 reaffirmed earlier resolutions by pledging to help develop capacity for promoting and maintaining lasting peace and stability on the continent. The G8 promised to continue their support for the African Peace and Security

⁸²⁹ Issue Performance Assessment: Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 June 2002. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2002kananaskis/assessment_africaplan.html.

⁸³⁰ Implementation Report by Africa Personal Representatives to Leaders on the G8 Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 June 2003. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/apr030601.html>.

⁸³¹ Implementation Report by Africa Personal Representatives to Leaders on the G8 Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 June 2003. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/apr030601.html>.

⁸³² Implementation Report by Africa Personal Representatives to Leaders on the G8 Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 June 2003. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/apr030601.html>.

⁸³³ G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 June 2004. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/peace.html>.

⁸³⁴ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) July 8 2005. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.pdf>.

⁸³⁵ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) July 8 2005. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.pdf>.

⁸³⁶ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) July 8 2005. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.pdf>.

Architecture and to strengthen the civilian component of the African Standby Forces.⁸³⁷

These commitments were reiterated at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, where the G8 promised to promote peace and security in partnership with the African Union. The communiqué outlined the following priorities: enabling seamless peace building support, including humanitarian, reconciliation, stabilization, recovery and reconstruction efforts, and increasing the capacity of deployable civilian expertise.⁸³⁸

Commitment Features:

Three possible actions are suggested to build capacity for peace support operations: providing quality training, equipping troops, and enhancing logistics and transportation support for deployment. Fulfillment of this commitment is not limited to these actions and may take other forms, so long as actions are explicitly intended to build peace support capacity in Africa. Still, these aspects of compliance are prioritized. Members need not contribute in all three categories in order to register compliance.

Scoring:

-1	Member cuts or makes no new contributions to projects that build peace support capacity in Africa, without making commensurate funding increases for other projects.
0	Member maintains approximately steady contributions to projects that build peace support capacity in Africa, including but not limited to providing quality training, equipping troops, and enhancing logistics and transportation support for deployment.
+1	Member increases contributions to projects that build peace support capacity in Africa, including but not limited to providing quality training, equipping troops, and enhancing logistics and transportation support for deployment.

Lead Analyst: Sandro Gianella

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa.

In October 2008 in Kigali, Rwanda, representatives from the Canadian Embassy joined Rwandan officials in opening the Peacekeeping Documentation Centre.⁸³⁹ With support

⁸³⁷ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendam/g8-2007-africa.pdf>.

⁸³⁸ Development and Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html>

⁸³⁹ Rwanda: Country Opens Police Documentation Centre, The New Times (Kigali) 28 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 February 2009. <http://allafrica.com/stories/printable/200810290536.html>.

from the Government of Canada, the Centre is intended to build Rwanda's capacity for peacekeeping.⁸⁴⁰

Canada has increased its contributions in other relevant areas, particularly training programs. On 5 September 2008 the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (PPC) announced that it had been awarded funding from the Government of Canada's Global Peace and Security Fund. The funding is to be used to develop and implement a training program to enhance the operational effectiveness of African police and military personnel selected for the United Nations/African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), in Sudan.⁸⁴¹

Through the Global Peace and Security Fund, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade contributed CAD3.95 million to the PPC to train approximately 60 African military officers and 420 African police to build their capacity to respond to peace and security challenges in Darfur.⁸⁴² This commitment includes training in UN policing skills, staff officer skills, police investigation skills, and skills for dealing with crimes related to sexual and gender-based violence, all for police and military officers from African countries.⁸⁴³

The funding was allocated to several training initiatives that have taken place in Africa since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. Programs include the Civilian Police Pre-Deployment Training for International Police Officers, who participate in UNAMID, and took place from 6-17 October 2008,⁸⁴⁴ 20-31 October 2008,⁸⁴⁵ and 3-14 November 2008⁸⁴⁶ in Nairobi, Kenya.

Furthermore, the Government of Canada, in partnership with the PPC, supported peace operations in Africa by holding training in United Nations Core Competencies in Peace Operations for prospective United Nations Police and United Nations Civilian Police

⁸⁴⁰ Rwanda: Country Opens Police Documentation Centre, The New Times (Kigali) 28 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 February 2009. <http://allafrica.com/stories/printable/200810290536.html>.

