

# Peacekeeping

## Peacekeeping:

“to provide extra resources for Africa's peacekeeping forces so that they can better deter, prevent and resolve conflicts in Africa.”

-Chairman's Summary (final press conference)<sup>6</sup>

## Background:

The G8 commitment to the deterrence and prevention of violent conflict in Africa is founded in the *Africa Action Plan* created at the 2002 Kananaskis summit. This plan was in turn built upon at the 2003 Evian Summit with the *Joint Africa-G8 Action Plan to Enhance African Capabilities to Undertake Peace Support Operations*. The G8 committed to work with its African counterparts to develop local capacities to undertake peace support operations, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, in an attempt to prevent outbreaks of violence, and to ensure that any violent conflict is quickly diffused. The *G8 Action Plan: Expanding Peace Support Operations in Africa* builds upon past efforts undertaken by the G8 and its African partners. The G8 recognizes the financial and logistical difficulties faced by many African nations when deploying troops and equipment internationally throughout the continent, therefore focus was placed upon building established frameworks for transportation and logistical support to ensure that the troops ready to prevent and diffuse conflict in Africa can promptly arrive where they are needed, and are properly equipped to undertake peace support operations. The G8's long-term goal to train 75,000 African peacekeepers by 2010 was also reaffirmed in the Chairman's Summary during the Gleneagles Summit of 2005.

Team Leader: Jonathan Scotland

## Assessment:

	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia	-1		
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Overall			0.67

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<sup>6</sup> Chair's Summary, 2005 G8 Gleneagles Summit (Gleneagles), July 2005. Accessed: 20 January 2006. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/summary.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/summary.html).

## Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

### 1. Canada: +1

Canada registered a strong level of compliance with the Gleneagles Peacekeeping commitment. Canada's contributions to peacekeeping in Africa are concentrated most intensely in the region of Darfur, as violence continues to escalate despite the May 5th, 2006 deal to end the conflict.<sup>7</sup>

In April 2006, Canada sent two RCMP staff members to consult, train and assist with Sudanese, African Union and United Nations forces in the region.<sup>8</sup> Canada also recently pledged an additional CAD \$40 million aid for Sudan with CAD \$20 million designated for various humanitarian assistance and CAD \$20 million specifically allocated to support Canada's ongoing contributions to the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS).<sup>9</sup> This brings Canada's total contribution since 2004 to CAD \$190 million.

Since 2004, Canada has contributed \$218 million to humanitarian, diplomatic and African Union initiatives making it one of the largest and most consistent donors to this crisis<sup>10</sup> More specifically, from May 11-12 2006, Canada hosted its 9th Annual Peace building and Human Security Dialogue in Ottawa, aimed at investigating ways to better support the causes of human security and peacebuilding.<sup>11</sup> On 10 March 2006, Canada endorsed the African Union's call to involve United Nations (UN) peacekeepers in the Darfur crisis. Such a strong show of support seems to indicate that Canada will not only continue but also increase its commitment to peacebuilding in Africa through conduits like the UN in the coming months.

On 7 November 2005, former Foreign Affairs Minister Pierre Pettigrew announced CAD\$500,000 in funding for the Peacekeeping School in Bamako, Mali, with the possibility of an additional CAD\$500,000 to be delivered in 2006.<sup>12</sup> Canada launched nine initiatives aimed at peacebuilding in the region which concluded in March 2006. Included in these initiatives were programs aimed at women in the horn of Africa, protection against violence, human rights

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<sup>7</sup> UN says Darfur conflict has reached new level of violence, Globe and Mail (Toronto), May 23, 2006. Accessed: May 23, 2006. [www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/RTGAM.20060523.wundarfur0523/BNStory/National/](http://www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/RTGAM.20060523.wundarfur0523/BNStory/National/).

<sup>8</sup> Canadian police peacekeepers deploying to Sudan, RCMP Media Relations (Ottawa). Accessed: May 23, 2006. [www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/news/n\\_0601\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/news/n_0601_e.htm).

<sup>9</sup> Prime Minister announces humanitarian aid and support for peace in Sudan (Ottawa), May 23, 2006. Accessed: May 23, 2006. [www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&id=1172](http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&id=1172).

