African Peace Facility
ANNUAL REPORT 2014

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Europe and Africa are neighbours and partners that closely cooperate on a vast range of key issues. Since its creation, the African Peace Facility (APF), a financial instrument, has contributed significantly to enhanced dialogue and cooperation between the European Union (EU) and the African Union (AU) in peace and security; this is a priority area under the Africa – EU partnership established in Lisbon in 2007, as confirmed by the Roadmap adopted by the 4th Africa-EU Summit in Brussels in April 2014. As in previous years, in 2015, the largest share of APF funds was allocated to African-led Peace Support Operations. The APF also facilitates development through a long-term financial commitment aimed at supporting the full operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and provides our African partners with an immediately available and reliable source of funding for the first steps of actions aimed at preventing, managing and resolving crises (Early Response Mechanism).

2015 might be seen as a turning point for the APF in the future. At EU level, a vivid debate on the predictability and sustainability of the APF financing was initiated together with a reflection on its strategic priorities and its possible future role in the wider context of the development and security nexus.

Brussels, June 2016
The European Union (EU) decided to establish the African Peace Facility (APF) in December 2003 in order to respond to an African request to support its peace and security agenda based on the recognition that peace is a necessary precondition for sustainable development.

Over the years, the APF has become one of the key instruments for implementing the Africa-EU cooperation on Peace and Security. More than EUR 2 billion has been allocated to the APF since its inception. A total amount of EUR 1.7 billion has been contracted and almost EUR 1.6 billion have been paid through this instrument until the end of 2015. This support enables the African Union (AU) and the African Regional Economic Communities/Regional Mechanisms (RECs/RMs) to strengthen their respective roles in peace and security, take responsibility for the stability of the continent, and emerge as internationally recognised actors in the political and security arenas. The strategic orientation of the APF is based on a dual approach, which combines short-term funding for crises as they occur with a longer-term support to institutional Capacity Building in Peace and Security.

In 2015, the APF continued to support the AU and the RECs/RMs having a mandate in Peace and Security. The funded activities fall in three categories:

1. African-led Peace Support Operations (PSOs);
2. Operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA);
3. Initiatives under the Early Response Mechanism (ERM).

The year 2015 was very active as concerns the PSOs with a continuation of support for PSOs in Somalia, Central African Region, Guinea Bissau and Mali, with the largest part of the APF financing being directed to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).

In 2015, the APF’s Capacity Building support continued without major new initiatives, finalising all commitments under the first APSA support programme launched in 2011. Pending the submission of a new APSA Roadmap by the AU, an interim programme of five month was agreed to bridge the gap. The APF continued to offer the framework for the EU’s financial and political support to the AMANI AFRICA II training and exercise cycle for the operational readiness of the African Standby Force (ASF). In this framework, the EU also has an agreement with AU for supporting the acquisition of a Command, Control, Communication and Information System (C3IS), confirming a willingness of the partners to move towards supporting lasting capabilities.

In 2015, the ERM continued to be increasingly relied upon by the AU and the RECs to address crises across Africa. In total, the APF funded eight new AU/REC activities in the field of mediation, diplomacy or deployment preparation across Africa and prolonged one activity.

In South Sudan, the APF continued to support the IGAD-led Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (MVM) in its efforts to implement the peace agreement.

The reporting directive of the Development Aid Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) excludes most aspects of peacekeeping from Official Development Assistance (ODA). From the start, APF commitments/disbursements have been treated as a single package and have not been reported by the EU as ODA under the statistical criteria of the OECD/DAC. However, for the first time in 2015, a small part (around 5%) of the APF commitments/disbursements has been reported by the EU as ODA.
The financing of PSOs under the APF is mobilising increasing amounts of development funds, which has led to a vivid debate on the financial sustainability of the APF in 2015. This debate culminated with the adoption of Conclusions by the EU Political and Security Committee of the Council with the aim of ensuring the financing of on-going Peace Support Operations in the short term while providing for measures to increase the predictability, address possible unforeseen circumstances and ensure the sustainability of the financing of the APF. In 2015, the Commission, with the EEAS, started to respond and implement these conclusions, including by taking initiatives for a broadening of the financial support for sustainable African-led efforts in the area of Peace and Security from AU Member States and international partners.

Objective of the Annual Report

This Annual Report contributes to the fulfilment of the European Commission’s legal commitment “to prepare an activity report on the use of the [APF] funds for the information of the Council and the EDF Committee on an annual basis.”

The Report starts with a general overview of the APF instrument, including its origin and initiation, its policy context, its priorities, its legal basis, its evolution and current challenges and financial matters. Next, an update on the activities in the three main areas of action for the period of January-December 2015 is provided. In the annex to the Report, updated facts and figures are compiled to give an overview of the budget and the supported initiatives.

1 Council Regulation (EU) 2015/322 of 2 March 2015 on the implementation of the 11th European Development Fund (Article 15(c)), under the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement (Cotonou Agreement).
2. The African Peace Facility: Background

At the origin: The AU and the APSA

The AU was established in 2002 with a broad political mandate in the area of conflict prevention, management, resolution and peace building in Africa. It subsequently established, in cooperation with the African Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) as a structural and long-term response to African peace and security challenges.

The APSA is made up of several components and structures:

- The AU Peace and Security Council\(^2\), which is the central decision-making body;
- Eight RECs with a mandate in peace and security, which form the pillars of the overall security architecture:
  - the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU),
  - the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD),
  - the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA),
  - the East African Community (EAC),
  - the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS),
  - the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS),
  - the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and
  - the Southern African Development Community (SADC);
- Two Regional Mechanisms (RMs): the Eastern Africa Standby Force Coordination Mechanism (EASFCOM) and the North African Regional Capability (NARC);
- The Panel of the Wise (POW) with a mandate in conflict prevention and resolution;
- The African Standby Force (ASF);
- The African Peace Fund\(^3\) with a mandate to promote the work of the AU Commission’s (AUC) Peace and Security Department (AU PSD); and
- The Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) with the role of supporting AU PSC decision-making and guiding deployment of the ASF.

The APF in the wider policy context of the EU

The APF was created to strengthen the financial capacity of the African institutions to foster peace and security on the continent in response to a request made by the AU Summit in Maputo in July 2003.\(^4\)

The APF, based on the principle of African ownership, supports the AU and the regional African organisations which have a mandate to promote peace and security. The overall objective of the APF is to support peace, stability and security in Africa and provide the basis for sustainable development.

The EU made peace and security one of the main pillars of its Strategy for Africa (2005)\(^5\) and committed to further enhancing its support to Africa in this area.


