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African Peace Facility

ANNUAL REPORT 2013

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European Commission

African Peace Facility

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1. Executive Summary

Based on the recognition that peace and security are necessary preconditions for sustainable development, the European Union (EU) decided to establish the *African Peace Facility* (APF) in 2004 in order to support the African peace and security agenda.

Over the years, the APF has become the key instrument for implementing the Africa-EU Partnership on Peace and Security, and more than €1.2 billion of funding has been channelled through this instrument. This support enables the *African Union* (AU) and the *Regional Economic Communities/ Regional Mechanisms* (RECs/RMs) in Africa to strengthen their respective roles in peace and security, take responsibility for the stability of the continent and emerge as internationally recognized players in the political and security areas. The strategic orientation of the APF is based on a dual approach, which combines short-term funding to address crises as they occur with a longer-term support of institutional capacity building in Peace and Security.

In 2013, the APF continued to support the AU and the RECs having a mandate in Peace and Security. The funded activities fall in three categories:

- Financial support to African-led *Peace Support Operations* (PSOs);
- Operationalisation of the *African Peace and Security Architecture* (APSA); and
- Support to initiatives under the *Early Response Mechansim* (ERM).

The year 2013 has been a very active year for the APF with a continuation of support for peace support operations in Somalia, Central African Republic and Mali. The APF continued to support the *African Union Mission in Somalia* (AMISOM) with increased funding. The commitments for 2013 alone amount to almost €200 million. The APF also supported the *African-led International Support Mission to Mali* (AFISMA) to the tune of €28 million before mission command was handed over to the UN. In Central Africa, as the Mission for the consolidation of peace in the Central African Republic (MICOPAX) morphed into the *African-led International Support Mission in Central African Republic* (MISCA), the APF made a commitment to support the new AU-led operation for an amount of €50 million.

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In 2013, the APF's capacity building support continued as usual. Some novel commitments, which included supporting AMANI AFRICA II, a training and exercise cycle on the operational readiness of the African Standby Force, and the concomitant Command, Control, Communication and Information System (C3IS) structure for the AU, signalled a willingness of the EU to move towards supporting lasting capabilities.

In 2013, the ERM was increasingly used to address crises urgently across Africa. In total, the APF funded seven new AU/REC activities in the field of mediation, diplomacy or deployment preparation across Africa.

A total amount of EUR 232 million has been contracted in 2013. In view of increasing funding requirements and following extensive consultations with all key stakeholders, two additional replenishments of the APF were

completed in 2013. According to current statistical criteria of the *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development* (OECD), most of these activities are not considered to be eligible as Official Development Assistance (ODA) and are therefore not reported by the European Commission (EC) as such.

An external evaluation, the second phase of which was launched in October 2012, was completed in late 2013. It focused on the APF's implementation and impact and concluded that the instrument has been a game changer in many ways. First, it has enabled collective African security actions anchored in the political role of the *African Union's Peace and Security Council* (AU PSC). These actions have had a direct and positive impact on the lives of millions of Africans affected by political crisis and confirm the continuing relevance of this instrument. Secondly, the APF has been a highly innovative instrument because it enabled the use of EU development cooperation funds to address peace and security/military issues. Furthermore, it has also demonstrated the flexibility to evolve in the face of changing circumstances and needs.

However, the evaluation also concluded that the APF strategic orientation should ensure that the instrument is adequately catered for by an African long-term capacity building agenda. So far, the implementing environment has not always been conducive to long-term capacity building due to many reasons including the limited ownership of the APSA capacity building agenda by African states. On the EU side, there is a need for increased synergy between EU instruments and programme-level monitoring of and technical support for APF activities. Especially a more effective division of labour between the APF and the regional EU Programmes should be clarified.

The recommendations of the external evaluation have been taken on board to inform the upcoming programming of the APF for the period 2014-2020.

Objective of the Annual Report

The aim of this Annual Report is to present the activities and performance of the *African Peace Facility* (APF) during the year 2013. Its overall objective is to inform key stakeholders about the APF and new developments in order to facilitate communication and information exchange as well as to enhance transparency and accountability. The report thus contributes to the fulfilment of the European Commission's legal commitment *"to prepare an annual activity report on the use of the APF funds for information of the Council and the EDF Committee."* [1]

The report starts with a general overview of the APF instrument including its origin and initiation, its policy context and priorities, its legal base, scope and financial matters. After that, an update on the activities in the three main areas of action for the period of January-December 2013 is provided. Furthermore, some horizontal developments are mentioned. In the annex of the report updated facts and figures are visually compiled to give an overview of the budget and the supported initiatives.

1 Article 12 of Council Regulation (EC) No 617/2007 of 14 May 2007 on the implementation of the 10th European Development Fund under the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement

2. The African Peace Facility: Background

At the origin: The African Union and the African Peace and Security Architecture

The AU was established in 2002 with a broad political mandate in the area of conflict prevention, management, resolution and peace building in Africa[2]. It subsequently established, in cooperation with the RECs, the 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 PSC[3], 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 *Economic Community of Sahelo-Saharian States* (CEN-SAD),
  - the *Common Market of East 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 *Inter-Governmental Authority for Development* (IGAD), and
  - the *South African Development Community* (SADC);
- Two Regional Mechanisms (RMs): *the Eastern Africa Stand-by Force Coordination Mechanism* (EASFCOM) and the *North Africa Regional Capability* (NARC);
- The *Panel of the Wise* (POW) with a mandate in conflict prevention and resolution;
- The *African Standby Forces* (ASF);
- The *African Peace Fund*[4] with a mandate to promote the work of the *African Union Commission's* (AUC) *Peace and Security Department* (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 European Union

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 African Union Summit in Maputo in July 2003.

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. 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

2 Assembly of the AU, Decision on the *Establishment by the European Union of a Peace Support Operation Facility for the African Union*, Maputo, Mozambique, 2003 [Assembly/AU/Dec.21 (II)], available at <http://www.africa-union.org/Official_documents/Decisions_Declarations/Assembly%20AU%20Dec%2021%20II.pdf>

3 Article 2(1) of the *Protocol relating to Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, [AU Document Assembly/AU/Dec. 2]*; available at <http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/organs/psc/Protocol_peace%20and%20security.pdf>

4 Articles 11-13 and 21 of the Protocol

5 Available at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2005:0489:FIN:EN:PDF>

6 Available at < http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/Capabilities_Africa_20.11.pdf>

7 Available at <http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/sites/default/files/eas2007_joint_strategy_en.pdf>

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 operationalisation of the APSA. The JAES and its successive Action Plans were renewed at the third Africa-EU Summit in Tripoli in 2010.[8] The next Africa-EU Summit in April 2014 is expected to confirm and sustain support for APSA through the APF.

The priorities of the APF at a glance

The APF is a pan-African instrument in nature. Undertakings at national levels (e.g. training and funding of purely national actors) are not eligible for funding. Instead, the financial support has to be channelled through the AU and/or the RECs.

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.

Initially developed in response to a request by African leaders, the APF has evolved into the main tool for implementing the Africa-EU Peace and Security Partnership. This partnership consists of three inter-linked priorities, which correspond to the specific objectives of the APF:

- Enhanced dialogue on challenges to peace and security;
- Operationalisation of the APSA; and
- Support to PSOs in Africa.

The Legal Basis of the APF

The *Cotonou Agreement* (Article 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 Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP), and forms the overall legal framework of the APF.

When the APF was established in 2003, the EU treaties strictly precluded any financing of operational expenditure having 'military or defence implications'. 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 rationale for the APF is based on the recognition that peace and security are preconditions for sustainable development and vice versa. The recognition of this relationship was underlined in the *EU Council Conclusions on Security and Development* of November 2007[9], which stipulated that the nexus between development and security should inform EU strategies and policies. The second revision of the Cotonou Agreement also recognized the interdependence between security and development stating that "without peace and security there can be no sustainable development".[10] The APF has thus been funded by the intra-ACP envelopes of EDF9 and EDF10.

In line with EDF regulations, APF funds can be used to finance costs incurred by African countries that are deploying their peace-keeping forces under the banner

8 Available at <http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/sites/default/files/doc_tripoli_declaration_en.pdf>
9 Available at <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/07/st15/st15097.en07pdf>
10 Article 1 (on "Objectives of the partnership"), Article 8(5) (on "Political dialogue"), Article 11 (on "Peace building policies, conflict prevention and resolution, response to situations of fragility"), Articles 28(2)(a) and 29(1) (on "Regional Cooperation and Integration"), available at <http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/second_revision_cotonou_agreement_20100311.pdf>

of the AU or a REC/RM in another African country. These funds cover, for instance, costs of transporting troops, soldiers' living expenses, development of capabilities, but no military operations or arms expenditure. 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.