<sup>10</sup> Canada congratulates parties to Darfur peace agreement, Media Relations Office Foreign Affairs Canada (Ottawa), May 5, 2006. Accessed, May 23, 2006. [w01.international.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.asp?Language=E&publication\\_id=383946](http://w01.international.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.asp?Language=E&publication_id=383946).

<sup>11</sup> 9th Annual Peacebuilding and Human Security Dialogue, May 23, 2006. Accessed: May 23, 2006. [www.humansecurity.gc.ca/invitation\\_letter-ninth-en.asp](http://www.humansecurity.gc.ca/invitation_letter-ninth-en.asp).

<sup>12</sup> Minister Pettigrew Announces Funding for West African Peacekeeping Training School, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa), 7 November 2005. Accessed: 15 January 2006. [w01.international.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.asp?Language=E&publication\\_id=383345&docnumber=209](http://w01.international.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.asp?Language=E&publication_id=383345&docnumber=209).

violations, Red Cross initiatives and actions against the import of small arms.<sup>13</sup> The conclusion of these programs necessitates their replacement with new initiatives; Canada's ongoing diplomatic dialogue suggests that options are under investigation.

Analyst: Jenn Hood

## 2. France: +1

The French government's peacekeeping initiatives demonstrate their commitment to provide extra resources for Africa's peacekeeping forces so that they can better deter, prevent and resolve conflicts in Africa.

The French government's primary commitment lies in the Reinforcement of African Peace-keeping Capacities Program (RECAMP), a joint action of the French Foreign and Defense Ministries begun in 1998 and operating under the auspices of the United Nations while coordinating its efforts with those of the African Union (AU).<sup>14</sup> In addition to its continued commitment to this initiative, the French government helped to broker a full partnership between the AU and the European Union (EU) in RECAMP. The primary focus of this new partnership is to support the formation of the AU's African Standby Force. This commitment was officially outlined by French President Jacques Chirac when he stated that, "...France is prepared to place its RECAMP program in the European Union framework in order to more effectively support the efforts of the African Union, as it has done in Darfur."<sup>15</sup> The most recent example is the 17 May 2006 meeting in Brazzaville, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), where members of the EU and the AU sought to further study and plan for crisis management on the continent.<sup>16</sup> With the AU taking increasing responsibility, General Henri Bentégeat, chief of staff of French armed forces stated, "The European commitment to the service of peace and security in Africa is simultaneously becoming reality, in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) yesterday and undoubtedly tomorrow in Sudan."<sup>17</sup>

Other French initiatives include the decision of the French Defense Ministry to reshuffle its deployment of some 7,000 soldiers to better coordinate with the AU's division of the continent into geographical zones.<sup>18</sup> France, along with Mali, are also co-sponsors of Canada's pan-

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<sup>13</sup> Canada is putting action to words, Human Security Program, Foreign Affairs Canada, 23 May 2006. Accessed: May 23, 2006. [www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/canadasudan/hsp-en.asp](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/canadasudan/hsp-en.asp)

<sup>14</sup> Reinforcement of African Peace-keeping Capacities. Accessed: 15 January 2006. [www.un.int/france/frame\\_anglais/france\\_and\\_un/france\\_and\\_peacekeeping/recamp\\_eng.htm](http://www.un.int/france/frame_anglais/france_and_un/france_and_peacekeeping/recamp_eng.htm).

<sup>15</sup> Statements by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Spokesperson, Ministère des Affaires étrangères (Paris), 23 September 2005. Accessed: 15 January 2006. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=50612](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=50612).

<sup>16</sup> Africans, Europeans debate how to enhance African Security, Relief Web (Brazzaville), May 17 2006. Accessed: May 19, 2006. [www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWB.NSF/db900SID/EGUA-6PVL3Y?OpenDocument](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWB.NSF/db900SID/EGUA-6PVL3Y?OpenDocument).

<sup>17</sup> Africans, Europeans debate how to enhance African Security, Relief Web (Brazzaville), May 17 2006. Accessed: May 19, 2006 [www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWB.NSF/db900SID/EGUA-6PVL3Y?OpenDocument](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWB.NSF/db900SID/EGUA-6PVL3Y?OpenDocument).