⁸⁴¹ The Pearson Peacekeeping Centre to Help Fight Violence and Sexual Abuse in Darfur, Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) 5 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/1EAA76ED3BB34606A78C8066AAE90C23/it/1B43B6F82AF441AF96E4472526C4AC1C/item.asp>.

⁸⁴² African Police and Military Personnel to be Trained for the Sudan, Ottawa Citizen (Ottawa) 9 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.communities.canada.com/ottawacitizen/print.asp?postid=238671>.

⁸⁴³ African Police and Military Personnel to be Trained for the Sudan, Ottawa Citizen (Ottawa) 9 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.communities.canada.com/ottawacitizen/print.asp?postid=238671>.

⁸⁴⁴ Calendar, 6-17 October 2008. Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/C349CBEB137646EEB543041F664F03D6/template.asp>.

⁸⁴⁵ Calendar, 20-31 October 2008. Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/C349CBEB137646EEB543041F664F03D6/template.asp>.

⁸⁴⁶ Calendar, 3-14 November 2008. Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/39688A77B74C43D89D48611DB858A368/template.asp>.

officers in Windhoek, Namibia from 6-17 October 2008.⁸⁴⁷ This training was also held from 24 November 2008 to 5 December 2008 and 1-12 December 2008 in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania⁸⁴⁸ and Kampala, Uganda⁸⁴⁹ respectively, for International Police Officers participating in UNAMID.

Finally, courses on sexual and gender-based violence for police officers involved with UNAMID were held in Nairobi, Kenya from 17-28 November 2008⁸⁵⁰ and from 1-12 December 2008.⁸⁵¹ On 18-20 October 2008 Canada also participated in a summit in Algiers that aimed to improve the management structures and enhance the police functions of the African Standby Force.⁸⁵²

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its new and existing contributions to projects that build peace support capacity in Africa.

Analyst: Larissa Adameck

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa. France has been active – both at the national level and in its role as President of the European Union – in working to facilitate the organization and training required for the launch of the African Standby Force (ASF). However, France has not increased its own funding for peace support operations in Africa.

The French embassy in Pretoria, South Africa was listed as a key financial contributor to a conference held in Algiers on improving the police component of the ASF.⁸⁵³ Ramtane Lamamra, the commissioner of the African Union's (AU) Peace & Security Council,

⁸⁴⁷ Calendar, 6-17 October 2008. Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

<http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/C349CBEB137646EEB543041F664F03D6/template.asp>.

⁸⁴⁸ Calendar, 24 November 2008 to 5 December 2008. Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

<http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/39688A77B74C43D89D48611DB858A368/template.asp>.

⁸⁴⁹ Calendar, 1-12 December 2008. Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

<http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/BB08EFFD54FD4A208CA96026441CC58E/template.asp>.

⁸⁵⁰ Calendar, 17-28 November 2008. Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

<http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/39688A77B74C43D89D48611DB858A368/template.asp>.

⁸⁵¹ Calendar, 1-12 December 2008. Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) Date of Access 11 December 2008.

<http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/BB08EFFD54FD4A208CA96026441CC58E/template.asp>.

⁸⁵² The African Standby Force: Police dimension workshop, Institute for Security Studies (South Africa), 25 August 2008. Date of Access 9 December 2008.

http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/ASFPOLV5.PDF?link_id=5391&slink_id=6525&link_type=12&slink_type=13&tmpl_id=3

⁸⁵³ The African Standby Force Police Dimension Workshop: Establishing Management Structures, Implementing Training and Rostering Key AU Police Capabilities, Institute for Security Studies (South Africa) 25 August 2008. Date of Access 9 Dec 2008.

http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/ASFPOLV5.PDF?link_id=5391&slink_id=6525&link_type=12&slink_type=13&tmpl_id=3.