APF Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of APF support are the AU, RECs/RMs with a mandate in Peace and Security, and relevant institutions within or related to the APSA. Under EDF9, only the AU and the RECs/RMs (as pillars of the APSA) could be direct beneficiaries of the APF. Under EDF10, the scope of beneficiaries has been broadened to include other organizations, such as training centres, provided that they are formally linked to the APSA. These new beneficiaries can request funding from the APF, though only through the AU or RECs. The links between the AUC and the RECs/RMs have been formalized through the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding in 2008.[11]

APF during the period 2004-2013

Since its creation in 2004, 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 to also cover conflict prevention and post-conflict stabilisation whereas initially it financed merely PSOs and capacity building. Overall, the close EU-AU cooperation on peace and security has been a driving force of the JAES, which underlines the success and effectiveness of the APF. More than €1.2 billion have been allocated to the APF since its inception (see Figure 1).

- Under EDF9, the APF received an initial allocation of €250 million in 2004[12]. This was replenished five times (once in 2006 and four times in 2007) for a total amount of €189.2 million, raising the total EDF9 envelope to €439.2 million.
- Under EDF10, the APF envelope comprised two allocations of €300 million (€300 million for the 3-year Action Programme 2008-2010 and €300 million for the 3-year Action Programme 2011-2013). Belgium also made a Voluntary Contribution to MICOPAX of €600,000. Two additional replenishments with fresh funding of €100 million and €115 million were respectively finalized early 2013 and mid-2013.

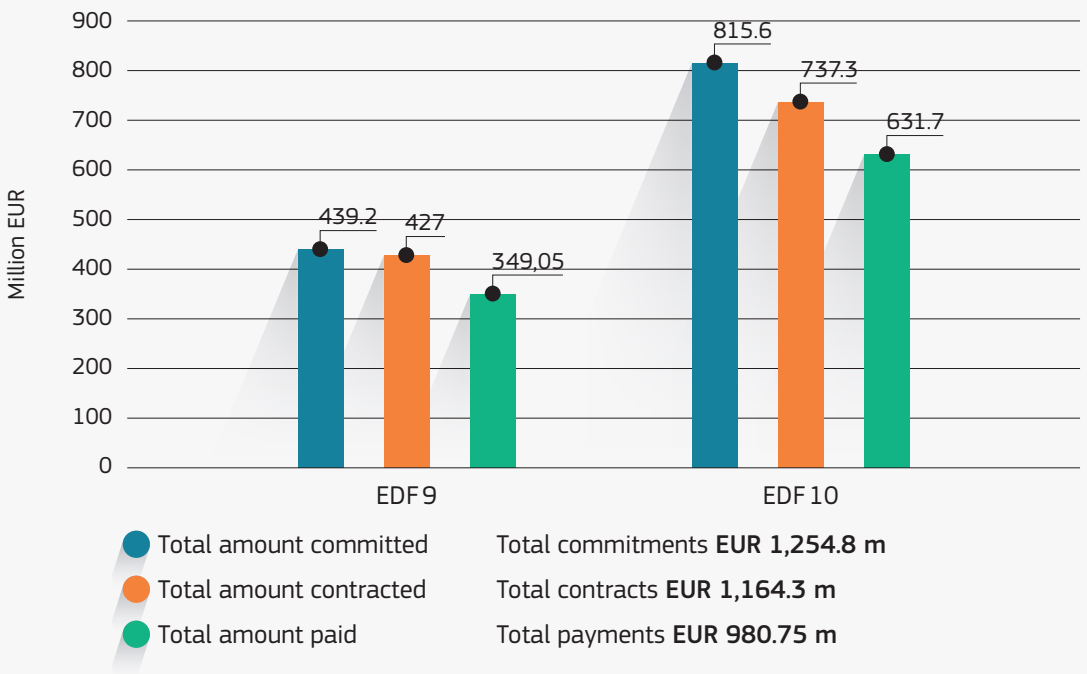
Of this funding, €1164.3 million have been contracted (individual commitments) and €980 million have been spent over the period 2004-2013. Over the period 2004-2013, annual contracts have averaged €116 million and annual payments have averaged €98 million. However, for both contracts and payments the trend is upwardly, especially since 2010 (see Figure 2).

If contracted amounts of the APF are considered by type of activity between 2004 and 2013 (see Figure 3), the bulk of the APF envelope was allocated to PSOs (€1052.1 million, i.e. 90.4% of total contracts). Capacity building activities received €97.2 million (8.3% of total contracts) and ERM activities €15 million (1.3% of total contracts).

11 Available at <http://www.paxafrica.org/areas-of-work/peace-and-security-architecture/peace-and-security-architecture-documents/mou-in-the-area-of-peace-and-security-between-the-au-and-the-recs>;

12 It should be noted that the EDF9 envelope has been supplemented with a €7.5 million contribution from the South Africa Heading of the EU Budget.

Figure 1 – African Peace Facility financial overview under EDF9 and EDF10 (in million EUR)



NB: Data include the Belgian Voluntary contribution of €600,000 to MICOPAX
NB: The EDF9 envelope has been supplemented with a €7,7 m contribution from the South Africa Heading of the EU Budget

Figure 2 – Evolution of contracted amounts and payments, 2004-2013 (in million EUR)

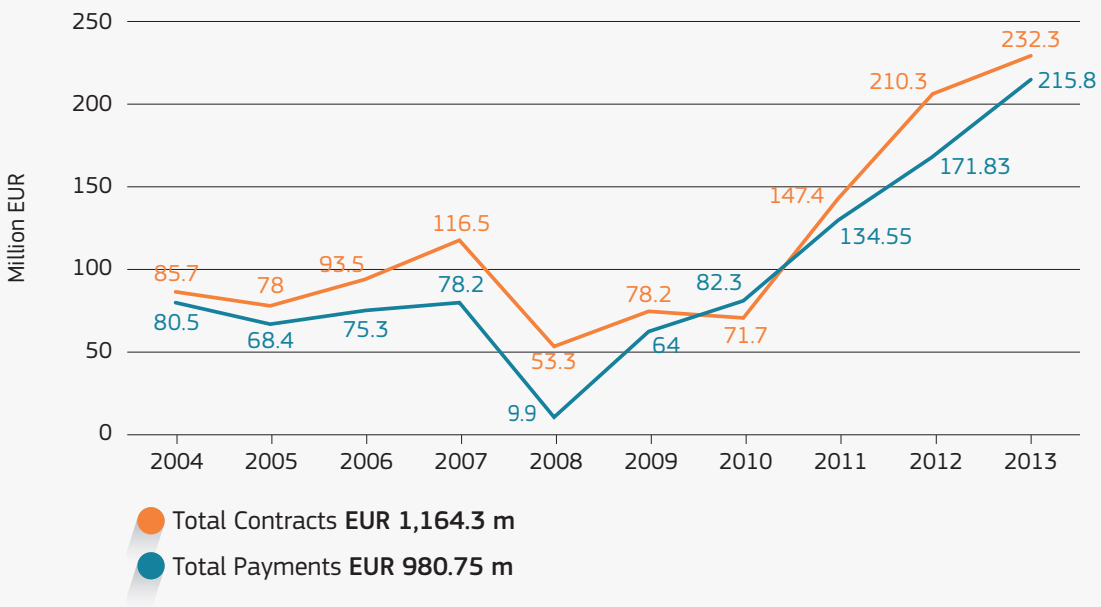
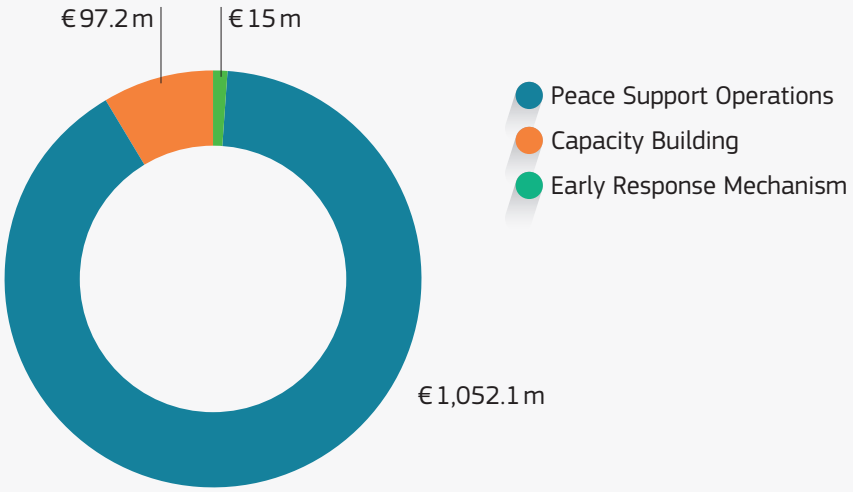


Figure 3 – APF contracted amounts per type of activity, 2004-2013 (in million EUR)



The APF Decision-making procedure

Each intervention to be financed by the APF has to be specifically requested by the AU or by a REC/RM. In case a request emanates from an African REC/RM, it must be submitted and also be endorsed by the AU.

Upon receipt of a request for a PSO or an action related to capacity building, the *European External Action Service* (EEAS) and the European Commission circulate an Information Note to EU Member States on the proposed or envisaged intervention. On the basis of this Note, the EEAS and the EC consult the relevant EU Council preparatory working groups and seek the approval of the EU *Political and Security Committee* (EU PSC) on "political appropriateness" of the intervention requested. If approved, an allocation for funding is then adopted by a European Commission decision, on the basis of a description of the intervention, which includes a detailed budget. This process typically takes about three months. Once the EC decision is adopted, a contract can be signed with the African partner.