<sup>18</sup> Africa: France tinkers with its African troop deployment, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (New York), 30 September 2005. Accessed: 15 January 2006. [www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/news/2005/09/mil-050930-irin03.htm](http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/news/2005/09/mil-050930-irin03.htm).

African UN military observer training program located at the Bamako Peacekeeping school (formerly located in Koulikoro).<sup>19</sup>

These moves are bolstered by the French government's institutional support of peacekeeping initiatives such as United Nations (UN) Security Council resolution S/2006/221, unanimously adopted 28 April 2006, which is designed to renew the UN Mandate for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) mandate for six months, until October 2006<sup>20</sup>; the UN's adoption of the resolution establishing the Peacebuilding Commission<sup>21</sup>; and the establishment, on 6 October 2005, of the International Working Group, whose mission is to evaluate and follow the transition in Côte d'Ivoire and provide the Ivorian government with the assistance necessary for continuing the peace process and holding elections before 31 October 2006.<sup>22</sup> France has continuously moved to support this process most recently putting forward a draft presidential statement to the UN Security Council asking to speed up disarmament operations.<sup>23</sup>

Analyst: Jonathan Scotland

### 3. Germany: +1

Germany has demonstrated a high level of compliance to its peacekeeping commitments in Africa, concentrating investments in African Union missions with particular emphasis on the Sudanese conflict.

Earlier in 2005 Germany supported the African Union's (AU) peace support mission in Sudan through the provision of communications equipment and set aside €2.25 million in aid for Darfur. Defence Minister Peter Struck first indicated in September that Berlin might contribute soldiers to a UN mission in Sudan's Darfur region, referring to the crisis there as "genocide."<sup>24</sup> Germany currently has 28 soldiers supporting the mission, which saw its UN mandate end on March 24. The UN Security Council is working on a resolution to extend it, and on 23 March 2006 Chancellor Angela Merkel's Cabinet approved the extension of the German involvement in Darfur for an additional six months. This must also be approved by parliament. This mission, to help enforce a peace deal between the government and rebels in southern Sudan, is separate from

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<sup>19</sup> Mali: everyone's favourite destination, openDemocracy, May 11, 2006. Accessed: May 18, 2006. [www.opendemocracy.net/democracy-africa\\_democracy/mali\\_3531.jsp](http://www.opendemocracy.net/democracy-africa_democracy/mali_3531.jsp).

<sup>20</sup> UN Council extends peacekeeping mandate in Western Sahara through October, UN News Centre, April 28, 2006. Accessed: May 19, 2006.

[www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=18280&Cr=Sahara&Cr1=&Kw1=MINURSO&Kw2=&Kw3=](http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=18280&Cr=Sahara&Cr1=&Kw1=MINURSO&Kw2=&Kw3=)

<sup>21</sup> Statements made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Spokesperson, Embassy of France (Paris), 21 December 2005. Accessed: 15 January 2006. [www.ambafrance-us.org/news/briefing/us211205.asp](http://www.ambafrance-us.org/news/briefing/us211205.asp).

<sup>22</sup> Statements by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Spokesperson, Ministère des Affaires étrangères (Paris), 7 November 2005. Accessed: 15 January 2006. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=50890](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=50890).

<sup>23</sup> Statements made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Spokesperson, Ministère des Affaires étrangères (Paris), May 23, 2006. Accessed: May 28, 2006. [www.ambafrance-us.org/news/briefing/us230506.asp#11](http://www.ambafrance-us.org/news/briefing/us230506.asp#11).

<sup>24</sup> Sudan protests against possible German troops in Darfur, Associated Free Press (Khartoum), 24 November 2005. Accessed: 27 December 2005.

