



The Evolving African Security Architecture: Overview and Synthesis



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SCOPE

- ◆ **The African Standby Force (ASF)**
- ◆ **The Continental Early Warning System (CEWS)**

The African Standby Force



Scope

- ◆ Background on the African Union
- ◆ African Standby Force - key characteristics
- ◆ Conclusion

OAU non-interference

VS

AU non-indifference

Art 4(h) The AU now has the right to “intervene in a Member State pursuant to a decision of the Assembly in respect of grave circumstances, namely war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity”, as well as in instances of “threats to legitimate order”

Art 4(j) Member state has the right to request intervention from the AU

Assembly requires 2/3 majority

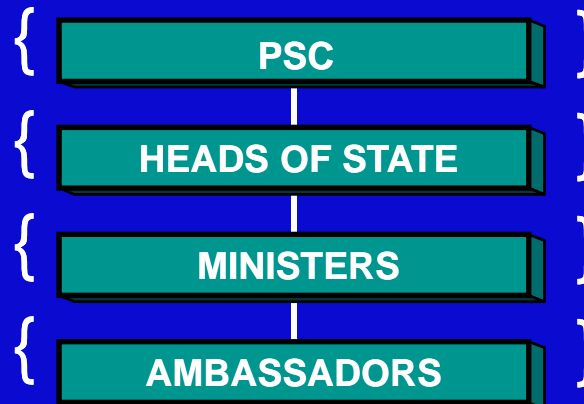
Not yet ‘responsibility’ to intervene, but great progress
Much more activism by AU and PSC

Peace and Security Council Protocol to the AU Act

The PSC is "... a standing decision-making organ for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. The PSC shall be a collective security and early-warning arrangement to facilitate timely and efficient response to conflict and crisis situations in Africa."

AU PEACE & SECURITY ARCHITECTURE: THE AU PSC

15 MEMBERS
FUNCTIONING AT 3 LEVELS
ELECTED ANNUALLY
PROVIDES OVERALL DIRECTION



FOR CONTINUITY, INCLUDES: OUTGOING AND INCOMING CHAIRMEN, WHERE KNOWN, AND AD HOC MEMBERSHIP OF NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES, AND LEGAL, MILITARY, OTHER EXPERTISE



THE AU COMMISSION:
THE OPERATIONAL ARM OF THE PROTOCOL
CHAIRPERSON TAKES APPROPRIATE INITIATIVES TO
PREVENT, MANAGE AND RESOLVE CONFLICTS



**Assembly of Heads of State
of the African Union**

Peace and Security Council (15 countries)

Heads of State level

Ministers level

**Permanent
Representatives
level**

**Commission and
Secretariat**

**Military Staff
Committee**

**African
Standby Force**

**Panel of
the Wise**

**Early Warning
System**

Peace Fund

ASF Concept

- ◆ A rapid deployment/early entry capability that can rapidly react to prevent killings/genocide, while the mandate is prepared and approved for the follow on peace keeping forces that make up the bulk of the standby brigades
- ◆ A standby arrangement which responsible for participation in peace support operations in the following categories:
 - ◆ Preventative diplomacy/peace making
 - ◆ Humanitarian intervention
 - ◆ Peacekeeping
 - ◆ Peace Enforcement
 - ◆ Peace Building

Six Planning Scenario's

1. Military advice to a political mission within 30 days from mandate
2. Observer mission with UN in 30 days
3. Stand-alone observer mission in 30 days
4. Chap VI and preventive deployment in 30 days
5. Complex emergencies in 30 days for military, 90 days rest
6. Intervention within 14 days (genocide)

FUNDAMENTAL ASF PARAMETERS

- **MANDATING AUTHORITY: AU**
- **STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT: AU/RECs PLANELMS**
- **MISSION MANAGEMENT: STANDBY BDE HQs**
- **COMPONENTS: MILITARY, POLICE, CIVILIAN
IN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN**
- **TO BE COMPOSED OF REGIONAL STANDBY BRIGADES
(FORCES)**