stated that the police element of the ASF is “fundamental” to bringing the force into operation in 2010.⁸⁵⁴ Kaddour Bendjamil, chief of the Algerian terrestrial forces, said that the conference “was a stepping stone for implementing measures for the creation of the ASF.”⁸⁵⁵

In November 2008, the French Presidency of the European Union chaired the EU-Africa Troika meeting, which aimed to fully deploy the African Peace and Security Architecture and to examine the conditions for funding African Union peace support operations.⁸⁵⁶

These meetings also saw the launch of the RECAMP-Amani Africa project, a USD300 million EU/AU project to improve African security and military capacity before the ASF launches in 2010.⁸⁵⁷ France was the member-state pressing for this project, which is an expansion of France’s previous RECAMP program and continues to be directed by a French general.⁸⁵⁸ France is listed as the “Framework Nation” of the new project and will administer all of the funds for the program.⁸⁵⁹

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0. Its financial contributions to peace support operations in Africa have been modest in this compliance cycle, but France has continued to mobilize resources from other donors, and French personnel continue to participate in initiatives like RECAMP.

Analyst: John Ashbourne

Germany: -1

Germany has failed to comply with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa.

Dr Peter Wittig, Head of the Federal Foreign Office Directorate-General for the United Nations and Global Issues, visited the DRC from 8-12 December 2008. Current German funding for the region focuses on internally displaced people.⁸⁶⁰ Future joint projects,

⁸⁵⁴ UA - Force africaine en attente : Les mesures de création de la FAA à l’étude, El-Moudjahid (Algiers) 18 October 2008. Date of Access 9 December 2008.

<http://www.elmoudjahid.com/accueil/cooperation/17461.html>.

⁸⁵⁵ UA - Force africaine en attente : Les mesures de création de la FAA à l’étude, El-Moudjahid (Algiers) 18 October 2008. Date of Access 9 December 2008.

<http://www.elmoudjahid.com/accueil/cooperation/17461.html>.

⁸⁵⁶ EU-Africa Troika Ministerial Meetings, eGov Monitor (London) 20 November 2008. Date of Access 9 December 2008. <http://www.egovmonitor.com/node/22115>.

⁸⁵⁷ Lancement du cycle d’entraînement Eurocamp-Amani Africa. Afrique en ligne (Paris) 25 November 2008. Date of Access 9 December 2008.

<http://www.afriquenligne.fr/actualites/securite%11conflit/lancement-du-cycle-d%27entrainement-eurocamp%11amani-africa-2008112516792.html>.

⁸⁵⁸ Amani Africa, Radio France Internationale (Paris) 23 November 2008. Date of Access 9 December 2008. http://www.rfi.fr/actufr/articles/107/article_75193.asp.

⁸⁵⁹ Terms of Reference for EuroRecamp – Amani Africa Board, EuroRecamp/Amani Africa (Addis Ababa) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.amaniafricacycle.org/spip.php?article22&lang=en>.

⁸⁶⁰ Increased and more concrete – German aid for eastern Congo, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2008/20081205-Hilfeg_C3_BCrOstkongo.html.

however, may seek to “support the police.”⁸⁶¹ Nonetheless, these operations are somewhat peripheral to building capacity for African peace support missions. There is no evidence to suggest that Germany has earmarked funding for peacebuilding operations in the African region.

On 18-20 October 2008 Germany participated in a summit in Algiers that aimed at improving the management structures and enhancing the police functions of the African Standby Force.⁸⁶²

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to assist African nations to carry out their own peace support operations, despite engagement with conflict areas in Africa.

Analyst: Meaghan Barrett

Italy: -1

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa. Despite speaking publicly in support of the commitment, Italy has not increased its support for relevant initiatives.

Shortly before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Italy granted USD9 million to the African Union to support a variety of peace building efforts, including the ASF.⁸⁶³ No further funding has been provided in this compliance cycle, however.

Italian officials have been vocal in calling for strengthened peacekeeping and peacebuilding institutions. In his September 2008 speech to the United Nations General Assembly, Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini stressed the importance of building institutions and capabilities to provide for successful peacekeeping.⁸⁶⁴

Secretary of State Enzo Scotti echoed this sentiment when he spoke to the UN High Level Meeting on Africa’s Development Needs. The Secretary declared that “the common denominator of the Italian contribution is, and will be, the promotion of African

⁸⁶¹ Increased and more concrete – German aid for eastern Congo, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2008/20081205-Hilfef_C3_BCrOstkongo.html.