[72.14.207.104/search?q=cache:aBIIdF15whTgJ:darfurpeaceanddevelopment.org/nov25b.htm+&hl=en](http://72.14.207.104/search?q=cache:aBIIdF15whTgJ:darfurpeaceanddevelopment.org/nov25b.htm+&hl=en).

the African Union mission to restore peace in a separate conflict in Sudan's western Darfur province.<sup>25</sup>

As Germany seeks to play a greater role on the world stage, Defence Minister Franz Josef Jung said in an interview on 23 April 2006 that Berlin would soon double, to 15,000, the number of troops trained for peacekeeping and other missions despite tough restrictions on the ministry's budget.<sup>26</sup>

Germany's cabinet on 17 May 2006 approved a proposal to send almost 800 soldiers to the Democratic Republic of Congo during the summer of 2006 to help keep the peace during elections currently scheduled for 30 July. The Bundeswehr troops will be the largest contingent in the European Union (EU) mission to the African country being sent to support the some 17,000 United Nations troops already there. "We are interested in Congo moving toward a peaceful and democratic development," German Defense Minister Franz Josef Jung said on 17 May 2006.<sup>27</sup>

The total number of German soldiers headed for Congo has been set at 780, with 280 of those designated for medical and logistical backup. Joining them will be some 500 French soldiers and troops from another 16 of the 25 EU countries for a total EU force of about 1,500 soldiers. According to Jung, the mission will last four months and will begin on Congo's Election Day.

Analyst: Justyna Janicka

#### **4. Italy: 0**

The Italian government has partially fulfilled its commitment to support peacekeeping forces in Africa. The bulk of its commitment takes the form of officer training for peacekeeping missions, with the main contribution focused on the newly established Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) in Vicenza, Italy. At the CoESPU specialized police units are trained to participate in peace support operations<sup>28</sup>. Students from Cameroon, Kenya, Morocco and Senegal participated in the November 2005 and January 2006 training.<sup>29</sup> Further contributions to peacekeeping forces have, however, been limited. In September 2005 Italy made airlift commitments to transport troops<sup>30</sup> and to provide operational and logistics personnel for the

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<sup>25</sup> Germany approves peacekeeping troops to Sudan, March 23, 2006, Accessed: May 17, 2006 [sudanwatch.blogspot.com/2006/03/germany-approves-peacekeeping-troops.html](http://sudanwatch.blogspot.com/2006/03/germany-approves-peacekeeping-troops.html).

<sup>26</sup> "Germany to double peacekeeping troops," International Herald Tribune, April 24, 2006, Accessed: May 15, 2006 [www.iht.com/articles/2006/04/23/news/berlin.php](http://www.iht.com/articles/2006/04/23/news/berlin.php).

<sup>27</sup> "German Military Headed for Congo," Spiegel Online, May 17, 2006, Accessed: May 17, 2006 [service.spiegel.de/cache/international/0,1518,416676,00.html](http://service.spiegel.de/cache/international/0,1518,416676,00.html).

<sup>28</sup> Statement by Ambassador Aldo Mantovani, Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations (New York), 13 October 2005. Accessed: 17 May 2006. [www.italyun.org/docs/statemen/2005\\_10\\_13\\_mantovani.htm](http://www.italyun.org/docs/statemen/2005_10_13_mantovani.htm).

<sup>29</sup> The Global Peace Operations Initiative: Background and Issues for Congress, Congressional Research Service Report for Congress (Washington), 8 February 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. [www.usembassy.it/pdf/other/RL32773.pdf](http://www.usembassy.it/pdf/other/RL32773.pdf).

<sup>30</sup> Statement of General James L. Jones, USMC Commander, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 28 September 2005. Accessed: 15 May 2006. [foreign.senate.gov/testimony/2005/JonesTestimony050928.pdf](http://foreign.senate.gov/testimony/2005/JonesTestimony050928.pdf)

African Union mission in Darfur through a larger European Union mission.<sup>31</sup> Other than stating its intention to provide airlift and logistic support for Africa's peacekeeping forces, Italy has not fulfilled its commitment. Italy continues to focus its efforts on training officers for peacekeeping operations at the CoESPU and therefore only partially fulfilled its commitment because it failed to provide additional logistics and transportation support for Africa's peacekeeping forces.

Analyst: Adrianna Kardynal

## 5. Japan: +1

Japan registered full compliance with their Peacekeeping commitment from the Gleneagles Summit. Japan's contributions most clearly manifest in two specific areas: diplomatic relations and humanitarian assistance.