FUNDAMENTAL ASF PARAMETERS

- **DOCTRINE AND SOPs CONSISTENT WITH UN**
- **TRAINING INFRASTRUCTURE**
- **C³IS POLICY AND INFRASTRUCTURE**
- **LOGISTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

ASF Establishment Timeline

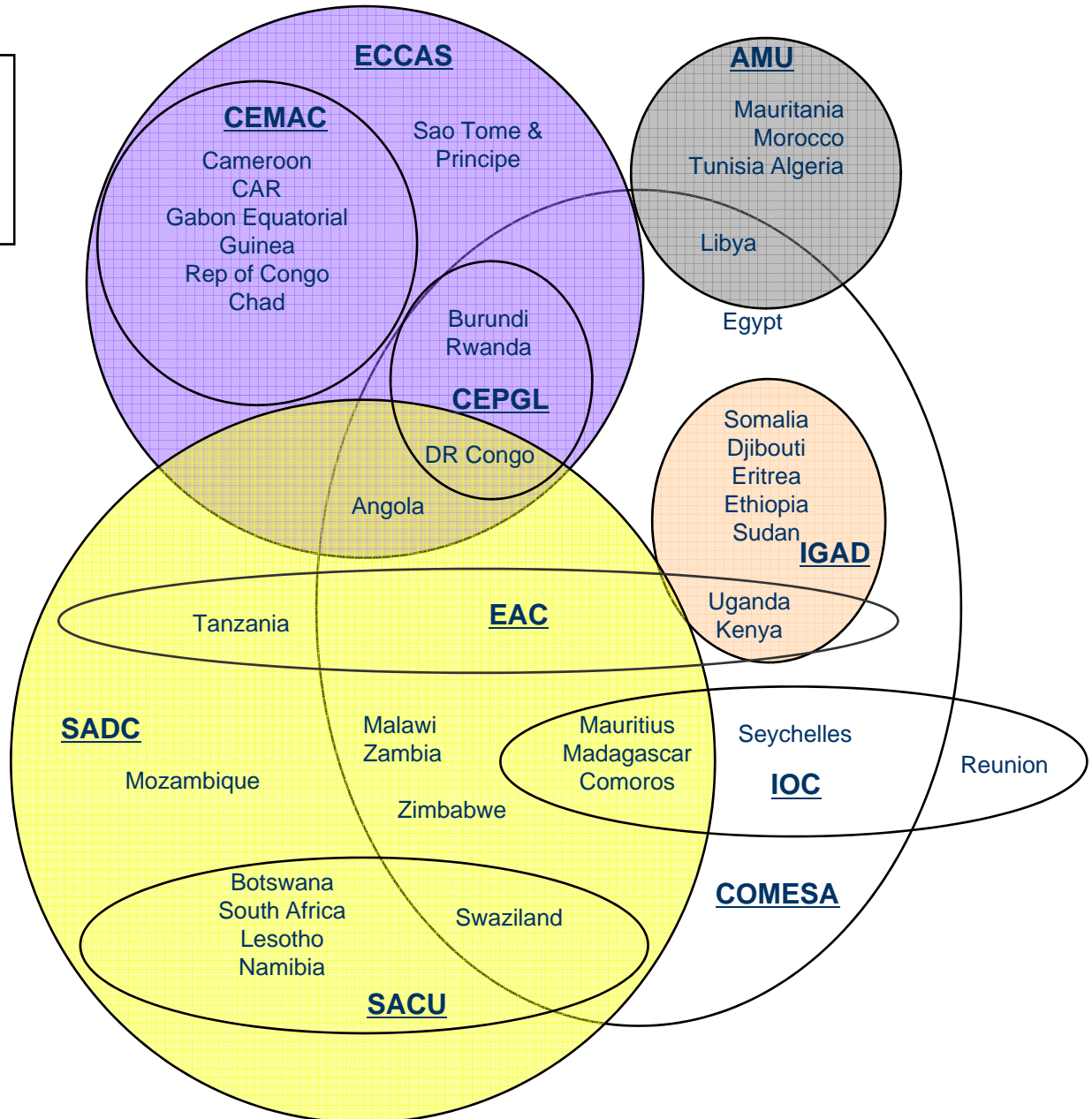
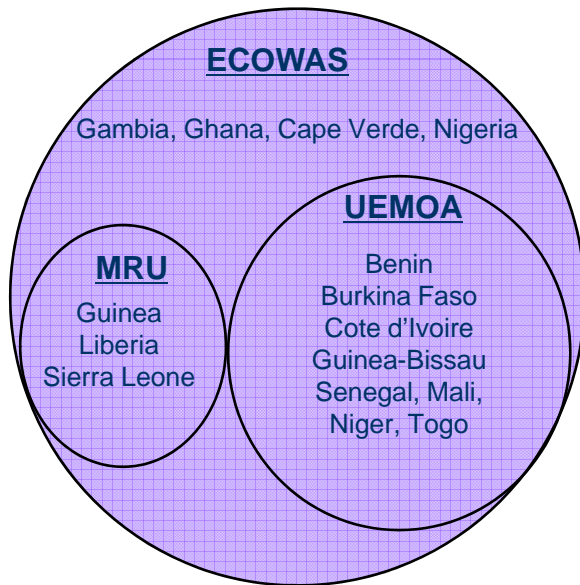
- ◆ Phase 1 completed by 30 June 2006:
 - ◆ AU: expanded PLANELM for management of political mission and co-deployed AU observer mission, deployable within 30 days (Scenario's 1 & 2). MilObs and CivPol rosters
 - ◆ Regions: PLANELMs, Bde Headquarters, Regional standby arrangements; Chapter VI operation and preventive deployment, deployable within 30 days (Scenario 4)
- ◆ Phase 2 completed by 30 June 2010:
 - ◆ AU: Ability to manage complex missions. Development of civilian roster
 - ◆ Regions: Deployment of mission HQ for Chapter VI and preventive deployment within 30 days