⁸⁶² The African Standby Force: Police dimension workshop, Institute for Security Studies (South Africa), 25 August 2008. Date of Access 9 December 2008. http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/ASFPOLV5.PDF?link_id=5391&slink_id=6525&link_type=12&slink_type=13&tmpl_id=3

⁸⁶³ The commission of the African Union and Italy agree on new projects to be funded through the Italian Africa Peace Facility, African Press Organization (Lausanne) 2 July 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://appablog.wordpress.com/2008/07/02/italian-africa-peace-facility-the-commission-of-the-african-union-and-italy-agree-on-new-projects-to-be-funded-through-the-italian-africa-peace-facility>.

⁸⁶⁴ Address by Minister Frattini at the United Nations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 9 Dec 2008. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/Interventi/2008/09/20080929_FrattiniGeneralAssembl
[y](#).

ownership in the maintenance of peace and security on the continent.”⁸⁶⁵ He clarified that African institutions ought to be strengthened in “the areas of early warning, preventive diplomacy, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction...”, but made no mention of the African Standby Force (ASF). Nor did he make any concrete commitments to provide resources, personnel or training.⁸⁶⁶

On 18-20 October 2008 Italy participated in a summit in Algiers that aimed to improve the management structures and enhance the police functions of the ASF.⁸⁶⁷

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to substantially increase support for peacebuilding, despite vocal support for peace building initiatives and the actions of the African Union.

Analyst: John Ashbourne and Ekaterina Nikolaeva

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa.

On 19 November 2008 the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that Eri Komukai, Senior Advisor for the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) responsible for peacebuilding, had been deployed to implement a training program on the control of light arms and small weapons for government officials from West African countries.⁸⁶⁸ The training occurred over a two-week period at the Peacekeeping Operation center in Ghana and commenced on 17 November 2008.⁸⁶⁹ The dispatch of Ms. Komukai demonstrates Japan’s increased support to peace operations in Africa, with particular emphasis on training.

On 15 October 2008 Ambassador Shigeki Sumi, at the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations, stated that Japan “is committed to providing a range of assistance to post-conflict countries that it hopes will better enable them to avoid lapsing back into violence and instead achieve a durable peace” and that it has “already taken steps to that end by extending support to Peacekeeping Operation training centers in Africa, and other

⁸⁶⁵ Address by Secretary of State Scotti at the High-Level Meeting on “Africa’s Development Needs”, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome), 22 September 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

⁸⁶⁶ Address by Secretary of State Scotti at the High-Level Meeting on “Africa’s Development Needs”, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome), 22 September 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.
http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/Interventi/2008/09/20080926_Scotti_High_level.

⁸⁶⁷ The African Standby Force: Police dimension workshop, Institute for Security Studies (South Africa), 25 August 2008. Date of Access 9 December 2008.
http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/ASFPOLV5.PDF?link_id=5391&slink_id=6525&link_type=12&slink_type=13&tmpl_id=3

⁸⁶⁸ Dispatch of Japanese Instructors to PKO Centers in Egypt and Ghana, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 19 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.
http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/11/1184954_1070.html.

⁸⁶⁹ Dispatch of Japanese Instructors to PKO Centers in Egypt and Ghana, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 19 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.
http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/11/1184954_1070.html.

assistance will follow.”⁸⁷⁰ This demonstrates Japan’s increased commitment to peace operations support in Africa.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its increased contribution to building peace support capacity in Africa.

Analyst: Larissa Adameck

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa.

Under the agreement with the UN signed in April 2002, Russia has continued to provide training for African peacekeeping personnel at the Peacekeeping Force Training Center of the All-Russian Personnel Training Institute.⁸⁷¹ Russia will train up to 80 “blue helmets” and “blue berets” annually until 2010.⁸⁷²

According to Vitaly Churkin, the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations, 350 foreign government officials from a number of African countries are expected to finish their training in specialized Universities and Academies of the Ministry of Interior Affairs in 2008.⁸⁷³

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0 for its continued support of existing training programs for African peacekeepers.