In the wake of some of Japan's larger diplomatic initiatives, this year is best characterized as one of follow through. Specifically in response to the 2003 Third Tokyo Conference on African development, where the Japanese Prime Minister met with 23 Heads of African states, Japan promised to double its aid to the continent over the a three year span beginning in 2005.<sup>32</sup> On May 1 2006, Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi recalled this commitment illustrating Japanese intentions to meet this goal.<sup>33</sup> Another, unique Japanese initiative with regards to peacekeeping in Africa is the diplomatic effort to increase Africa's voice on the Security Council.<sup>34</sup>

Japanese compliance with their peacekeeping commitment continues in the sphere of humanitarian support. Specifically, Japanese Prime Minister Koizumi introduced "New Actions for Peace and Development in Africa" on 1 May 2006.<sup>35</sup> Included in this new initiative is substantial financial support for the African Union (AU) mission in Darfur. Specifically, Japan made an initial contribution of US\$5 million to the AU mission, but, given the gravity of the situation in the region, added an additional US\$8.7 million to this initial donation.<sup>36</sup> Japan offered an additional US\$10 million aimed at improving the humanitarian situation in the region.<sup>37</sup>

In addition to these more concrete contributions to peacekeeping in Africa, Japanese Prime Minister Koizumi recognized a number of other growing security concerns on the continent,

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<sup>31</sup> Support for African Union in Darfur, International Security Information Services (Brussels), June 2005. Accessed: 17 May 2006. [www.isis-europe.org/ftp/Download/Darfur%20final.pdf](http://www.isis-europe.org/ftp/Download/Darfur%20final.pdf).

<sup>32</sup> Statement by Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi Africa — The Home of Self-Endeavor, May 1, 2006. Accessed: May 19, 2006 [www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2006/05/01statement\\_e.html](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2006/05/01statement_e.html).

<sup>33</sup> Statement by Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi Africa — The Home of Self-Endeavor, May 1, 2006. Accessed: May 19, 2006 [www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2006/05/01statement\\_e.html](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2006/05/01statement_e.html).

<sup>34</sup> Statement by Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi Africa — The Home of Self-Endeavor, May 1, 2006. Accessed: May 19, 2006 [www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2006/05/01statement\\_e.html](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2006/05/01statement_e.html).

<sup>35</sup> Statement by Prime Minister Koizumi, Japan's New Actions for Peace and Development in Africa, May 1, 2006. Accessed: May 19, 2006. [www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2006/05/01action\\_e.html](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2006/05/01action_e.html).

<sup>36</sup> Statement by Prime Minister Koizumi, Japan's New Actions for Peace and Development in Africa, May 1, 2006. Accessed: May 19, 2006. [www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2006/05/01action\\_e.html](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2006/05/01action_e.html).

<sup>37</sup> Statement by Prime Minister Koizumi, Japan's New Actions for Peace and Development in Africa, May 1, 2006. Accessed: May 19, 2006. [www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2006/05/01action\\_e.html](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2006/05/01action_e.html).

pledging Japan's assistance but remaining vague as to the scope of those commitments.<sup>38</sup> Specifically, he pledges to assist the African Union's counter terrorist efforts through the AU's Anti-Terrorism Center (ACSRT).<sup>39</sup> The Prime Minister also recognized the growing problem small arms and light weapons pose to a region pursuing peace. Without mentioning the mechanics of countering these destabilizing forces, the Prime Minister did pledge to attach more importance to these issues in the near future.<sup>40</sup>

Analyst: Jenn Hood

## 6. Russia: -1

Russia, though seeking to contribute to international peace by mediating the Iranian and Israel-Hamas crises, has failed to appropriately fulfill its obligations to the agreements signed at Gleneagles Resort in July 2005.

As of 30 April 2006 Russia had 208 personnel operating in UN Peacekeeping Missions around the world.<sup>41</sup> This is down from 326 personnel in May 2005. In Sudan, Russia currently supports 32 personnel, up from only 6 personnel one year ago.<sup>42</sup>

Also, on 17 April 2006, Defence Minister Ivanov announced that a Russian aviation group will fly to Sudan to participate in the UN peacekeeping mission there.<sup>43</sup> This should raise the number of personnel supported by Russia in Sudan significantly. Such support is consistent with G8 commitments to support UN peacekeeping missions.