Regions according to the AU



Regional Organizations

CEN-SAD
 Benin, Burkina Faso, CAR, Chad, Djibouti, Egypt,
 Eritrea, Gambia, Libya, Mali Morocco, Niger,
 Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia



Therefore

Assembly

Peace and Security
Council

Chairperson of the
Commission
Commissioner for P&S
PLANELM & Msn Staffs

West Africa
ECOWAS
Standby Bde HQ
PLANELM

East Africa
IGAD

Southern Africa
SADC

North Africa
AMU

Central Africa
ECCAS/
CEEAB

Units on Standby
in Member States

ASF Structure



Five Technical Workshops

- ◆ Doctrine: SADC/South Africa
- ◆ Standard Operating Procedures: ECOWAS/Ghana
- ◆ Command, Control, Communications and Information Systems: AU/Ethiopia
- ◆ Logistics: IGAD/Kenya
- ◆ Training and Evaluation: CEEAC - ECCAS/Gabon
- ◆ Coordinated by Chair of G8 (UK)

Military Regional Training Centers of Excellence

- ◆ ECOBRIG: Nigerian War College in Abuja; Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Accra; tactical training centre in Koulikoro (Mali)
- ◆ SADCBRIG: Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) in Harare
- ◆ EASBRIG: Karen Peacekeeping Training Centre (KPTC) in Nairobi; possibly also Rwanda and Uganda
- ◆ ECCAS/CEEAC: Angola?

Police Training

- ◆ Training sub-committee's of SARPCCO, EARPCCO and WARPCCO
- ◆ Separate command, control and coordination to police structures
- ◆ Generally separate training except possibly with KAIPTC
- ◆ Continental Police chiefs structure?