\(^3\) Article 21 of the same Protocol.


To this end, an EU concept for strengthening African capabilities for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts was put forward in 2006\(^6\).

Moreover, the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES)\(^7\), adopted in Lisbon in 2007, defined peace and security as one of the eight areas of partnership (the Africa-EU Peace and Security Partnership). The intent of the partnership is to support “African solutions for African problems” and one of its key areas of cooperation is the operationalization of the APSA. The JAES and its successive Action Plans were renewed at the third Africa-EU Summit in Tripoli in 2010\(^8\).

The fourth Africa-EU Summit in Brussels in April 2014 confirmed and sustained support for APSA through the APF\(^9\). It also adopted the Roadmap 2014-2017, which refocuses the implementation of the Joint Strategy on five priority areas: peace and security; democracy, good governance and human rights; human development; sustainable and inclusive development and growth and continental integration; as well as global and emerging issues\(^10\).

The priorities of the APF at a glance

The APF is a pan-African instrument in nature. Undertakings at national levels are not eligible for funding. Instead, the financial support must be requested by and provided to the AU and/or the RECs.

Since its creation, the APF has evolved into the main tool for implementing the Africa-EU Peace and Security Cooperation in complementarity with the Regional programmes under the EDF, the EU Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (cSP), the EU mission on Regional Maritime capacity Building (EUCAP NESTOR), EU Training Missions EU TM (Somalia, Mali). The 3 components of the APF are the following:

- African-led Peace Support Operations (PSOs);
- Operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA);
- Initiatives under the Early Response Mechanism (ERM).

The Legal Basis of the APF

The Cotonou Agreement (Article 11)\(^11\) forms the overall legal framework on which the APF is based. It represents the partnership agreement between the EU and seventy-nine countries from the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States (ACP).

When the APF was established in 2003\(^12\), the EU treaties strictly precluded any financing of operational expenditure having ‘military or defence implications’ from the EU budget. As the Cotonou agreement’s European Development Fund (EDF) is not part of the general EU budget and is therefore subject to different rules, it was agreed that the APF would be funded through the EDF. The APF has thus been funded by the ‘intra-ACP’ envelopes of the 9\(^{th}\), 10\(^{th}\) and now 11\(^{th}\) EDFs. Occasionally, other EDF sources have been used, for example decommitments from previous (‘closed’) EDFs,
The APF was established based on the recognition that peace and security are preconditions for sustainable development and vice versa. This was underlined in the EU Council Conclusions on Security and Development of November 2007, which stipulated that the nexus between development and security should inform EU strategies and policies. The second revision of the Cotonou Agreement in 2010 also recognised the interdependence between security and development stating that “without development and poverty reduction there will be no sustainable peace and security, and that without peace and security there can be no sustainable development”.

In line with EDF regulations, APF funds can be used to finance costs incurred by African peace-keeping forces under the banner of the AU or a REC/RM. These funds cover, for instance, costs of transporting troops, soldiers’ living expenses, development of capabilities. The list of non-eligible APF expenditure includes ammunition, arms and specific military equipment, spare parts for arms and military equipment, salaries and military training for soldiers.

The direct beneficiaries of the APF are the AU and the RECs/RMs with a mandate in Peace and Security as well as the relevant institutions/structures within or related to the APSA. The links between the AUC and the RECs/RMs have been formalised through the signature of a sub-regional organisation (REC/RM), it must be submitted and endorsed by the AU.

Following a validated request, the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the European Commission services present a joint information note on the intervention envisaged, including recommendations to the relevant Council preparatory working groups, and seek the approval of the EU Political and Security Committee (PSC) on political appropriateness of the intervention requested.

For support to new peace operations, once the request has been endorsed by the PSC, the Commission launches its internal decision-making process in view of adopting a formal decision on the envisaged intervention. In case of (i) an extension or renewal of support to an existing peace operation or (ii) support to the APSA operationalization, no Commission decision is needed.

An accelerated procedure exists for APF interventions requiring an urgent response under the ERM. For these interventions, the decision-making process aims at enabling a quicker reaction to requests for assistance (+/- 10 days).

The APF Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of the APF are the AU and the RECs/RMs with a mandate in Peace and Security as well as the relevant institutions/structures within or related to the APSA. The links between the AUC and the RECs/RMs have been formalised through the signature of a
Memorandum of Understanding in 2008\(^{16}\). The final beneficiaries are the people of the African States who will be less affected by conflicts and who will live in a safer environment.

### APF Partners

The EU is not the only actor that is providing assistance to the AU and the RECs in the area of peace and security. A wide range of other donors such as international organisations like the United Nations (UN) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), as well as individual states (e.g. United States of America, China, and EU Member States) are active in this field as well. Notably with regard to PSOs (e.g. AMISOM), considerable support is provided by other International Organisations, EU Member States and non-EU countries. To ensure the complementarity of support to the AU, an AU Partners Group on Peace and Security meets on a regular basis in Addis Ababa.

Important work has taken place over the year to strengthen coherence among Peace and Security activities in Africa in the framework of the EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) and activities funded by different EU instruments, such as the APF, Regional Indicative Programmes (RIPs) of the EDF as well as the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP). With important APF funding made available for the operationalization of APSA and increasing demands on the PSOs, strengthening of coherence and complementarity with other funding sources becomes increasingly important. Support should be delivered through one comprehensive framework mirroring AU and RECs/RMs strategic objectives and priorities, and the APF should focus on remaining a truly pan-African instrument.

### The evolution and current challenges of the APF

Since its creation in 2003, the APF has experienced an evolutionary development in two dimensions.

Firstly, it has evolved from a stand-alone instrument to an instrument that is embedded in a wider EU strategy. Secondly, the scope of the APF has been broadened. Overall, the close EU-AU cooperation on peace and security has been a driving force of the JAES which underlines the success of the APF.

In financial terms, the evolution of the APF can be summarised as follows (see figure 1 below).

More than EUR 2 billion has been allocated to the APF since its inception. Of this funding, EUR 1.7 billion have been contracted and EUR 1.6 billion has been paid over the period 2004-2015.

- Under the 9th EDF, the APF received an initial allocation of EUR 250 million in 2004\(^{17}\) which after being replenished has reached EUR 354 million. Moreover, the 9th EDF has received an additional voluntary contribution amounting to nearly EUR 40 million by Belgium, the Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, and Luxembourg.
- Under the 10th EDF, the APF allocation comprised of over EUR 800 million for the 3-year Action Programme 2008-2010 and 2011-2013. Belgium also

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\(^{17}\) It should be noted that the 9th EDF envelope has been supplemented with a EUR 7.5 million contribution from the South Africa Heading of the EU Budget.
made a Voluntary Contribution to the Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the CAR (MICOPAX) of EUR 0.6 million.