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

APF funding is traditionally delivered through the following aid modalities[13]:

13 However, as general EDF regulations and requirements are applicable to AU/RECs in the context of the APF framework, the above modalities are currently undergoing changes due to the introduction of the financial regulation of EDF11 .

- Contribution agreements under the system of joint management
- Grant contracts under the centralised management of Directorate General for Development and Corporation (DEVCO/EuropeAid)

The three major components that benefit from APF support (Capacity Building/Peace Support Operations/ Early Response Mechanism) will be analysed in greater details in chapter 3 of the report. Besides, the APF also allocates funds to:

- Audit, Monitoring, Evaluation, Technical Assistance[14], Lessons learned and Visibility
- Contingencies

For the overall monitoring of the Peace Facility, a *Joint Coordination Committee* (JCC) has been established in order to review, inter alia, the general progress of APF implementation. The JCC, which is jointly chaired by the AUC and the EU, also comprises representatives of the RECs/RMs, monitors the implementation of the APF. The budget for audit and evaluation is used to organise external audits of each operation financed under the APF programme. Contingencies can be used to complement any on-going APF-funded intervention.

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 (e.g. the United Nations), political and military alliances, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), and individual states (e.g. USA, China, Japan and EU member states) are active in this field as well. Notably with regard to PSOs (e.g. MICOPAX and 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 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 operationalisation of APSA, 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.

APF Financial Management

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. Therefore, financial ex-post audits are systematically conducted for all APF interventions, including AU-led peace support operations. Several of these audits have identified weaknesses related to the financial management of the AU and the RECs and the European Commission has thus considerably increased its focus on improvements in this area. The EU remains

14 Framework Contracts (in the past) and a Service contract (since 2012) used for the implementation of Technical Assistance.

fully committed to support this institutional transformation process and has provided not only considerable financial support, but also technical assistance and general institutional support in this field. As a result of the joint efforts, the AUC has made considerable progress in this area.

APF Communication and Visibility

Press releases and press briefings are prepared for international conferences and systematically for each funding decision by the European Commission. A dedicated APF website is in place and there are also sections related to the APF on the new European Commission/ DG EuropeAid website as well as on the website of the Africa-EU Partnership.[15] The annual APF report is widely circulated and a short video[16] has been produced to provide an overview of APF activities and achievements.

15 http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/
16 Available at http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/media-corner/video-gallery/peace-and-security-africa-african-peace-facility

3. Activities and achievements in 2013

In 2013, the EU continued to support the African peace and security agenda through the APF in the framework of the JAES and its Partnership on Peace and Security. Due to increasing funding pressures, notably from AMISOM, two additional replenishments with fresh funding of €100 million and €115 million were respectively finalized early 2013 and mid-2013.

In line with agreed priorities, APF activities have been funded in the following areas:

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3.1. Capacity Building

Capacity building is a major component of the APF since 2007. It aims at strengthening basic institutional capacities and efficiency of the AU and the RECs/RMs in the planning and conduct of peace support operations in Africa as well as in the operationalisation of the APSA. The long-term goal is to enable the AU and RECs/RMs to ensure peace and security on their own without external assistance.

An amount of €105 million (€65 million for 2008-2010 and €40 million for 2011-2013) was allocated for this purpose under EDF10. A variety of capacity building programmes supporting the operationalisation of the APSA have been put in place at both the continental and regional levels.

In 2013, the flagship programme remained the *APSA Support Programme* which was launched in 2011. The Programme is complemented by funding under several EDF RIPs and the IcPS.

The APSA Support Programme

The *APSA Support Programme* was launched in 2011 and represents a continuation of former capacity building programmes in support of the AUC and the RECs/RMs. This programme is amounting to €40 million for a period of 44 months (from 1 May 2011 to 31 December 2014).

The objective of the *APSA Support Programme* is to help increase the capacity of the AU and the REC/RMs in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts on the continent. The programme is intended to deliver six main outputs directly linked to the overall objective of operationalisation of APSA:

- Better synergy between AU and RECs/RMs in dealing with conflict prevention, management and resolution;
- Enhanced capacity of the CEWS to anticipate and prevent conflicts;
- Optimal functioning of the POW and other mediation structures;
- Full operational readiness of the ASF by 2015;
- Enhanced policy development and implementation capacity;
- Enhanced project and finance management capacities.

The EU is inter alia financing staff reinforcement, training and office equipment of the AUC, and of the REC/RMs and is, thus, contributing to strengthen the planning and preparation capacities of PSOs. Other main elements of this support include mediation and early warning systems, and operational activities such as workshops, seminars and missions, all of which represent an essential support for the proper functioning of the APSA. Moreover, the programme supports the development of continental policies and strategies including the harmonization of policies on cross-cutting issues such as Security Sector Reform (SSR), maritime safety and security. Last but not least, generic administrative and financial capacity is supported.

AUC Salaries in Peace and Security

In 2013, the EU continued to contribute to a *Joint Financing Arrangement for the Employment of AUC Personnel working in the Peace and Security Programme*, which it joined in 2010. The EU's support was extended by €10 million for the period from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2015. Overall, the EU has contributed an amount of €20 million for four and half years and, thus, has provided predictable funding for the personnel of the AU PSD and its various divisions (Conflict Management Division, Peace Support Operations Division, Defence and Security Division, Secretariat of the Peace and Security Council).

AU Liaison Offices

The EU also continued to contribute to a *Joint Financing Arrangement for Support to the African Union Liaison Offices in post-conflict countries*. With a contribution of €3.6 million for 2012, this support was continued for the period 2013-2014 by means of a contribution of €6 million. The Joint Financing Arrangement supports AU Liaison Offices in countries affected by, or emerging from, crisis and/or conflict. The Liaison Offices provide an AU presence and a vehicle for monitoring fragile situations and contributing to the AU's decision-making bodies. A positive result of this support has been the enhanced dialogue between the AU and the RECs/RMs leading to more coordinated activities in the field of peace and security.

The AMANI AFRICA II Support Programme

In 2013, the EU also supported the *AMANI AFRICA II* exercise cycle in order to help assess the operational readiness of the ASF. For the period from 8 May 2012 to 31 April 2015, the EU will contribute an amount of €5.2 million to cover the following costs of *AMANI AFRICA II*, which will culminate in a Field Training Exercise in Lesotho in 2014:

- training and planning activities;
- deployment of AU headquarters during the field training exercise;
- post-exercise activities; and
- human resource costs.

A Joint EU-AU working group has been established to ensure that *AMANI AFRICA II* activities are conducted in the general objective of achieving sustainable capabilities.

African Training Centres in Peace and Security

Throughout 2013, the EU also continued to support the African Training Centres in Peace and Security. The EU's support amounts to €11.4 million for the period from February 2012 to December 2014. The programme supports African peace keeping training at two different levels, continental (AU) and regional (RECs and training centres). This pilot project aims towards the establishment and implementation of a sustainable demand-driven African peace keeping training policy.

Command, Control, Communication and Information System

The EU confirmed in 2013 that it will provide €12.5 million through the African Peace Facility to improve the management of African-led peace support operations via supporting the establishment of a *Command, Control, Communication and Information System* (C3IS) over a period of two years. The C3IS will provide secure data, voice and video services through satellite communication between the African Union, 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. This way, the new EU funds will contribute to better equipping African regional organisations in the area of peace of security.

3.2. Early Response Mechanism

The purpose of the ERM is to endow the AU and RECs/RMs with a source of immediate funding for the first stages of actions aimed at the prevention, management and resolution of crises. The need for this innovative tool allowing rapid response to urgent needs was the outcome of a lessons learned exercise on the APF, which was jointly led by the EU, the AU and RECs/RMs in Djibouti in November 2007. The contribution agreement for the ERM was signed in June 2009 and will end on January 2015, with an allocation of €15 million (and a further €2 million are earmarked as a reserve in the *Three-Year Action Programme 2011-2013).* The duration of ERM support is normally limited to six months and the following three activities are primarily supported:

- First stages of mediation actions, decided by the AU or by RECs within the framework of preventive diplomacy;
- Identification and fact finding missions by the AU or by RECs to initiate the planning process for a peace support operation;
- Temporary ad hoc reinforcement of the planning cell for a potential PSO.

Through the ERM, support has been provided to seven actions in 2013 comprising mediation and prevention activities, actions related to Human Rights and post-conflict efforts. The next section provides a more detailed overview of initiatives supported through the ERM in 2013.