Log Bases

- ◆ SADC: No decision yet
- ◆ ECOWAS: Port Harcourt, Stanley
- ◆ IGAD: Addis Ababa, possibly one more
- ◆ ECCAS/CEEAC: ?
- ◆ Issues: Relationship with Brindizi, interoperability, control, etc

Some Aspects

- ◆ Location of log bases decided in advance of integrated logistical concept
- ◆ PLANELMs permanent and co-located with Brigade headquarters?
- ◆ Coordination from African partners
- ◆ Not only troop contributors
 - ◆ ECOWAS - UNAMSIL, UNMIL
 - ◆ IGAD - AMIS, UNMIS, Somalia
 - ◆ SADC - MONUC

PROGRESS AT REGIONAL LEVEL

- ◆ **EASTERN AFRICA**
 - ◆ **INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT (IGAD) WAS MANDATED TO ESTABLISH EASBRIG (Replaced by EASBRICOM)**
 - ◆ **SERIES OF PLANNING MEETINGS SUPPORTED BY THE ISS TO ESTABLISH;**
 - ◆ **POLICY FRAMEWORK**
 - ◆ **LEGAL FRAMEWORK**
 - ◆ **BUDGET**
 - ◆ **MINISTERS OF DEFENCE APPROVED A BUDGET OF 2,5 MILLION USD, THEY ALSO APPROVED:**
 - ◆ **PLANELM IN NAIROBI**
 - ◆ **BRIGADE HQ IN ADDIS ABABA**
 - ◆ **LOGISTIC BASE IN ADDIS ABABA**
 - ◆ **APPOINTED COMMANDERS FOR ALL THE COMPONENTS**

CONT

◆ WESTERN AFRICA

- ◆ APPROVAL OF THE MILITARY VISION AND STRATEGY, FORCE STRUCTURE, THE 2-APPROACH DEPOT CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT
- ◆ MEMBER STATES PLEDGED UNITS AND PERSONNEL OF A TASK FORCE(TF) AND MAIN BRIGADE(MB) OF 6, 500 MEN AND HQ STAFF PERSONNEL
- ◆ MISSION PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT CELL(MPMC) HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED, 10 OFFICERS WORKING

◆ SOUTHERN AFRICA

- ◆ PRELIMINARY PLANNING HAS BEEN DONE
- ◆ MILITARY PLANNERS FIELDDED A TASK TEAM MISSION TO THE SECRETARIAT TO ASSESS THE CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PLANELM
- ◆ WANT THE STANDBY BRIGADE READY BY AUG 2006
- ◆ SADC EXERCISE IN BOTSWANA JULY 2005, New Exercise in Sept 2009 in RSA
- ◆ RESUME ACTIVITIES OF RPTC

CONT

- ◆ **CENTRAL AFRICA**
 - ◆ **FROM JULY 2003 TO DECEMBER 2004 COS OF ECCAS HELD SIX MEETINGS, THE FOLLOWING WERE ADOPTED;**
 - ◆ **STRUCTURE OF REGIONAL HQ OF ECCAS PLANELM**
 - ◆ **STRUCTURE OF ECCAS BRIGADE (2, 177)**
 - ◆ **ACTION PLAN FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCAS PLANELM AND STANDBY BRIGADE**
 - ◆ **EXERCISE BAHR EL GHAZAL 2005**


Funding Options for African Peacekeeping

1. Part of UN assessed contributions?
2. External voluntary contributions to RECs or for missions such as AMIB
3. Innovative multilateral mechanisms such as EU Peace Facility
4. Bilateral funding arrangements such as US support to AU for AMISII
5. Burden sharing by AU partners, eg airlift
6. Combinations of the above

Both establishment of ASF and ASF missions will have to be funded externally

Future of African Peacekeeping

- ◆ Vertically integrated between the UN, the AU and sub-regions 'interlocking system of peacekeeping capacity with the UN'
- ◆ Donor coordination has improved but level of international commitment to Sudan very high
- ◆ Outsourcing of most support functions
- ◆ Focus heavily skewed towards intervention - prevention the main challenge

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- ◆ ASF is a reality
 - ◆ Will need international support
 - ◆ Will not happen overnight
 - ◆ Impact in Peace and Security in Africa

Conclusion