- Under the 11th EDF, the first Action Programme of the APF (2014-2016) was adopted by the Commission in July 2014. It initially foresaw a total EDF contribution of EUR 750 million. Due to increasing needs, an additional amount of EUR 150 million was allocated in December 2015. Furthermore, the APF has received an additional voluntary contribution of EUR 1.24 million by Denmark for AMISOM (for a total of EUR 901.2 million by end 2015). By end 2015, EUR 600 million have been contracted under the 11th EDF.

Over the period 2004-2015, annual contracts have averaged EUR 144 million and annual payments have averaged EUR 133 million. For both contracts and payments the trend is upwardly, especially since 2010 (see figure 2 below).

If contracted amounts of the APF are considered by type of activity between 2004 and 2015, the bulk (EUR 1 555 million) of the APF envelope was allocated to PSOs (89.9% of total contracts). Capacity Building activities received EUR 131 million (7.59% of total contracts) and ERM activities EUR 30 million (1.74% of total contracts). See Figure 1 in Annex.

Together with the increase in the number of crises, this evolution has led to a situation where the financing needs of the APF have increasingly mobilised development funds, in particular since 2014 under the 11th EDF. The EU has regular debates on the APF financial sustainability, but it was particularly vivid in 2015.
In 2015, this debate culminated in July when the Political and Security Committee of the Council adopted a series of principles with the aim of ensuring the financing of on-going Peace Support Operations in the short term while providing for measures to increase the predictability, address the possible unforeseen circumstances and ensure the sustainability of the financing of the APF.

The Commission together with the EEAS started to operationalise these principles by:

- liaising at high level with AUC to specifically inform them about the adopted EU principles concerning the APF;
- launching Joint demarches to African Union Member States (in particular Troop Contributing Countries to African-led PSOs funded by the APF) to explain the APF limitations and underline the need to raise African funding for African-led PSOs, recalling also their collective commitment to gradually cover 25% of the AU peace & security budget by 202018;
- launching demarches to other international partners several countries/organisations from other regions - Australia, Brazil, China, India, Japan, Kuwait, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, League of Arab States and UN;
- enhancing EU dialogue with the UN on sustainable ways to support African-led PSOs, including during the last UN-EU Steering Committee on Crisis Management in December 2015;
- introducing in new PSOs contracts a ceiling of max 80% for troop allowances and a similar ceiling for AMISOM as from January 2016;
- introducing in contracts specific provisions concerning an exit strategy;

18  AU Summit in South Africa in June 2015.
• initiating a shift from support to troops costs to supporting the development of capacities; and
• making concrete financial proposals to the EU PSC to ensure the predictability and sustainability of the financing of the APF, including a shift in the balance between supporting non-ODA PSOs and supporting ODA-eligible capacity building and activities under the ERM (mediation/diplomacy).

Overall, despite the positive reception of the demarche, no African partner made so far any concrete pledge to increase their own contributions to African-led PSOs. Likewise, with regards to other international partners, no commitments to contribute financially to African-led PSOs were made so far.

As a positive step, the AU has designated a special representative for the African Peace Fund in order to follow-up the issue with African States and others.

A series of high level contacts also took place in particular with AU interlocutors notably with the PSC (AU) to PSC (EU) meeting of October 2015 and the EU-AU Commission to Commission (C2C) meeting in April 2016. General interest was expressed by African partners in continuing the discussion over the next months, possibly in the framework of upcoming political events or other planned meetings (e.g. future annual C2C and PSC to PSC meetings the APF Joint Coordination Committee (in 2016), the Africa-EU Summit in 2017) or other high level bilateral meetings between EU-AU Member States.

Besides the debate on the financial sustainability of the APF, a broader policy debate on Capacity Building in support of Security and Development (CBSD) has taken place on the basis of a Joint Communication. In this context, the Council invited the EEAS and the Commission services to further work on the full potential of all relevant Union instruments taking into account their legal bases, and to assess the feasibility of: an adaptation of the APF to address its limitations; the establishment of an EU facility linking closer peace, security and development in the framework of one or more existing EU instruments; and a dedicated instrument to this effect, in view of the mid-term review of the EU multiannual financial framework 2014-2020, while improving the coherence with Member States’ own instruments and addressing medium-term challenges.

The Commission Work Programme for 2016, adopted in October 2015 includes proposals with regard to security sector reform and a possible new dedicated instrument for CBSD in third countries.

APF Financial Management

The APF evolution, the higher number of crises and activities (in the three areas of the APF: PSOs, Capacity building (APSA) and prevention/mediation (ERM)) have also represented a challenge for the EU institutions and even more for the institutional beneficiaries of the APF, in terms of operational and financial management also considering the increasingly demanding environment of transparency, accountability and reporting requirements.

One of the major challenges faced by the APSA institutions is to strengthen the institutional capacities up to a level which is commensurate with their political ambitions. Financial ex-post audits are systematically conducted for all APF interventions, including AU-led PSOs. Several of these audits have identified weaknesses related to financial management and the European Commission has thus considerably increased its focus on improvements in this area. Measures to strengthen

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19 Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council: Capacity Building in support of security and development-Enabling partners to prevent and manage crises JOIN/2015/0017
AUC Financial Management and AU-EU cooperation were jointly adopted. The EU supports this institutional transformation process and provides technical assistance and general institutional support to the AUC in this field. As a result of the joint efforts, the AUC has made considerable progress in this area. However, efforts to further enhance the financial management of the APF funds are needed.

**Monitoring**

For the overall monitoring of the APF, a Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) has been established. The JCC, which is jointly chaired by the AUC and the EU and comprises representatives of the RECs/RMs, monitors the implementation of the APF. Moreover, regular meetings and exchanges on implementation/operational issues take place between the relevant departments of the AUC and Commission services, the EEAS and the EU Delegation to the AU in Addis Ababa.

**APF Communication and Visibility**

Efforts have been continued to ensure communication and visibility on APF activities. Press releases and press briefings are prepared for international conferences and systematically for each funding decision by the European Commission. The website dedicated to the Africa-EU Partnership\(^2\) includes additional information on the APF. Furthermore, the annual APF report is widely circulated.