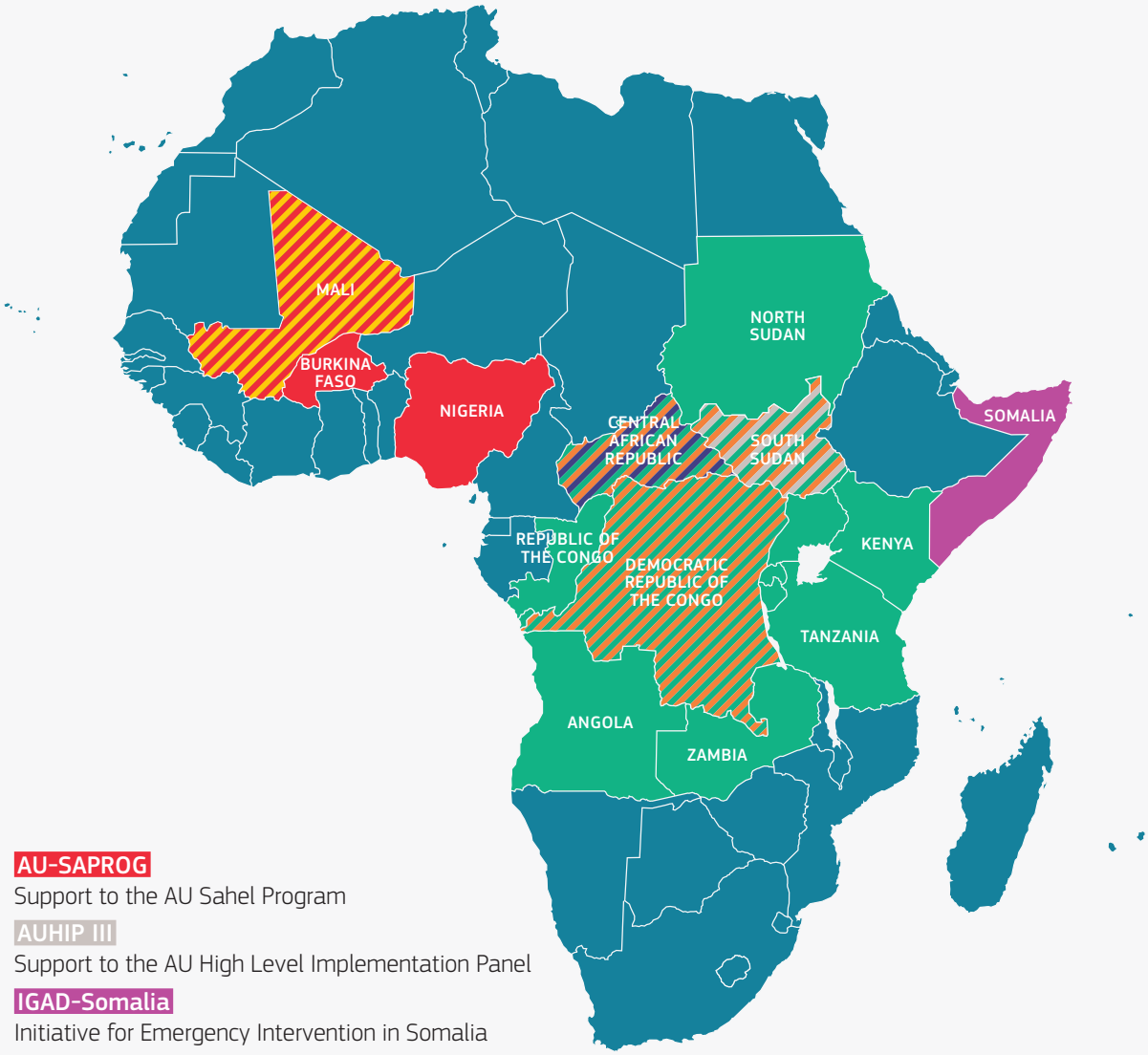
Workshop on media in Peace-Building in post conflict situation for Somali media representatives (IGAD Somalia)

Initiatives supported through the ERM in 2013

1. Support to the *AU Sahel Program* (AU-SAPROG)
   - The AU Sahel Program aimed to engage in mediation efforts, through the establishment of Liaison Offices in Mali, Burkina Faso and Nigeria, to facilitate the resolution of the Malian crisis, contribute to a smooth transition towards AFISMA and prepare for its deployment, in full coordination with ECOWAS.

2. Support to the *AU High Level Implementation Panel* (AUHIP III)
   - This initiative aimed to support the activities of preventive diplomacy between Sudan and South Sudan.

MAP 1: Initiatives supported under the Early Response Mechanism in 2013



AU-SAPROG
Support to the AU Sahel Program

AUHIP III
Support to the AU High Level Implementation Panel

IGAD-Somalia
Initiative for Emergency Intervention in Somalia

JVM-ICGLR
Support to the Joint Verification Mechanism of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region

AU/ECOWAS
Support to AU/ECOWAS efforts to deploy additional Human Rights observers in Mali

LRA III
Support to AU's efforts to coordinate action against the Lord's Resistance Army

AFISM-CAR
Support to planning and initial deployment of an African-led International Support Mission for the Central African Republic

3. Initiative for Emergency Intervention in Somalia
   - This initiative of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) aims to pursue activities in support of the post-conflict peace building efforts in Somalia, in the framework of the Somali Federal Government strategy.

4. Support to the Joint Verification Mechanism of the *International Conference of the Great Lakes Region* (ICGLR)
   - This initiative intends to help operationalize a Joint Verification Mechanism, which aims at restoring and promoting trust between DRC and its neighbours through patrolling, monitoring, reporting and liaising with various stakeholders, including military authorities.

5. Support to AU/ECOWAS efforts to deploy additional Human Rights observers in Mali
   - The main objective of this initiative was to support, in line with AFISMA's mandate, the AU Peace and Security Department in deploying 41 additional observers to monitor, investigate and report on the human rights situation in Mali.

6. Support to AU's efforts to coordinate action against the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA III)
   - The main objective of this initiative was to sustain the activities of the Special Envoy in order to maintain the commitment of the affected countries and to continue the mobilisation of support from AU partners for the effective implementation of the *Regional Cooperation initiative for the elimination of the LRA*, pending the EC decision for a support to the initiative through the APF/PSO envelope.

7. Support to planning and initial deployment of an *African-led International Support Mission for the Central African Republic* (AFISM-CAR)
   - The main objective of this action was to undertake operational planning of AFISM-CAR in order to create the conditions to gradually deploy military, police and civilian personnel and ensure proper transition from MICOPAX to AFISM-CAR.

Table 6 in the annex provides an overview of all ERM funded actitivies since its creation in 2010.

3.3. African-led Peace Support Operations

The AU and the African regional organisations (REC/RMs) have committed themselves to taking charge of the challenge to ensure peace and security through African-led initiatives. Several PSOs have thus been deployed since 2004 often in very hostile environments and in a sensitive political context. So far, the EU has earmarked almost €1.1 billion (€400 million under EDF9 and €680 million under EDF10) for PSOs. Hence, from a financial perspective, support to African-led PSOs represents the main area of commitment within the APF framework.

The African Union Mission in Somalia

Since its deployment in 2007, the *African Union Mission in Somalia* (AMISOM) plays a critical role in providing the security space necessary to establish the minimum security conditions for the political process in Somalia. The establishment of new Federal Institutions in August/September 2012 and the adoption of a new Provisional Constitution marked a turning point in Somali politics. This was followed by significant military achievements made by AMISOM and the Somali forces against the Islamic *Al-Shabaab* insurgents, including the capture of the port city and former *Al-Shabaab* stronghold Kismaayo in October 2012.

Support through the APF as an integral part of the EU's Comprehensive Approach - The example of Somalia

Since the start of AMISOM, the AU has received significant EU support for the operation through the APF as well as bilateral contributions from EU Member States. By contributing to AMISOM, the EU plays an active and important role among other international and national actors – like the United Nations and the United States.

In September 2013, these international partners pledged 1.8 billion euros at the "New Deal for Somalia" conference in Brussels to help the country end more than two decades of conflict.

The APF's financial support to AMISOM is also 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.

Besides the APF contribution to AMISOM, there are three EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions contributing to regional security:

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- the *European Union Naval Force* (EU NAVFOR) Operation ATALANTA, which improves maritime security in the Indian Ocean;
- the *EU military training mission in Somalia* (EUTM Somalia) which contributes to the training of the Somali Security Forces; and
- the *Regional Maritime Capacity Building Mission in the Horn of Africa and the Western Indian Ocean* (EUCAP NESTOR) which supports land-based coastal police forces and the judiciary in Somalia, as well as sea-going (coast guard) capacities in Djibouti, Kenya and the Seychelles.

The EU has been continuously supporting AMISOM since its initiation in March 2007 through eleven contributions financed by the African Peace Facility. The total committed APF contributions to AMISOM amounted to €579.3 million at the end of 2013.

While the year 2013 was marked by a slow-down of political progress, many challenges remain for the security situation. As a result, in November 2013, the UN Security Council authorized a further increase of AMISOM's force strength to a maximum of 22,126 uniformed personnel which should be reached in early 2014.

In tandem, the APF support to AMISOM intensified during 2013. The APF commitments for 2013 alone amount to over €200 million.

The costs that the funding has covered include troop allowances, salaries for police officers and civilian staff, as well as operational costs of the mission's offices in Nairobi. The UN and other donors provide either direct support to AMISOM or cover other costs of the mission such as logistical support and equipment for AMISOM personnel.

Overall, the EU's financial support to AMISOM has been instrumental for the launch and running of AMISOM since 2007. AMISOM's role in improving the security situation in Somalia and in mentoring Somali security forces will remain critical in the medium- to long-term which also underlines the requirement for continued and sustainable financial support to AMISOM in 2014 and beyond.