However, in a key area of commitment, supporting African-led peacekeeping initiatives, Russia's contribution has been inadequate. President Putin has expressed the appropriate sentiments, stating that the Russian Federation welcomes "the African community's active efforts towards forming a basis for collective security, including their own peace making structures."<sup>44</sup> Yet such statements have not translated into material support. In late 2005 State

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<sup>38</sup>Statement by Prime Minister Koizumi, Japan's New Actions for Peace and Development in Africa, May 1, 2006. Accessed: May 19, 2006. [www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2006/05/01action\\_e.html](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2006/05/01action_e.html).

<sup>39</sup> Statement by Prime Minister Koizumi, Japan's New Actions for Peace and Development in Africa, May 1, 2006. Accessed: May 19, 2006. [www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2006/05/01action\\_e.html](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2006/05/01action_e.html).

<sup>40</sup> Statement by Prime Minister Koizumi, Japan's New Actions for Peace and Development in Africa, May 1, 2006. Accessed: May 19, 2006. [www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2006/05/01action\\_e.html](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2006/05/01action_e.html).

<sup>41</sup> Contributors to United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, United Nations (New York), 30 April 2006. Accessed: 12 May 2005. [www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2006/apr06\\_1.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2006/apr06_1.pdf).

<sup>42</sup>UN Mission's Summary Detailed by Country, United Nations (New York), 30 April 2006. Accessed: 12 May 2006. [www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2006/apr06\\_3.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2006/apr06_3.pdf); UN Mission's Summary Detailed by Country, United Nations (New York), 30 May 2005. Accessed: 12 May 2005. [www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2005/may2005\\_3.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2005/may2005_3.pdf).

<sup>43</sup> *Vladimir Putin Held a Meeting with Cabinet Members*, President of Russia (Moscow), 17 April 2005. Accessed: 17 May 2005 [www.kremlin.ru/eng/txt/news/2006/04/104621.shtml](http://www.kremlin.ru/eng/txt/news/2006/04/104621.shtml).

<sup>44</sup> Vladimir Putin sent a congratulatory message to President of the Republic of Congo Denis Sassou-Mguesso for being chosen to head the African Union, President of Russia (Moscow), 2 February 2006. Accessed: 12 May 2006. [www.kremlin.ru/eng/text/news/2006/02/100970.shtml](http://www.kremlin.ru/eng/text/news/2006/02/100970.shtml).

Duma Deputy Vladimir Vasiliev reported that Russia had trained only 14 African peacekeepers.<sup>45</sup>

It is also unclear whether or not Russia will ramp up its commitments to either AMIS or UNAMIS following the signing of the May 5 peace agreement in Sudan. After the deal was signed, Russian Foreign Minister Lavrov announced that Russia would render “assistance to consolidating the political settlement in Darfur in the interests of strengthening peace and security in the region, specifically through the participation of Russian peacekeepers in the United Nations Mission currently operating in Sudan.”<sup>46</sup>

Analyst: Bentley Allan

## 7. United Kingdom: +1

In past G8 Research Group reports the United Kingdom has been identified as a leading contributor to the building of independent, regional peacekeeping forces by providing direct financial support to peacekeeping training centres and African-led peacekeeping missions.<sup>47</sup>

In the last year, the UK has continued in this role, funding the training of Nigerian peacekeepers at a cost of £200 000. This is in addition to contributing £400 000 to build the school and providing British Military trainers.<sup>48</sup> Such disbursements are in line with G8 commitments to support independent, regional peacekeeping operations by “training the trainer.”

The United Kingdom provides for these initiatives and others like it using an interdepartmental fund called the “Africa Conflict Prevention Pool” (ACPP). The Pool combines the resources of the Foreign Commonwealth Office, the Ministry of Defence and the Department for International Development.<sup>49</sup> In 2005-06 the pool disbursed £60 million to help prevent conflict in Africa, including contributions toward peacekeeping initiatives.<sup>50</sup> Specifically, the ACPP has worked to coordinate donor resources for the establishment of the Africa Standby Force.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>45</sup> *Russia Assistance to Africa*, Paper Prepared for a conference on “Partnership Beyond 2005: The Role of Parliamentarians in Implementing NEPAD Commitments,” The British Museum (London), 19-22 October 2005. Accessed: 12 May 2006. [g8.utoronto.ca/scholar/vasiliev.html](http://g8.utoronto.ca/scholar/vasiliev.html).