**ODA Eligibility of APF-funded initiatives in 2015**

Unlike previous years and starting with 2015 figures, a small part of the APF disbursements have been included in the general ODA amounts from the EDF reported by the EU to the Development Aid Committee of the OECD (OECD/DAC). A pragmatic approach has been followed by distinguishing between those programmes that are very largely reportable and those programmes that have little activities which are reportable.

Following this approach, in 2015 the totality of the payments made to AMISOM and ECOMIB have been considered as non-eligible for ODA, while the totality of payments under the APSA, the Joint Framework Agreement (salaries and Liaison Offices), the ERM and the IGAD-led MVM have been considered as eligible for ODA.

In financial terms, out of around EUR 300 million paid in 2015, around EUR 15 million have been reported, corresponding to around 5% of the total payments. With the further implementation of the PSC Conclusions towards financing a bigger share of Capacity Building activities and less PSO activities, this percentage is likely to increase in the coming years.

Finally, it should be noted that the OECD/DAC has agreed in February 2016 on the update of the Peace & Security elements of its reporting directive. This adjustment is not expected to have significant consequence on the ODA-eligibility of the APF.

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3. Activities and achievements in 2015

In 2015, APF has contributed to the actions within the three areas below:

3.1. African-led PSOs

The PSOs are aimed at providing public security through a range of military and civilian tasks, including peacekeeping, maintenance of public order, policing, infrastructure reconstruction, political dialogue and national reconciliation.

Several African-led initiatives have been deployed since 2004, often in a very hostile environment and in a sensitive political context. So far, the EU has allocated more than EUR 1.7 billion for PSOs, which therefore represent the main area of commitment within the APF.

**AMISOM**

Since February 2007, following years of political instability and recurring conflicts, the United Nations Security Council authorised the African Union to deploy the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) in order to promote long-term peace, security and effective governance in Somalia. Since then, AMISOM has contributed to significant political and military accomplishments, including the establishment of new Federal Institutions in August/September 2012, the adoption of a new Provisional Constitution and military achievements against Al-Shabaab militants.

The EU considers that AMISOM remains an essential provider of security in Somalia which is critical for the continuation of the political process and that financial support remains vital for AMISOM to fulfil its mandate. Overall, AMISOM is financed by a broad set of donors, including the EU, the UN, and through financial and in-kind contributions provided bilaterally to the AU or directly to the AMISOM Troop Contributing Countries, in particular by the United States. Since 2007, the EU has provided a total amount of more than EUR 1 billion to the AU for AMISOM (including EUR 285.5 million in 2015) making the EU one of AMISOM’s biggest donors. EU funds are used to cover the following main elements of AMISOM’s budget: allowances for AMISOM troops; salaries and allowances for the police component of the mission; international and local civilian staff salaries; as well as operational costs of the mission’s offices in Nairobi/Mogadishu and the AMISOM Al Jazeera Training Camp.

The APF’s financial support to AMISOM is an integral part of the EU’s comprehensive and long-term approach to support security and development efforts in Somalia. This approach contains political, diplomatic, civilian, military, humanitarian, and development dimensions and also includes three EU military missions, in the framework of the EU Common Security and Defence Policy – the EU Naval Force Operation ATALANTA, the EU military training mission in Somalia (EUTM Somalia) and the EU civilian maritime security capacity building mission (EUCAP Nestor).

In 2015, AMISOM has continued to provide the security umbrella needed to further the political process in Somali and there has been progress, in particular in the area of regional state-building. However, political progress is still hampered by recurrent internal crisis. This contributes to an environment in which the security situation remains very volatile. Al-Shabaab is adapting to the AMISOM offensive and continues to use asymmetric tactics undermining the Federal Government of Somalia. Armed attacks against AMISOM, the Somali National Army and increasingly against civilian targets, take place frequently in Mogadishu and elsewhere.

2016 will be a crucial year for Somalia’s political transition and AMISOM’s role in contributing to a conducive security environment will remain essential. Most notably the constitutional mandate of the current Federal
MAP 1: African-led Peace operations supported by the APF in 2015

- **AMISOM**: AU Mission in Somalia
- **ECOMIB**: Guinea-Bissau
- **RCI-LRA**: Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord’s Resistance Army
- **AFISMA**: African-led International Support Mission in Mali
Government of Somalia (FGS) comes to an end and the electoral process should take place in autumn. The federalisation process still lags behind and FGS should revitalise the constitutional review process, with a view to adopting a widely consulted permanent Constitution. In the security domain, an overall National Security Architecture is still to be elaborated, the Somali National Army needs to be integrated, inclusive of regional forces, and mobilized to effectively counter Al-Shabaab and eventually take over from AMISOM.

In line with the Conclusions on Somalia of the EU Foreign Affairs Council of 15 February 2016, AMISOM’s operational effectiveness needs to be revitalised and enhanced; offensive operations against Al-Shabaab need to resume in a well-coordinated manner, in full compliance with qualitative improvements requested by the United Nations Security Council and applicable international law. A comprehensive review of AMISOM’s mandate and CONOPS will also be necessary to better adapt its organisation, logistics and coordination mechanisms to the current challenges.

ECOWAS Mission to Guinea Bissau (ECOMIB)
Following the military coup on 12 April 2012 in Guinea Bissau, the Heads of State and Government who met at the Extraordinary Summit held in Abidjan on 26 April 2012 decided the immediate deployment of an ECOWAS Mission in Guinea Bissau (ECOMIB), a composite military and police force of 689 personnel. The mission was deployed to facilitate the withdrawal of the Angola Technical and Military Assistance Mission in Guinea Bissau (MISSANG), provide security to the Transitional Government and People of Guinea Bissau, assist in the effective implementation of the Defence and Security Sector Reform Program (DSSRP) and provide security for fresh elections and a return to democratic rule.

The bulk of the APF contribution covers the allowances of the troops on the ground. Through its commitment to fund ECOMIB up to EUR 5.2 million between July 2015 and June 2016, the EU contributes to supporting the government of Guinea Bissau in consolidating its authority.

African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA)
In 2012 Mali was affected by a dramatic destabilisation due to separatist Tuareg and Islamist rebellions in the north. Following a military coup, the armed Islamist groups took control of the northern area of the country. Based on the UN Security Council resolution 2085 of 20 December 2012, ECOWAS established the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA) in order to preserve the unity of Mali and restore the security throughout the country.