The Mission for the consolidation of peace in the Central African Republic

The mission for the consolidation of peace in the Central African Republic (MICOPAX)[17] was created by the *Economic Community of Central African States* (ECCAS) on 12 July 2008. It is the successor mission of the Multi-national Force of the *Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa* (FOMUC). Since the establishment of the mission, the EU has contracted an overall amount of €70 million through the APF, out of which €61.7 million have been paid so far. The mission budget for MICOPAX in 2013 was €6.3 million. This, together with funding from France and ECCAS member states, contributed to covering training costs and nourishment for the mission's peacekeepers.

Security and stability degraded unexpectecly in the Central African Republic (CAR) since *Séléka* rebels seized the capital Bangui in March 2013, thus forcing President Bozizé to flee. The conflict continued after 13 April 2013

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when the *Séléka* government of President Michel Djotodia officially took over. Fighting between the government coalition of *Séléka* groups, who are mainly from the Muslim minority, and the mainly Christian anti-balaka coalition, intensifed. As a result, the CAR has been in a dreadful security, political and humanitarian situation with increasing violence between the Muslim and Christian communities.

African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic

In response to the deteriorating situation on the ground, the African Union Peace and Security Council approved the deployment of the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA or AFISM-CAR). MISCA operates under a chapter VII mandate provided by the UN Security Council resolution 2127(2013). It has been tasked to contribute to: (i) the protection of civilians and the restoration of security and public order; (ii) the stabilization of the country and the restoration of the authority of the central government; (iii) the reform and restructuring of the defence and security sector; and (iv) the creation of conditions conducive for the provision of humanitarian assistance. The transfer of authority

17 The French acronym MICOPAX stands for Mission de Consolidation de la Paix

between the MICOPAX and MISCA missions took place on 19 December 2013.

On top of the € 70 million committed to MICOPAX through the APF between July 2008 and July 2013 the EU announced in December 2013 that it will provide a contribution of €50 million to AFISM-CAR through the APF. This support will cover allowances, accommodation and food for the military and police components of AFISM-CAR as well as salaries of civilian personnel and other operational costs such as transport, communication and medical services.

The African-led International Support Mission to Mali

In 2012, a *Tuareg* and Islamist rebellion in the North and a military coup led to a dramatic destabilisation of Mali. The armed islamist groups took control of the North of the country which was accompanied by oppression of local populations, human rights violations, the destruction of cultural heritage and the development of organised crime.

In response to the need for restoring security and territorial integrity of Mali, the *African-led International Support Mission to Mali* (AFISMA) was authorised by the United Nations Security Council in December 2012. In a difficult context, AFISMA, jointly led by the AU and the *Economic Community of West African States* (ECOWAS), brought an important contribution to preserve the unity of Mali and restore the security throughout the country.

In early 2013, the EU committed €28 million from the APF to support the deployment of AFISMA through ECOWAS. The APF assistance to AFISMA ended when the mission was transformed into the *United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali* (MINUSMA) in July 2013. The bulk of the APF contribution had covered the allowances of the troops on the ground. Limited funding had also been provided to strengthen capacities of ECOWAS in the area of peace and security.

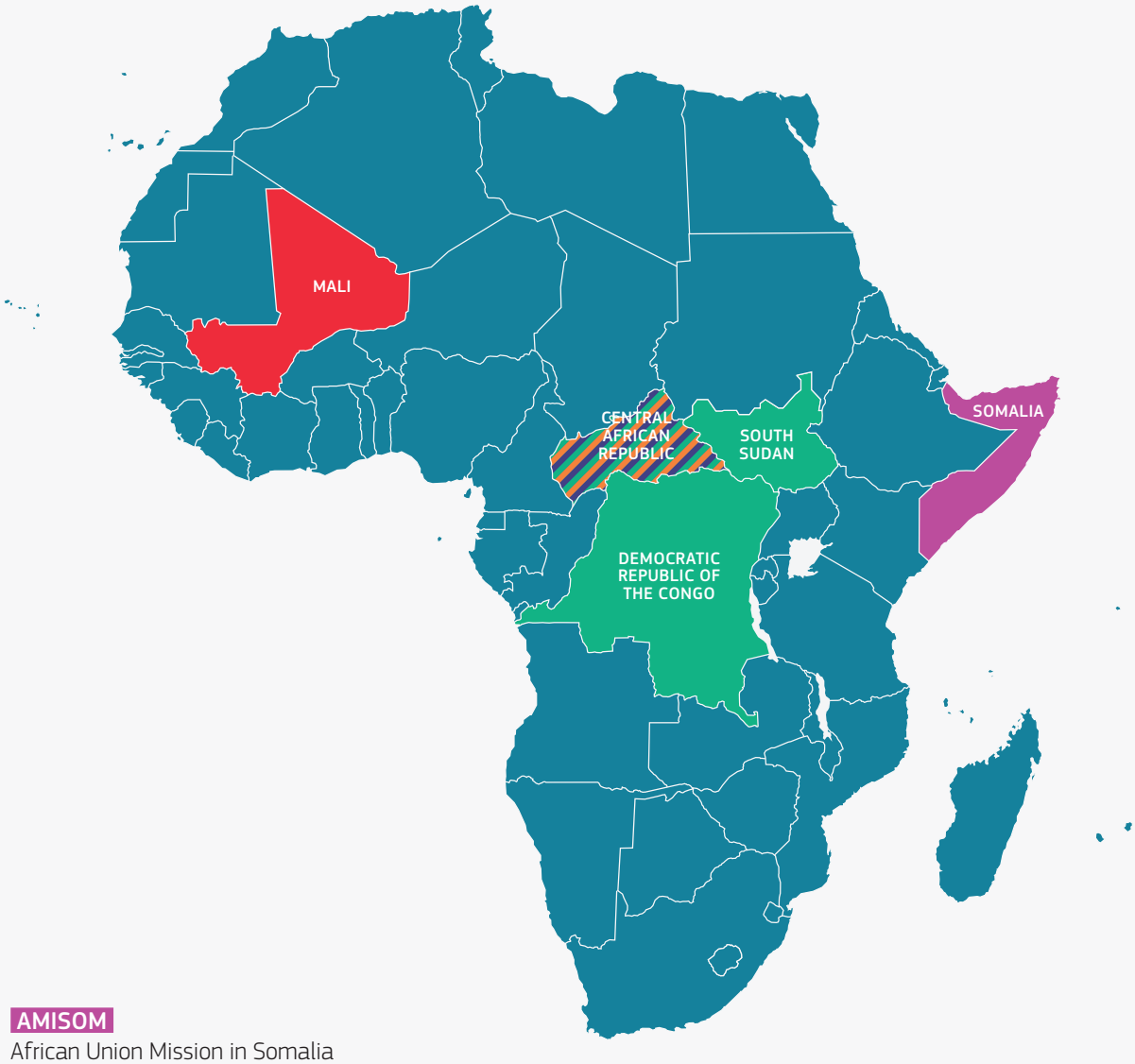
The Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army

The *Lord's Resistance Army* (LRA) remains a destabilising factor in the Central African sub-region having dire security and humanitarian consequences. With brutal and unpredictable actions, LRA instils fear and displacement. In 2005, the LRA leaders were the first individuals indicted by the International Criminal Court for war crimes and crimes against humanity, including murder, rape and forced enlistment of children. It is estimated that 353,000 people are still displaced in the LRA-affected areas.

In response to the atrocities carried out by the LRA, the *AU-led Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the LRA* (RCI-LRA) was established to defeat the LRA in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan and create a peaceful and secure environment for development.

In December 2013, the EU agreed to extend its support to the RCI-LRA with an additional €2 million. The RCI-LRA 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 Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan and the Central African Republic), a JCM secretariat headed by an AU Special Envoy as well as a Regional Task Force (RTF) composed of troops from the affected countries.

MAP 2: African-led Peace operations supported by the APF in 2013



AMISOM
African Union Mission in Somalia

AFISM-CAR/MISCA
African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic

MICOPAX
Mission for the consolidation of peace in the Central African Republic

AFISMA
African-led International Support Mission to Mali

RCI-LRA
Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army

4. Horizontal Issues

Official Development Aid (ODA) Eligibility

Under the 9th EDF, the APF financed activities were not considered ODA-eligible (i.e. DAC-able) as a whole. Under the 10th EDF, the scope of the APF has been enlarged and now includes the pre-conflict and post-conflict phases. Some APF-activities are thus ODA–eligible and it is therefore necessary to analyse this issue on a case-by-case basis in order to establish a correct overview. For APF commitments made in 2013, the following table provides a detailed overview:

Table 1: ODA Eligibility of APF-funded initiatives in 2013

APF Actions	APF supported activities	Total amount committed (in Million EUR)	Estimated ODA eligible % of commitment
AMISOM IX	Continued support to AMISOM in Somalia. Allowances for peace keepers, police component, international staff, operational costs.	33.0	5
AFISMA	Allowances, travels and death and disability compensations for peace keepers and capacity building support for ECOWAS.	27.9	14
MICOPAX 1E	Continued support to MICOPAX. Mainly allowances for peace keepers, rations, transport, and logistics, DDR/SSR.	6.3	0
AMISOM X	Continued support to AMISOM in Somalia. Allowances for peace keepers, police component, international staff, operational costs.	35.5	7
AMISOM XI	Continued support to AMISOM in Somalia. Allowances for peace keepers, police component, international staff, operational costs.	124.4	9
AMANI AFRICA II	Support for the planning and the organisation of the exercise covering expenses relating to human resources, transportation, logistics and supplies of the final exercise headquarters in Lesotho, as well as organising workshops.	5.2	0

This analysis is based on existing DCD/DAC Statistical Reporting Directives. As part of international discussions on the post-2015 Development finance framework, the European Commission is fully engaged in ongoing reflections on whether and to which extent to adapt statistical ODA definitions and guidelines for activities in Peace and Security.