Analyst: Tatyana Lanshina

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa.

In October 2008, Lord Malloch-Brown, Minister for Africa, Asia, and the UN, asserted that Britain was “stepping up [its] efforts on African Union capacity building, including in support of the African Standby Force.”⁸⁷⁴ British-supported training centres continue

⁸⁷⁰ Statement by Ambassador Shigeki Sumi Permanent Mission of Japan the United Nations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2008/un0810-9.html>.

⁸⁷¹ Half of a year in Chad, Yuriy Gavrillov, The Russian Newspaper (Moscow) 03 September 2008. Date of Access: 21 November 2008 <http://www.rg.ru/2008/09/03/chad.html>.

⁸⁷² Half of a year in Chad, Yuriy Gavrillov, The Russian Newspaper (Moscow) 03 September 2008. Date of Access: 21 November 2008 <http://www.rg.ru/2008/09/03/chad.html>.

⁸⁷³ Russia has Forgiven about 10 Billion of African Debt, UN Newscenter (New York) 15 October, 2008. Date of Access: 03 December 2008 <http://www.un.org/russian/news/fullstorynews.asp?newsID=10483>.

⁸⁷⁴ Lord Malloch-Brown address to the RUSI, UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=8360886>.

to provide training for peacekeepers throughout Africa.⁸⁷⁵ One such mission is currently training 350 Gambian troops for peacekeeping duties in Darfur.⁸⁷⁶

On 23 July 2008 Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced GBP2 million in “new UK support for peacebuilding” in Kenya.⁸⁷⁷ In addition, the UK is assisting Kenya in building a Rapid Deployment headquarters in support for the East African Standby Brigade.⁸⁷⁸ Much of this support is provided through the Conflict Prevention Pool, where funding for African projects remains stable. London has pledged to allocate GBP62.5 million from a total of GBP112 million in the Conflict Prevention Pool towards projects in Africa in 2008-2009.⁸⁷⁹

On 18 November 2008 Lord Malloch-Brown opened a UK-funded military training school in Kinshasa, focused on security training.⁸⁸⁰

The UK has further been involved in fostering peace in the Niger Delta. On 18 July 2008 Prime Minister Brown met with the President of Nigeria and promised to seek a “support package which could help improve the Nigerian capability to provide security in the Delta.”⁸⁸¹ The UK is currently supporting the establishment of the Joint Maritime Security Training Centre, which “aims to improve Nigeria’s capacity to patrol the Niger Delta region and therefore enhance security.”⁸⁸²

Thus, The UK has been awarded a score of +1 for increasing its support of African peace support capacity.

Analyst: Neal Ryerson

United States: +1

⁸⁷⁵ Speech by High Commissioner Waldash to Malawi, UK FCO (London) 7 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=9757311>.

⁸⁷⁶ Gibraltar Regiment help prepare for Darfur mission, UK Ministry of Defence (London) 28 November 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/TrainingAndAdventure/GibraltarRegimentHelpPrepareForDarfurMission.htm>.

⁸⁷⁷ Prime minister announces £2 million to build peace in Kenya, DFID (London) 23 July 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pm-kenya.asp>.

⁸⁷⁸ DFID, FCO, and MOD. Africa Conflict Prevention Programme Annual Report, Department for International Development (London) 6 October 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/acpp-annual-report-0708.pdf>.

⁸⁷⁹ Hansard (Commons, Written Answers), UK Parliament (London) 10 September 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <file://localhost/http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200708/cmhansrd/cm080910:text:80910w0011.htm>.

⁸⁸⁰ Lord Malloch-Brown in peace mission to DR Congo, FCO (London) 19 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=News&id=9436560>.

⁸⁸¹ PM press conference with the President of Nigeria, PMO (London) 18 July 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page16366>.