The APF support to AFISMA continued (for a total amount of EUR 27.9 million from February 2012 until end of March 2015) and was used to strengthen the overall capacities of ECOWAS in the area of peace and security. Limited contribution of the EU enabled the establishment of a finance Division for the ECOWAS’ Political Affairs Peace and Security Commission (PAPS), the purchase of relevant software and equipment, the launch of related recruitment procedures as well as the implementation of the Systems Application and Products (SAP) related to ECOWAS’ integrated management system.
The Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord’s Resistance Army (RCI-LRA)

The Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) represents a destabilising factor in the Central African sub-region affecting detrimentally security and human rights. In 2005, the LRA leaders were the first individuals indicted by the International Criminal Court for war crimes and crimes against humanity. In response to continuing attacks carried out by the LRA, the AUC established the Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord’s Resistance Army (RCI-LRA) with the mandate to defeat the LRA in the border region of Uganda, the CAR, the DRC and South Sudan.

The RCI-LRA has proven instrumental in the fight against the LRA. It comprises a Joint Coordination Mechanism (JCM), chaired by the AU Commissioner for Peace and Security and composed of the ministers of defence of the affected countries (Uganda, the DRC, South Sudan and the CAR), a JCM secretariat headed by an AU Special Envoy as well as a Regional Task Force (RTF) composed of troops from the affected countries. The JCM coordinates the initiative at a strategic level. The RTF is tasked to search and engage the LRA bases and combatants. The RTF HQ in Yambio (South Sudan) coordinates information sharing and operations between the three sector HQs located in Nzana (South Sudan), Obo (CAR) and Dungu (DRC).

The committed EUR 2 million envelope of the APF for the 2013-2015 period covered the operational costs of the JCM Secretariat, the organisation of various international meetings and conferences, as well as staff allowances, communication equipment and operational costs for the RTF HQ in Yambio.

In terms of results achieved in January – October 2015, this contribution enabled the smooth and continuous running of the RCI-LRA structures and operations. The LRA still manages to carry out sporadic attacks and its leader Joseph Kony remains in place. However, the insurgency has been weakened by the coordinated efforts of affected countries. It is worth noting that one of Kony’s lieutenants, Dominic Ongwen, surrendered in January 2015 and is currently being tried in The Hague.

Discussions with the African Union are ongoing for the EU to keep on supporting the RCI-LRA. This is meant to cover the same costs and activities over a new period with the aim of strengthening already obtained results and moving towards the full defeat of the LRA.

3.2. Capacity Building

Capacity Building has become a major component of the APF since the Facility’s establishment. The objective of this component is to increase the capacity of the AU and the RECs/RMs. The increased capacity should have a positive knock-on effect for facilitating the planning and conduct of PSOs as well as the operationalisation of the APSA.

A number of support programmes have been rolled out to give the AU and the RECs/RMs the necessary instruments to address security challenges through effective and efficient institutions. In the area of Capacity Building, the APF’s most important individual contribution is the APSA Support Programme.
The APSA Support Programme

The APSA Support programme aims at strengthening the capacity and efficiency of the AUC, RECs and RMs to prevent and/or respond to crises/conflicts in Africa by implementing and operationalising the APSA.

The Continental Early Warning System and regional Early Warning Systems have continued to work on ensuring synergies and interconnectivity, thereby also paving the way for common skills and methodologies on conflict analysis to be elaborated. This is also expected to better inform relevant decision-makers within AU and RECs/RMs.

Ensuring coherence and complementarities between continental and regional peace and security activities remains a challenge. Clarity on the definition of subsidiarity and how it should be implemented by both AU and RECs/RMs is certainly an area which would benefit from further efforts in the cooperation between relevant organisations.

In 2015, a bridging contract of EUR 5.2 million has been established with the AUC to ensure continuity of the activities between August 2015 and the beginning of the next APSA Support Programme which is expected to start in 2016. The design of this new APSA support programme will be based on the APSA Roadmap endorsed by the African Senior Officials in their meeting of November 2015.

AUC Salaries in Peace and Security

The programme aims at sustaining AUC personnel costs working on the implementation of Peace and Security Programmes. It therefore directly contributes to the operationalisation of the APSA on the continent and ensures a closer link is maintained between continental and regional peace and security activities in Africa.

2015 has witnessed a deeper policy dialogue taking place between the AUC and its partners on their priorities and their translation in human resources planning. The EU and other partners have supported the AU PSD in the design of its restructuring plan by funding an external mapping process of the Department. This exercise fed into the more general AU Restructuring plan currently being discussed with AU Member States.

The delays in the approval of a clear and detailed AUC Restructuring plan by AU Member States continue to have an impact on how much AU PSD has been able to progress in the reinforcement of its efficiency. It is hoped that the AU Summits to be held in 2016 will be the occasion to confirm such a decision, in order for the AUC and its Peace and Security Department to streamline its resources and reinforce the effectiveness and efficiency of its organisation.

AU Liaison Offices

The action aims at supporting the network of African Union Liaison Offices (AU LOs) in conflict and post conflict countries in Africa. These offices are mandated by the AU Peace and Security Council to perform tasks of political engagement, representation, monitoring, reporting and facilitation of peace-building. The AU LOs are key elements in the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), ensuring AU presence in these countries and contributing to the fulfilment of its mandate relating to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in Africa.

With respect to political aspects, the AU LOs have continued in 2015 to play a crucial role in the efforts made by the AU concerning conflict prevention, management and resolution. They particularly pursued consultations and dialogue with relevant national parties and political actors in their host countries. Several of the mandates of the offices (Chad; Comoros; Madagascar; Misahel; CAR and Burundi) were updated by the AU PSC in order to better match the reality on the ground. This is especially relevant for the AU LO in Juba that was upgraded to an AU civilian mission.

Some offices remain better equipped (including through better human resources allocation) than others—the AUC must work to ensure all the AU LOs are in a position...
to be effective. Only 5 offices out of 14 have VSAT connection, which makes communications with HQ less reliable. Although operational and financial management of the programme has improved consistently over the last couple of years, there is still room for development. The EU and partners are working to support the AU in improving management standards. Despite substantial donor support, financing 100% of the AU LOs budget remained a challenge, which limited the scope of the AU LOs activities in some contexts.

The AMANI AFRICA II Support Programme

The African Standby Force (ASF) is one of the key structures of the APSA. Once it becomes fully operational, it will consist of standby multidisciplinary contingents stationed in the five regions of origin and ready for rapid deployment covering a wide range of actions. In order to assess the progress made in the operationalisation of the ASF, the AU, in cooperation with the EU, jointly agreed to initiate a training/exercise cycle (covering the period 2011-2016) named AMANI AFRICA II with the overall objective to validate the capacity of the AU to mandate and employ a rapid deployment capability of the ASF as a start-up operation and to run a multi-dimensional PSO.