APF Evaluation

A two phased evaluation of the APF has been completed in 2013, the results of which have fed into the future strategic orientation of the APF. Following the first APF evaluation exercise in early 2011 that specifically reviewed APF sources of funding and procedures, the second phase of the APF Evaluation was completed during 2013.[18] The second phase was aimed at reviewing the overall implementation of the APF and its results, as well as the relevance, impact, effectiveness and efficiency of the APF as an instrument (for African efforts to manage conflicts on the continent). The final report was submitted in 2013 and the evaluation recommendations and main results were presented at a joint meeting of the EU Council Working Group on Africa (COAFR) and the EU Council's ACP Working Group.

Overall, the evaluation echoes a key conclusion of a 2006 Mid-Term review which is that the big picture issue for the APF should really be about building up the capacity of APSA institutions. Notwithstanding the fact that 90% of APF funds are spent on PSOs, this is not fundamentally an issue of funding per se, nor an issue exclusively for the APF. Rather it is about ensuring that this broader APF strategic orientation is adequately catered for by a clear, focused and long-term capacity building agenda. This comprehensive approach must clearly identify the APF's comparative advantage and where it should focus its funding, be adequately supported by African Member States in terms of both financing and priority setting, and be appropriately matched by the EU with other tools that complement the APF's strengths.

APF Expert Pool

In 2012, a two-year service contract, the so-called APF Expert Pool, was concluded. The objective of this contract is to provide the AUC and RECs/RMs with high quality and timely external technical assistance for facilitating the implementation of programmes related to the APF. A particular focus is the operationalisation of the APSA, via individual long-term assignments as well as via short-term technical assistance in a wide range of capacity building, crisis prevention/resolution and post crisis sectors, including policy formulation.

Three long-term experts have been recruited (see table 4) to support the smooth management of the *APSA Support Programme* and other upcoming APF-funded programmes (i.e. support to Training Centres, AMANI and Joint Financing Arrangements), to consolidate the progress achieved in the financial management of AMISOM, and to support ECCAS for MICOPAX management. Moreover, five short-term assignments for technical assistance have been launched in 2013 (see table 5).

18 Available at: http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/sites/default/files/documents/apf_evaluation_final_report.pdf

ANNEX - Tables and Figures

Table 1. African Peace Facility financial overview under the 9th EDF (in million EUR)

	Global Commitments	Sub-total	Individual Commitments (contracted)	Sub-total	Individual Commitments (paid)	Sub-total
2004	EUR 250 m (March) (9 ACP RPR 22)	EUR 250 m	EUR 2.6 m (Jun) PSO (AMIS/I) EUR 6 m (Oct) CB (AUC) EUR 73.7 m (Oct) PSO (AMIS/II) EUR 3.4 m (Nov) PSO (FOMUC/I)	EUR 85.7 m	EUR 2.6 m (Jul) PSO (AMIS/I) EUR 1.6 m (Dec) CB (AUC) EUR 73.5 m (Dec) PSO (AMIS/II) EUR 2.8 m (Dec) PSO (FOMUC/I)	EUR 80.5 m
2005			EUR 8 m (July) PSO (FOMUC/II) EUR 70 m (Nov) PSO (AMIS/III)	EUR 78 m	EUR 6.8 m (Aug) PSO (FOMUC/II) EUR 61.6 m (Dec) PSO (AMIS/III)	EUR 68.4 m
2006	EUR 50 m (Aug) (9 ACP RPR 22)	EUR 50 m	EUR 1 m (Feb) CB (ASF) EUR 5 m (Mar) PSO (AMISEC) EUR 30 m (Apr) PSO (AMIS/IV) EUR 20 m (Jun) PSO (AMIS/V) EUR 7.5 m (Jul) PSO (FOMUC/III) EUR 30 m (Aug) PSO (AMIS/VI)	EUR 93.5 m	EUR 7.1 m (Jul) PSO (FOMUC/III) EUR 4 m (Jul) PSO (AMISEC) EUR 24 m (Jul) PSO (AMIS/IV) EUR 15.6 m (Sep) PSO (AMIS/V) EUR 0.6 m (Nov) CB (ASF) EUR 24 m (Nov) PSO (AMIS/VI)	EUR 75.3 m
2007[19]	EUR 45 m (June) (9 ACP RPR 113) EUR 37.2 m (Oct) (9 ACP RPR 170) EUR 2 m (Oct) (9 ACP RPR 213) EUR 55 m (Dec) (9 ACP RPR 160)	EUR 139.2 m	EUR 15 m (Mar) PSO (AMISOM) EUR 20 m (Apri) CB (APSA) EUR 40 m (Apri) PSO (AMIS/VII) EUR 4.5 m (Jul) PSO (FOMUC/III bis) EUR 36.5 m (Sep) PSO (AMIS/VIII) EUR 0.5 m (Oct) PSO (AMISOM)	EUR 116.5 m	EUR 11.8 m (Apr) PSO (AMISOM) EUR 30.7 m (Jun) PSO (AMIS/VII) EUR 7.4 m (Aug) CB (APSA) EUR 4.1 m (Aug) PSO (FOMUC/III bis) EUR 23.7 m (Dec) PSO (AMIS/VIII)	EUR 77.7 m

19 In addition to the above-listed operations and programmes, in February 2007, a EUR 7.5 million South Africa Contribution has been signed for Capacity Building in Conflict Prevention in Africa.

	Global Commitments	Sub-total	Individual Commitments (contracted)	Sub-total	Individual Commitments (paid)	Sub-total
2008			EUR 10.2 m (Feb) PSO (FOMUC IV) EUR 5 m (Oct) PSO (MICOPAX I) EUR 3.5 m (Dec) PSO (MAES) EUR 20 m (Dec) PSO (AMISOM II) EUR 14.6 m (Dec) PSO (MICOPAX 1A)	EUR 53.3 m	EUR 4.4 m (Mar) PSO (FOMUC/IV) EUR 1.5 m (Mar) CB (AUC) EUR 0.5 m (Jul) PSO (AMISOM) EUR 4 m (Dec) PSO (MICOPAX I)	EUR 10.4 m
2009					EUR 8 m (Jan) PSO (AMISOM II) EUR 10.8 m (Mar) PSO (MICOPAX 1A) EUR 2.5 m (Nov) CB APSA EUR 5.4 m (Dec) PSO (AMISOM II) EUR 1.5 m (Dec) CB (AUC) EUR 2.2 m (Dec) PSO (MICOPAX 1A)	EUR 30.4 m
2010					EUR 3.8 m (Jun) CB APSA	EUR 3.8 m
2011					EUR 1.1 m (Jul) PSO (AMISOM II) EUR 0.45 m (Aug) CB (AUC) EUR 1 m (Dec) PSO (MAES)	EUR 2.55 m
Total		EUR 439.2 m		EUR 427 m		EUR 349.05 m

Table 2. African Peace Facility financial overview under the 10th EDF (in million EUR)

	Global Commitments	Sub-total	Individual Commitments (contracted)	Sub-total	Individual Commitments (paid)	Sub-total
2008	EUR 300.6 m (Dec) Three Year Action Programme 2008-2010	EUR 300.6 m				
2009			EUR 15 m (Nov) ERM EUR 0.6 m (Nov) MICOPAX 1A N'dele EUR 60 m (Dec) PSO (AMISOM III)	EUR 75.6 m	EUR 3 m (Dec) ERM EUR 30 m (Dec) AMISOM III EUR 0.6 m (Dec) MICOPAX 1A N'dele	EUR 33.6 m
2010			EUR 14.7 m (Apr) MICOPAX 1B EUR 47 m (Sept) AMISOM IV EUR 10 m (July) Support to AUC Personnel in PSD	EUR 71.7 m	EUR 20 m (Apr) AMISOM III EUR 14 m (Apr-Oct) MICOPAX 1B EUR 2.5 m (Aug) Support to AUC Personnel in PSD EUR 25 m (Oct) AMISOM IV EUR 17 m (Dec) AMISOM IV	EUR 78.5 m
2011	EUR 300 m (Aug) Three Year Action Programme 2011-2013	EUR 300 m	EUR 65.9 m (Mar) PSO AMISOM V EUR 50 m (Dec) PSO AMISOM VI EUR 19.5 m (Apr) PSO MICOPAX 1C EUR 12 m (May) APSA Support	EUR 147.4 m	EUR 0.9 m (Jun) PSO (AMISOM III) EUR 60 m (Apr-Jun) PSO (AMISOM V) EUR 45 m (Dec) PSO (AMISOM VI) EUR 17.6 m (Apr-Dec) PSO (MICOPAX 1C) EUR 5 m (Feb) ERM EUR 3.5 m (Sept) Support to AUC Personnel in PSD	EUR 132 m