⁸⁸² Hansard (Commons, Written Answers), UK Parliament (London) 26 Nov 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200708/cmhansrd/cm081126/text/81126w0066.htm>.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa.

Shortly after the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Washington promised to train 40,000 African peacekeepers by 2010.⁸⁸³ The United States also supported UN Security Council Resolution 1843 to expand MONUC, the UN mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and offered support for the deployment of additional forces.⁸⁸⁴ The US continues to provide equipment and training to the current MONUC force.⁸⁸⁵

On 21 November 2008 the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs said that the United States was still committed to the G8's objective of training and equipping 75,000 peacekeepers by 2010, and said that the US was "on track" to meet this commitment.⁸⁸⁶

United States Africa Command (AFRICOM) began operations on 1 October 2008.⁸⁸⁷ According to USAID Administrator Henrietta Fore, AFRICOM is expected to "substantially contribute to African defense sector reform and to build African partner capabilities in peacekeeping."⁸⁸⁸

In November 2008, US forces aided in a major command-coordination exercise for the East Africa Standby Brigade.⁸⁸⁹ Further developments included the finalization of plans for the Africa Partnership Station, which seeks to build the maritime security capacity of African nations.⁸⁹⁰

Thus, The United States has been awarded a score of +1 for increasing its efforts to train African peacekeepers and support peace initiatives in Africa.

Analyst: Neal Ryerson

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa.

⁸⁸³ Address at the US-Africa Sister Cities Conference, State Department (Washington) 23 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.state.gov/p/af/rls/rm/2008/107586.htm>.

⁸⁸⁴ USUN Press Release # 344(08), US Mission to the UN (New York) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.usunnewyork.usmission.gov/press_releases/20081126_344.html.

⁸⁸⁵ USUN Press Release # 344(08), US Mission to the UN (New York) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.usunnewyork.usmission.gov/press_releases/20081126_344.html.

⁸⁸⁶ Address to the First Annual International Conference on Africa, State Department (Washington) 21 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.state.gov/p/af/rls/rm/2008/112618.htm>.

⁸⁸⁷ Fact Sheet, AFRICOM (Stuttgart) Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=1644>.

⁸⁸⁸ Conflict Prevention Will Be Key for New Africa Command, Department of State (Washington) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <file://localhost/http://www.america.gov/st/peacesecenglish:2008:October:20081002174141sjhtrop0.5103266.html>.

⁸⁸⁹ EAF Exercises Capability to Respond to Crisis, AFRICOM (Stuttgart) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <file://localhost/http://www.africom.mil:printStory.asp%3Fart=2280>.

⁸⁹⁰ AFRICOM News, AFRICOM (Stuttgart) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <file://localhost/http://www.africom.mil:getArticle.asp%3Fart=2273>.

On 10 November 2008 the European Council called for increased cooperation between the EU, EU member states, and the UN-led MONUC peacekeeping force in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).⁸⁹¹

The EU has continued to support two capacity-building projects in the DRC. The EUSEC RD Congo mission advises the Democratic Republic of the Congo on security issues.⁸⁹² EUPOL RD Congo assists the DRC in reforming its policing system.⁸⁹³

On 25 November 2008 the EU reiterated its commitment to their strategic partnership with the African Union at the Euro-RECAMP-Amani Africa Initiating Conference held in Addis Ababa. This conference was the most recent step in the African Standby Force Training Plan set out at the Training Implementation Workshop in October 2007.⁸⁹⁴

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of 0 for its steady commitment to building peace support capacity in Africa.

Analyst: Meaghan Barrett

⁸⁹¹ Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): Elements on the European response to the crisis (Kinshasa) 21 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

http://ec.europa.eu/development/services/news_en.cfm.

⁸⁹² EUSEC RD Congo, European Union (Brussels) Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

http://consilium.europa.eu/cms3_fo/showPage.asp?id=909&lang=en.

⁸⁹³ REFERENCE http://consilium.europa.eu/cms3_fo/showPage.asp?id=788&lang=en

⁸⁹⁴ Report of the Initiating Conference (AMANI AFRICA/ EURORECAMP) (Brussels) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.eurorecamp.org/spip.php?article15>.