From May 2012 to June 2016, the APF will contribute an amount of EUR 5.2 million to cover the following costs of the cycle, which culminated in an exercise hosted by South Africa in late 2015:

- Training and planning activities;
- Deployment of AU HQs during the field training exercise;
- Post-exercise activities;
- Human resource and travel costs.

A Joint EU-AU working group has been established to oversee AMANI AFRICA II activities, particularly in the areas of Communications, Strategic Lift, and Logistics.

Support to the African Training Centres in Peace and Security

In order to improve the capacity of peacekeeping training institutions to enhance the impact of peacekeeping initiatives by the AU and Regional Economic Communities / Regional Mechanisms (RECs/RMs), the EU and the AU established a programme of support to African Training Centres with a regional/continental vocation in peacekeeper training for the three components (police, civilian and military) of the African Standby Force (ASF). The EU’s support to the programme amounted to EUR 11.4 million for the period February 2012 to December 2015.

The expected outputs of the programme are to increase the coordinating and steering role of the AU for the development of the ASF training policy; to enhance the capacity of the RECs/RMs to conduct their own training activities through their own regional training centres in line with the ASF training policy; and to improve the capacity of the Regional Training centres.

Through this programme, the capacity and quality of regional training centres has been significantly strengthened. Furthermore, the capacity of the RECs/RMs to conduct their own training activities has been enhanced. However, the development of a continental-wide network of training institutions coordinated by the AUC has so far not been achieved.

Command, Control, Communication and Information System (C3IS)

The AU and EU agreed during the AMANI AFRICA II planning sessions on the need to constitute a technical working group to plan for the establishment of a C3IS for African-led PSOs. In addition, in 2013 the Mali crisis highlighted the challenge or capacity gap preventing Africa to play a more effective role on the ground and assert its leadership immediately.

In 2013, the AU and the EU signed an agreement
whereby the APF will provide EUR 12.5 million over a 40-month-period to acquire and set up the C3IS system for management of African-led PSOs.

The overall objective of the action is to put in place a continental structure enabling the AU to rapidly deploy strategic and operational communication, command and control capabilities between the AU HQs in Addis Ababa, the regional level HQs and the mission HQs in the field. The C3IS will provide secure data, voice and video services through satellite communication between the AU, the sub-regional organisations and the peace missions deployed at country level. It will also provide IT systems to convey orders, generate reports and maps for the management of the operations on the ground. In 2015, the AUC launched a tender to purchase such a C3IS system and set up a technical working group in order to evaluate the different bids.

APF Expert Pool

Throughout 2015, the APF continued to offer high quality and timely external technical assistance to the AU and the RECs/RMs through a so-called Expert Pool, which included both long-term and short-term experts. This EUR 3 million service contract running until January 2016 consequently facilitated the implementation of programmes related to the APF, with a particular focus on the operationalization of the APSA.

Three long-term experts have been deployed to support the smooth management of the APSA Support Programme (APSA Advisor), to consolidate the progress achieved in the sound financial management of AMISOM and MISCA (SFMA Expert) and to enhance the Results’ Based Management programming and monitoring (RBM Expert).

In 2015, 10 short-term assignments for technical assistance were carried out related to: an APSA assessment (August 2014 – April 2015), the update of the APSTA website (February – April), an ERM assessment (March – July), an environmental management plan for SADC Standby Logistics Depot (May – December), support to Security Sector Reform in Madagascar (May 2015 – January 2016), support to the development of the AU’s Strategic airlift programme (May – December), creation of a Senior Mission Leaders’ training manual (June 2015 – January 2016), a Training Centres’ evaluation (September – December), support to Security Sector Reform and to the Demobilisation / Disarmament / Reintegration process in Somalia (November 2015 – January 2016).

3.3. The Early response mechanism

The Early Response Mechanism (ERM), established in 2009 to strengthen the flexibility of the African Peace Facility (APF) in addressing urgent crises across Africa, has contributed to the achievement of DEVCO’s specific objective 2 “Consolidating and supporting democracy, the rule of law, good governance, human rights and the relevant principles of international law” by providing the African Union and African regional economic communities (RECs) with an immediately available and reliable source of funding for the first steps of actions aimed at preventing, managing and resolving crises.

The first phase of the ERM came to an end in 2015. An external evaluation concluded that it was a particularly relevant and useful mechanism (i) for the EU to mobilise immediate and adequate funding as well as (ii) for the AU and the RECs to consequently be able to directly (re) act and launch crises-related efforts of preventive and mediatory nature. Given its positive track record and taking into account these findings, the AU and the EU signed in 2015 a Delegation Agreement for the second phase of the ERM for a total amount of EUR 15 million until mid-2018. The ERM initiatives under this new contract will focus on the first stages on crisis emergence, though still...
MAP 2: Initiatives supported under the ERM in 2015

**EAC-COMESA**
A prevention of violence before election in Burundi

**IGAD**
Mediation South Sudan II

**AUC**
Mediation efforts for the CAR. South Sudan mediation. Burundi mediation.

**AU**
AU High Level Implementation Panel (AUHIP) IV: Sudan

**ICGLR**
Support to the Joint Verification Mechanism in the International Conference of the great Lakes Region (ICGLR) II

**HR**
HR and military experts in Burundi: Phases I and II
allowing for flexibility to ensure that the ERM is able to respond to crisis in an efficient and swift manner, taking the challenging context into account. The scope of ERM initiatives under the new programme has a stronger focus on unforeseeable, urgent early stages of conflict/crisis which could include but not be limited to: setting up mediation/political negotiations’ processes, shuttle diplomacy, supporting the deployment of security/Human Rights observers or fact-finding missions for the preparation of a Peace Support Operation.

In 2015, the ERM funded 9 actions - of which 1 is a follow-up of a previous action - for a total amount of EUR 8 million. They were instrumental in either preventing or mitigating conflict in several African regions. See some examples in the following box and the full list in table 2 in the annex.

The Early Response Mechanism - ERM

The Early Response Mechanism (ERM) was established in 2009 to help preventing political and security crises degenerating into open conflict. It is an emergency mechanism that is able to make funds available for the African Union in less than 10 days so that it can immediately support mediation, confidence building or any other activity that prevents mounting tensions in troubled areas turning into situations that affect life conditions of the population.