	Global Commitments	Sub-total	Individual Commitments (contracted)	Sub-total	Individual Commitments (paid)	Sub-total
2012			EUR 3.6 m (Feb) AULO EUR 28.0 m (Feb) APSA Support EUR 67.0 m (Mar) PSO AMISOM VII EUR 14.3 m (Mar) PSO MICOPAX 1D EUR 11.4 m (Apr) Training Centres EUR 4.0 m (Jul) AMISOM VII EUR 82.0 m (Oct) AMISOM VIII	EUR 210.3 m	EUR 1.95 m (Jan) PSO MICOPAX 1C EUR 53.6 m (Mar) PSO AMISOM VII EUR 2.9 m (Mar) AULO EUR 11.4 m (Mar) PSO MICOPAX 1D EUR 5.7 m (May) Training Centres EUR 1.5 m (Jun) AUC personnel EUR 1.9 m (Oct) AUC personnel EUR 65.6 m (Nov) AMISOM VIII EUR 13.85 m (Nov) PSO AMISOM VII EUR 1.4 m (Nov) MICOPAX 1D EUR 12.0 m (Dec) APSA Support	EUR 171.8 m
2013	EUR 115 m (May) EUR 100 m (Sept)	EUR 215 m	EUR 33 m (March) AMISOM IX EUR 27.9 m (April) AFISMA / MISMA EUR 6.3 m (April) MICOPAX 1E EUR 35.5 m (May) AMISOM X EUR 124.4 m (Sept) AMISOM XI EUR 5.2 m (Sept) AMANI AFRICA II	EUR 232.3 m	EUR 8.2 m (March) AMISOM VIII EUR 29.5 m (April) AMISOM IX EUR 22.6 m (April) AFISMA / MISMA EUR 5 m (May) MICOPAX 1E EUR 33.8 m (June) AMISOM X EUR 0.9 m (July) MICOPAX 1E EUR 112 m (Sept) AMISOM XI EUR 1.2 m (July) AMISOM IV EUR 2.6 m (Oct) AMANI AFRICA II	EUR 215.8 m
Total		EUR 815.6 m		EUR 737.3 m		EUR 631.7 m

Table 3. African Peace Facility financial overview under the 9th + 10th EDF (in million EUR)

	Global Commitments Total	Individual Commitments (contracted) (PSO, CB, ERM)	Individual Commitments (paid) (PSO, CB, ERM)
9th EDF	EUR 439.2 m	EUR 427 m	EUR 349.05 m
10th EDF	EUR 815.6 m	EUR 737.3 m	EUR 631.7 m
Total	EUR 1254.8 m	EUR 1164.3 m	EUR 980.75 m

Table 4: Long Term Experts active in 2013

	Assignment	Requesting Organisation	Implementation period	Working time	Status
1	Programme Management Advice for APF-funded capacity building programmes	AUC	07/02/2012 - 22/01/2014	23 months	Ongoing
2	Financial Management Advice for AMISOM	AUC	15/03/2012 - 22/01/2014	22 months	Ongoing
3	Financial Management Advice for MICOPAX	ECCAS	08/08/2012 - 22/01/2014	17 months	Ongoing

Table 5: Short Term Experts active in 2013

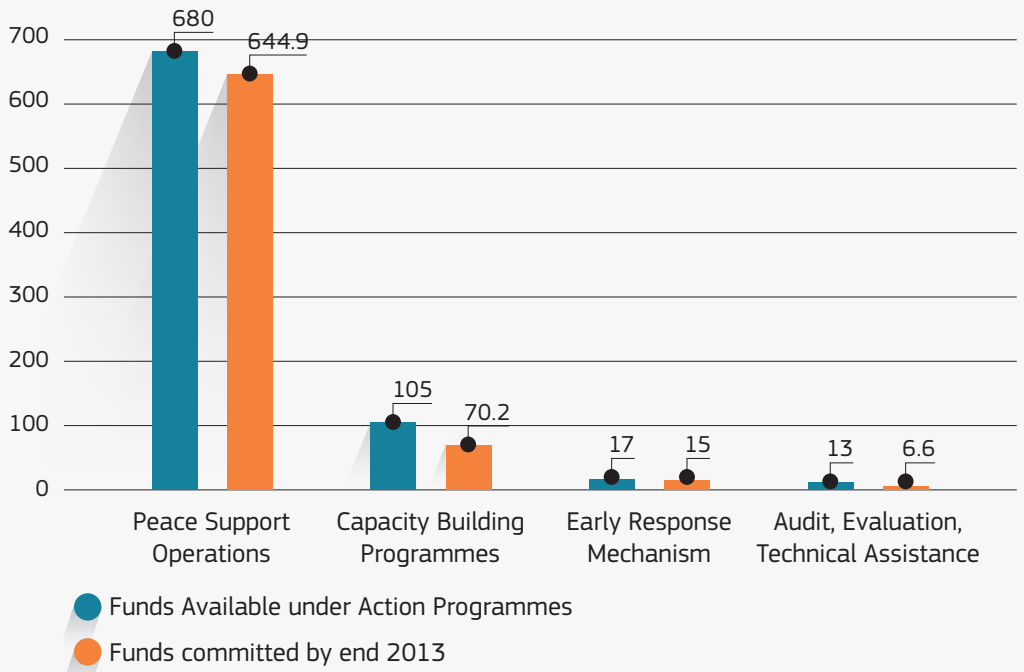
Assignment	Requesting Organisation	Implementation period	Working time	Status
Information Management System - bio-metric data base system for AMISOM	AUC	25.02.- 11.06.2013	50 working days/ 3,5 months	finished
Assistance to COMESA for the finalisation of the Structural Vulnerability Assessment model for COMWARN	COMESA	17.03.- 17.05.2013	2 experts, 30 working days each/ 2 months	finished
Operations Coordinator to ECOWAS- (financial cell) AFISMA	ECOWAS	19.03.- 02.07.2013	70 working days/ 3,5 months	finished
Programme Manager for ASF assessment	AUC	11.04.- 15.11.2013	132 working days/ 6 months	finished
Support to the Results Based Management Workshop	AUC	17.08.- 04.09.2013	19 working days/ 1 month	finished
Implementation of SAP at ECOWAS	ECOWAS	19.08.- 15.09.2013	22 working days/ 1 month	finished

Table 6: Initiatives supported by the Early Response Mechanism since 2010

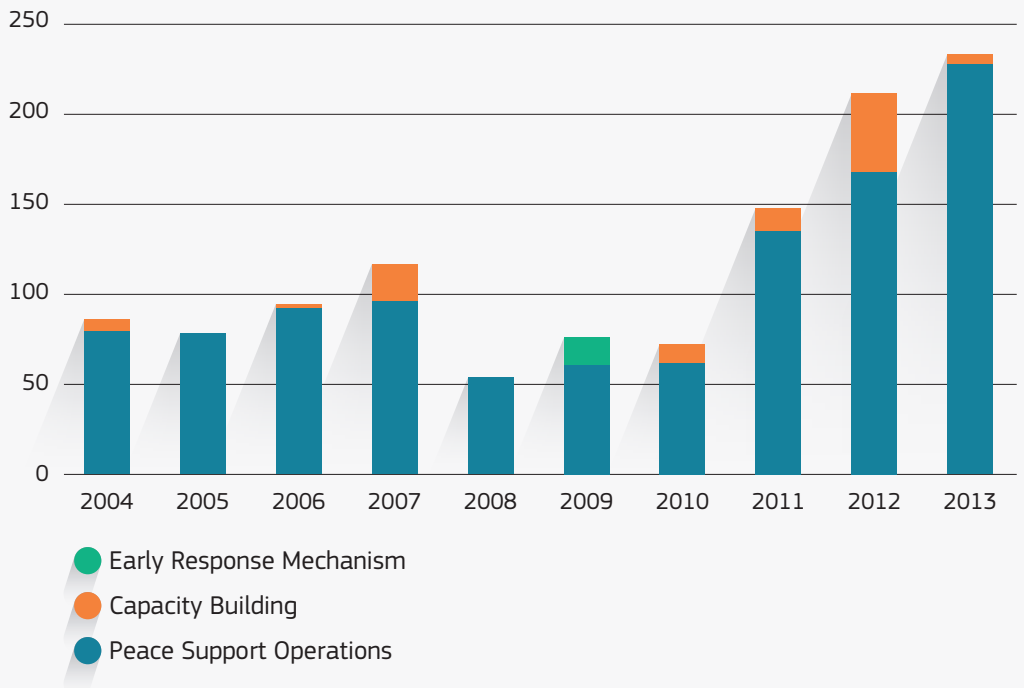
Title	Implementing partner	Authorized (in €)	Start date	End date
Madagascar	AUC	421,670	15/02/2010	14/08/2010
AUHIP I	AUC	1,401,010	15/02/2010	31/10/2010
Guinea Conakry	AUC	372,998	15/02/2010	14/08/2010
Somalia	IGAD	352,342	01/04/2010	31/12/2010
Niger	AUC	250,000	09/04/2010	30/09/2010
Guinea Bissau	AUC	336,941	09/04/2010	31/10/2010
LRA I	AUC	1,194,000	28/12/2010	30/06/2011
Côte d'Ivoire	AUC	300,000	04/02/2011	31/07/2011
AUHIP II	AUC	1,230,000	05/02/2011	31/10/2011
Libya	AUC	265,000	17/03/2011	15/09/2011
LRA II	AUC	1,200,000	20/12/2011	31/12/2012
AU/SADC LO Madagascar	AUC/SADC	434,824	15/03/2012	14/12/2012
Kenya	IGAD	395,000	01/08/2012	31/03/2013
Sahel/AU SAPROG	AUC	775,000	01/01/2013	30/09/2013
AUHIP III	AUC	1,134,112	01/03/2013	30/09/2013
Somalia	IGAD	1,199,000	15/04/2013	14/05/2014
JVM / ICGLR	AUC	997,164	15/06/2013	14/05/2014
AU-ECOWAS (Mali HR observers)	AUC	1,273,032	01/07/2013	30/11/2013
LRA III	AUC	226,119	15/08/2013	31/12/2013
AFISM-CAR	AUC	1,097,896	19/09/2013	31/12/2013
IGAD mediation South Sudan	IGAD	1,108,638.462	03/01/2014	03/07/2014
Total		15,964,746.49[20]		

20 15,964,746.49 € have been authorised but only 7,775,041.15€ have been spent according to the financial report of December 2013. Funds remain available for 2014.

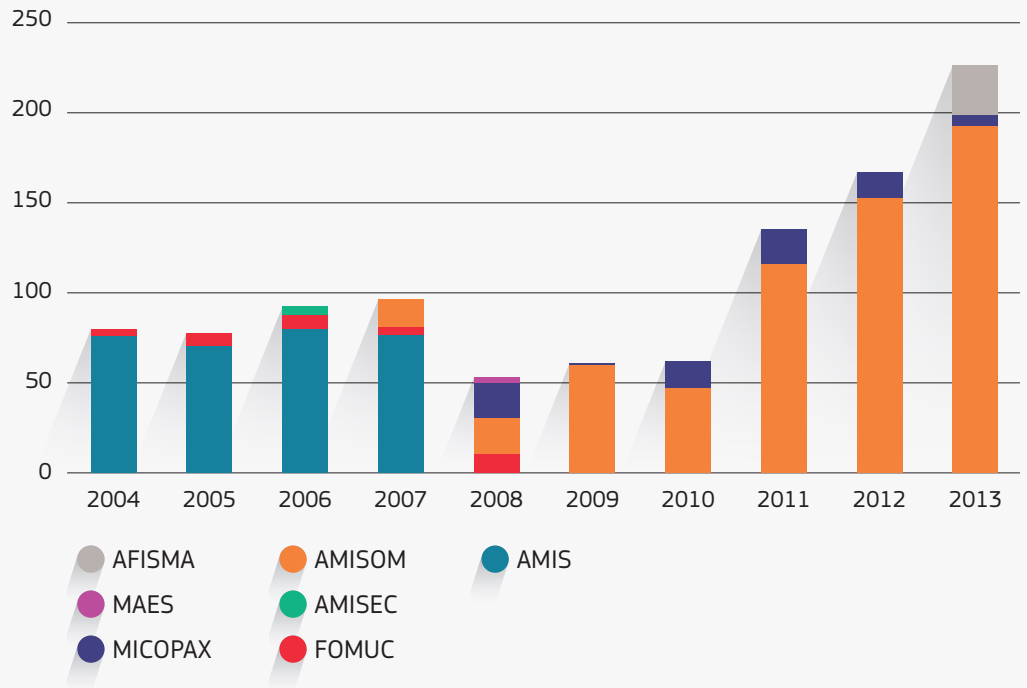
Graph 1: APF Financial Overview under the 10th EDF (in million EUR)



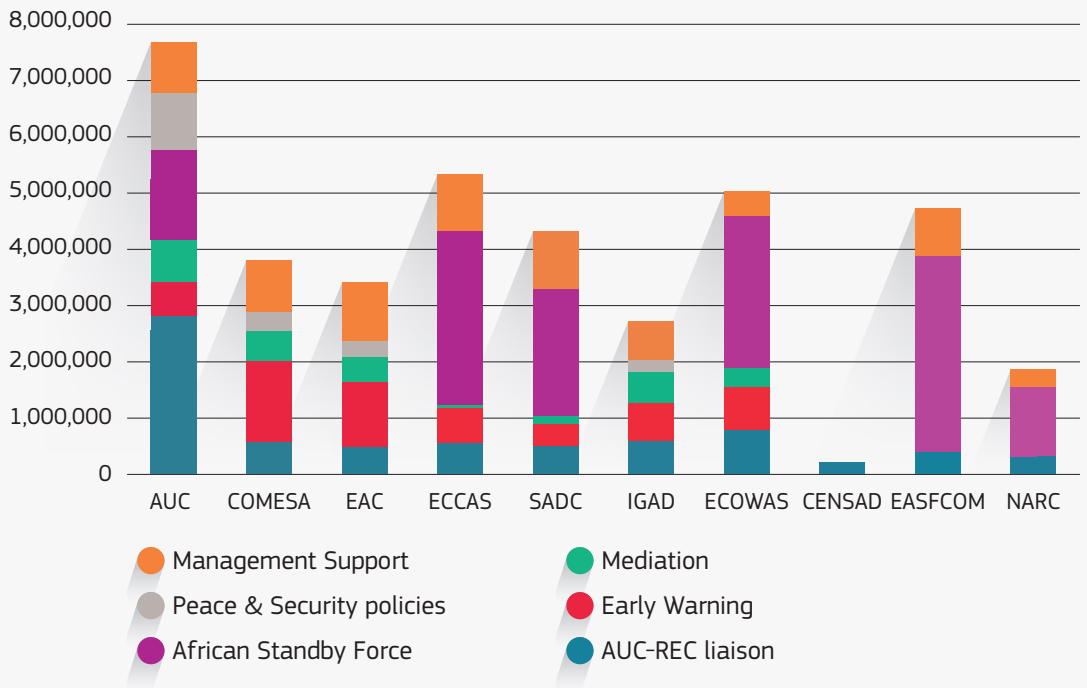
Graph 2: APF Financial Overview under the 9th and 10th EDF: Individual commitments (in million EUR)



Graph 3: APF Financial Overview under the 9th and 10th EDF: Individual Commitments for Peace Support Operations (in million EUR)



Graph 4: APSA Support Programme breakdown, 2011-2014 (in EUR)



6. Glossary

ACP	African Caribbean Pacific Group of states
AFISM-CAR/ MISCA	African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic
AFISMA	African-led International Support Mission to Mali
AMISOM	AU Mission in Somalia
AMU	Arab Maghreb Union
APF	African Peace Facility
AUPG	African Union Partners Group
APSA	African Peace and Security Architecture
ASF	African Standby Force(s)
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AUHIP	African Union High Level Implementation Panel
AU PSD	Peace and Security Department of the African Union
CA	Contribution Agreements
CAR	Central African Republic
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
CEWS	Continental Early Warning System
COAFR	Africa Working Group of the Council of the European Union
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSDP	Common Security and Defence Policy (of the European Union)
C3IS	Command, Control, Communication and Information System
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DEVCO	Directorate General for Development and Cooperation, EuropeAid
EASF	Eastern Africa Standby Force
EAC	East African Community
EASFCOM	Eastern Africa Standby Force Coordination Mechanism
EC	European Community
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EEAS	European External Action Service
ERM	Early Response Mechanism
EU	European Union

EUCAP NESTOR	European Union Mission on Regional Maritime Capacity Building
EUTM	EU Training Mission in Somalia
FACA	Forces armées centrafricaines (Military of the Central African Republic)
FOMUC	Force Multinationale en Centrafrique (Multinational Force of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa)
IcSP	Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace
IfS	Instrument for Stability
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
JAES	Joint Africa-EU Strategy
JCC	Joint Coordination Committee
JCM	Joint Coordination Mechanism
JFA	Joint Financing Arrangement
JOC	Joint Operations Centre
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MICOPAX	Mission de consolidation de la paix en République Centrafricaine (Mission for the consolidation of peace in the Central African Republic)
NARC	North African Regional Capability
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NAVFOR	Naval Force of the European Union
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
POW	Panel of the Wise (of the African Union)
PSC (EU)	Political and Security Committee of the European Union
PSC (AU)	Peace and Security Council of the African Union
PSO	Peace Support Operations
RCI-LRA	Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army
REC	Regional Economic Community
RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
RM	Regional Mechanism
RTF	Regional Task Force
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SSR	Security Sector Reform
UN	United Nations
USA	United States of America

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