In 2015, the ERM funded 9 actions for a total amount of EUR 8 million that were instrumental in either preventing or mitigating conflict in several African regions. In South Sudan, where a civil war erupted in December 2014, the ERM financed the dialogue that resulted on an agreement for a ceasefire between Government and opposition thus improving the situation of hundreds of thousands of people displaced by the war. The ERM also contributed to consolidating peace between North and South Sudan by supporting negotiations on outstanding disputes on issues such as border demarcation and wealth sharing.

In Central African Republic the ERM helped finding a way to end violence by financing mediation efforts that resulted in a climate conducive to the holding of elections in February 2016.

In the Great Lakes Region, where population living in the eastern areas of the Democratic Republic of Congo have suffered from one of the worst man made humanitarian disasters over the last two decades, the ERM helped restoring and promoting trust between DRC and its neighbors by supporting a joint verification mechanism of the agreements that they had entered into in order to bring stability to the region.

Even in Burundi, where the political situation deteriorated quickly at the end of 2015, swift ERM funding helped deterring further violence by both allowing the AU to deploy Human Rights observers and security officers, and financing the rapid commencement of an Inter Burundian dialogue mediated by Uganda.
The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (MVM) for South Sudan, headquartered in Juba, was set up on 23 January 2014, shortly after the signing of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (CoHA) between the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army-in-Opposition (SPLM/A-IO). It supports the mediation process by monitoring, investigating and reporting to the IGAD envoys the two parties’ compliance with the CoHA. As part of its operational structure, the MVM provides for the establishment of a Joint Technical Committee (JTC) that oversees the work of Monitoring and Verification Teams (MVTs) deployed in several locations throughout the country.

The MVM is playing a key role in providing a neutral and balanced analysis of the security situation to the IGAD mediation. Its reports document violation of the ceasefire agreement, limit the war-propaganda related communication and analyse the measures that should be put in place by IGAD to increase leverage on the parties. A functioning MVM is an essential element of the IGAD dispositive.

Between September 2014 and January 2016, the EU contributed to the objective of effective and sustained implementation of the MVM, with a total amount of EUR 5 million. The APF contributed to the mediation process and the operationalization of the IGAD-partners coordination mechanism. The achievement of the ceasefire has contributed greatly to the protection of internally displaced persons. In addition to that the APF contributed to sustained political dialogue, and free movement of people achieved through the implementation of Status of Mission Agreement.
4. ANNEX – Tables and Figures

Figure 1 – APF contracted amounts per type of activity, 2004-2015 (in million EUR)$^{21}$

Table 1: APF financial overview under the 9th + 10th + 11th EDF (in million EUR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Global Commitments Total</th>
<th>Individual Commitments (contracted) (PSO, CB, ERM)</th>
<th>Individual Commitments (paid) (PSO, CB, ERM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9th EDF</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>347.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th EDF</td>
<td>803.8</td>
<td>775.6</td>
<td>729.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th EDF</td>
<td>901.2</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>516.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,059</td>
<td>1,730</td>
<td>1,594</td>
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</table>

$^{21}$ €12.9 million for Audit Evaluation Technical Assistance are not included in this figure.
Graph 1: APF Financial Overview under the 9th, 10th and 11th EDF: Individual commitments (in million EUR)

Graph 2: APF Financial Overview under the 9th and 10th EDF: Individual commitments for PSOs (in million EUR)

Table 2: Initiatives supported by the ERM missions 2015

1 Support to the Friends of EAC-COMESA for peaceful elections in Burundi (01/11/2014 – 03/07/2015, EUR 1.3 million)

Ahead of the 2015 local, parliamentary and presidential elections which were held in Burundi, COMESA and the EAC jointly undertook various activities geared towards supporting a peaceful environment for elections with the aim of preventing elections-related violent conflict.

2 IGAD facilitation of the mediation process in South Sudan – part II (01/10/2014 – 30/06/2015, EUR 0.8 million)

IGAD sustained its mediation efforts in the context of the crisis in South Sudan conflict. It particularly sought to strengthen the foundations towards resolving the crisis through political dialogue by providing professional and administrative support to the Envoys leading the process.
3 AUC support to mediation efforts in the Central African Republic (01/04/2015 – 30/06/2015, EUR 0.3 million)

The African Union managed activities which contributed to peace and security in the CAR and to the creation of a climate conducive to the holding of elections in the country. Such activities included the mediation process in the CAR which started with the National Forum and political dialogue held in Brazzaville, the follow-up activities pertaining to the overall mediation process as well as the provision of required expertise as needed.

4 AU High Level Implementation Panel (AUHIP – Mbeki Panel) – part IV (01/11/2014 – 31/06/2015, EUR 1 million)

The AUHIP, comprised of former Presidents, held consultations on several outstanding issues of the Sudan – South Sudan dispute, which contributed to the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

5 Support to the Extended Joint Monitoring and Verification Mechanism of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) (01/01/2015 – 30/06/2015, EUR 0.9 million)

The ICGLR managed the operationalization of the Joint Verification and Monitoring Mechanism which contributed to restoring and promoting trust between the Democratic Republic of Congo and its neighbours through patrolling, monitoring, reporting and liaising with the various stakeholders, including military authorities.

6 Human Rights and military experts’ deployment in Burundi – phase I (19/05/2015 – 30/07/2015, EUR 0.4 million)

The African Union deployed Human Rights observers and security officers to monitor, investigate and report on the situation of human rights in Burundi as well as to undertake local peace building activities; and at facilitating AU’s efforts, including dialogue among stakeholders to contribute to defusing the pre-electoral tension.

7 Human Rights and military experts’ deployment in Burundi – phase II (01/09/2015 – 31/05/2016, EUR 2.2 million)

Given the deteriorating security situation in Burundi, the African Union strengthened its programme to deploy Human Rights observers and military experts in the country. They monitor, investigate, and report on the situation of human rights, verify the process of disarming the militias and other armed groups in Burundi, as well as undertake local peace building activities. This also supports the logistical needs of additional human rights observers and military experts deployed to Burundi. It also facilitates related AU’s efforts, including dialogue among stakeholders and contributes to defusing the current tension. Finally, it enables the AU make appropriate decisions through regular reports on the implementation of the disarmament process.
8 Support to the AU High Representative for South Sudan and to the AU High-Level ad hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on South Sudan (01/09/2015 – 31/05/2016, EUR 0.8 million)

IGAD-led mediation efforts were enhanced in order to assist the South Sudanese parties and other stakeholders to achieve durable peace in the country.

9 Support to the Inter-Burundian dialogue under the leadership of Uganda (20/12/2015 – 30/03/2016, EUR 0.3 million)

On behalf of the EAC, Uganda is facilitating the rapid commencement of the Inter-Burundian dialogue, which enables the various Burundian stakeholders to sit at the same negotiation table to address the issues at hand and to create the conditions which could lead to a consensus on the way ahead, based on the Arusha Agreement, which is the cornerstone of peace, security, stability and reconciliation in Burundi.

Table 3: Initiatives supported by the ERM missions since its creation in 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Implementing partner</th>
<th>Authorized (in thousands of EUR)</th>
<th>Start date</th>
<th>End date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>AUC</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>15/02/2010</td>
<td>14/08/2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUHIP I</td>
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<td>Guinea Conakry</td>
<td>AUC</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>15/02/2010</td>
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<td>Somalia</td>
<td>IGAD</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>01/04/2010</td>
<td>31/12/2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>AUC</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>09/04/2010</td>
<td>30/09/2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea Bissau</td>
<td>AUC</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>09/04/2010</td>
<td>31/10/2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>LRA I</td>
<td>AUC</td>
<td>1,194</td>
<td>28/12/2010</td>
<td>30/06/2011</td>
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<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>AUC</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>04/02/2011</td>
<td>31/07/2011</td>
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<td>AUHIP II</td>
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<td>05/02/2011</td>
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<td>Libya</td>
<td>AUC</td>
<td>265</td>
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<td>15/09/2011</td>
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<td>AUC</td>
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<td>20/12/2011</td>
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<td>AU/SADC LO Madagascar</td>
<td>AUC/SADC</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>15/03/2012</td>
<td>14/12/2012</td>
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<td>Kenya</td>
<td>IGAD</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>01/08/2012</td>
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<td>Title</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sahel/AU SAPROG</td>
<td>AUC</td>
<td>775</td>
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<td>AUHIP III</td>
<td>AUC</td>
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<td>997</td>
<td>15/06/2013</td>
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<td>AU-ECOWAS (Mali HR observers)</td>
<td>AUC</td>
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<td>01/07/2013</td>
<td>30/11/2013</td>
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<td>AUC</td>
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<td>AUC</td>
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<td>19/09/2013</td>
<td>31/12/2013</td>
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<td>03/01/2014</td>
<td>03/07/2014</td>
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<td>EAC-COMESA Burundi</td>
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<td>IGAD mediation South-Sudan 2</td>
<td>IGAD</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>01/10/2014</td>
<td>30/04/2015</td>
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<td>AUC mediation efforts for CAR</td>
<td>AUC</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>03/11/2014</td>
<td>03/04/2015</td>
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<td>AUHIP IV</td>
<td>AUC (Panel Mbeki)</td>
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<td>01/11/2014</td>
<td>31/03/2015</td>
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<td>EJVM</td>
<td>ICGLR</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>01/01/2015</td>
<td>30/06/2015</td>
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<td>HR Burundi</td>
<td>AUC</td>
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<td>19/05/2015</td>
<td>30/07/2015</td>
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<td>AUC HR and military observers to Burundi</td>
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<td>01/09/2015</td>
<td>31/05/2016</td>
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<td>South Sudan mediation</td>
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<td>31/05/2016</td>
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<td>Burundi mediation</td>
<td>AUC</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>20/12/2015</td>
<td>30/03/2016</td>
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<td>AUC</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>01/03/2016</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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### 5. Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACP</td>
<td>African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFISM-CAR / MISCA</td>
<td>African-led International Support Mission in the CAR</td>
</tr>
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<td>AFISMA</td>
<td>African-led International Support Mission to Mali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMIS</td>
<td>African Union Mission in Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMISEC</td>
<td>African Union Mission for Support to the Elections in the Comoros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMISOM</td>
<td>AU Mission in Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMU</td>
<td>Arab Maghreb Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>APF</td>
<td>African Peace Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APSA</td>
<td>African Peace and Security Architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASF</td>
<td>African Standby Force(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUC</td>
<td>AU Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU LO</td>
<td>AU Liaison Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU HIP</td>
<td>AU High Level Implementation Panel (Darfur)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU PSD</td>
<td>Peace and Security Department of the AU</td>
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<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Contribution Agreements</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEN-SAD</td>
<td>Community of Sahel-Saharan States</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEWS</td>
<td>Continental Early Warning System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMESA</td>
<td>Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSDP</td>
<td>Common Security and Defence Policy (of the EU)</td>
</tr>
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<td>C3IS</td>
<td>Command, Control, Communication and Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEVCO</td>
<td>Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EASF</td>
<td>Eastern Africa Standby Force</td>
</tr>
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<td>EAC</td>
<td>East African Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>EASFCOM</td>
<td>Eastern Africa Standby Force Coordination Mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECCAS</td>
<td>Economic Community of Central African States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOWAS</td>
<td>Economic Community of West African States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOMIB</td>
<td>ECOWAS Mission to Guinea Bissau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDF</td>
<td>European Development Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEAS</td>
<td>European External Action Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERM</td>
<td>Early Response Mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUCAP NESTOR</td>
<td>EU Mission on Regional Maritime Capacity Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUTM Somalia</td>
<td>EU Training Mission in Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOMUC</td>
<td>CEMAC Multi-national Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICGLR</td>
<td>International Conference on the Great Lakes Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICSP</td>
<td>Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGAD / MVM</td>
<td>Intergovernmental Authority on Development / Monitoring and Verification Mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAES</td>
<td>Joint Africa-EU Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCC</td>
<td>Joint Coordination Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCM</td>
<td>Joint Coordination Mechanism (under the RCI-LRA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRA</td>
<td>Lord’s Resistance Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAES</td>
<td>African Union Electoral and Security Assistance Mission to the Comoros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICOPAX</td>
<td>Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the CAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISCA</td>
<td>African-led International Support Mission in the CAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARC</td>
<td>North African Regional Capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>North Atlantic Treaty Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVFOR</td>
<td>Naval Force of the EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODA</td>
<td>Official Development Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD / DAC</td>
<td>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development / Development Aid Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POW</td>
<td>Panel of the Wise (of the AU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSC (EU)</td>
<td>Political and Security Committee of the EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSC (AU)</td>
<td>Peace and Security Council of the AU</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSO</td>
<td>Peace Support Operations</td>
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<tr>
<td>RCI-LRA</td>
<td>Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord’s Resistance Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REC</td>
<td>Regional Economic Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIP</td>
<td>Regional Indicative Programme (EDF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>Regional Mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTF</td>
<td>Regional Task Force (under the RCI-LRA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADC</td>
<td>Southern African Development Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Contacts

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