<sup>46</sup> UN Security Council Resolution on Resolving the Crisis in Darfur, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russia Federation (Moscow), 17 May 2005. Accessed: 18 May 2005. [www.mid.ru/](http://www.mid.ru/).

<sup>47</sup> The G8 and Africa Final Report: An Overview of the G8’s Ongoing Relationship from the 2001 Genoa Summit to the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 Research Group, 24 June 2005. Accessed: May 17, 2006. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/csed/g8africa\\_050624.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/csed/g8africa_050624.html).

<sup>48</sup> UK Trains an extra 17,000 Nigerian Peacekeepers, Government News Network (Nigeria), 20 September 2005. Accessed: May 17, 2006. [www.gnn.gov.uk/Content/Detail.asp?ReleaseID=170520&NewsAreaID=2](http://www.gnn.gov.uk/Content/Detail.asp?ReleaseID=170520&NewsAreaID=2).

<sup>49</sup> Implementation of the Commission for Africa recommendations and G8 Gleneagles’ commitments on poverty: The UK’s contribution, Her Majesty’s Government (London), March 2006. Accessed: 12 May 2006. [www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/cfa-g8-gleneaglesreport%20.pdf](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/cfa-g8-gleneaglesreport%20.pdf).

<sup>50</sup> The Africa Conflict Prevention Pool: An Information Document, Foreign Commonwealth Office (London), September 2004. Accessed: 12 May 2006. [www.fco.gov.uk/Files/KFile/ACPP%20Information%20Doc%20-%20final.pdf](http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/KFile/ACPP%20Information%20Doc%20-%20final.pdf).

<sup>51</sup> Autumn Performance Report 2005, Foreign Commonwealth Office (London). Accessed: May 12, 2006. [www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/autumnperfreport05.pdf](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/autumnperfreport05.pdf).



The United Kingdom is confident that, in line with Gleneagles commitments, 20 000 troops will be ready for deployment under the aegis of the African Union by the end of 2006.<sup>52</sup> However, the African Union force in Sudan, the first real test of G8 support for independent, regional peacekeeping forces, is struggling. The credibility of the force is continually tested by rebels, and the force is unable to strongly resist. The force lacks both personnel and money, despite contributions from the EU, Canada and US\$35 million in support from the UK.<sup>53</sup>

Analyst: Bentley Allan

## 8. United States +1

The American government has demonstrated compliance with its commitment towards providing extra resources for Africa's peacekeeping forces.

On 23 September 2005, the American and Italian governments signed an agreement formalizing American financial support to the CoESPU through which African peacekeepers will be trained.<sup>54</sup> The US has also contributed transportation capabilities and logistical support to the African Union's peacekeeping mission in Darfur. Movement of Rwandan troops and cargo began 17 July 2005 by U.S. Air Force C-17 and C-130 aircraft.<sup>55</sup> In February 2006 the United States provided airlift transport as well as logistics support for Rwandan Defense Forces supporting the African Union Mission in Sudan.<sup>56</sup> In March 2006, President Bush promised to strengthen and support the AU peacekeeping mission in Darfur before the UN peacekeeping mission takes over.<sup>57</sup> For FY2007 the President requested \$102.6 million for the Global Peace Operations Initiative which provides transportation and equipment for peace support operations in the Africa region.<sup>58</sup>

On 12 August 2005 the American government also made a new commitment to the government of South Africa to provide resources for multinational peace support operations.<sup>59</sup> By providing extra resources for Africa's peacekeeping forces and committing itself to provide additional support the American government has fulfilled its commitment.

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<sup>52</sup> Implementation of the Commission for Africa recommendations and G8 Gleneagles' commitments on poverty: The UK's contribution, Her Majesty's Government, March 2006. Accessed: 12 May 2006.

[www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/cfa-g8-gleneaglesreport%20.pdf](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/cfa-g8-gleneaglesreport%20.pdf).

<sup>53</sup> Obstacles Test African Force in Grim Darfur, New York Times, 17 May 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006.

[www.nytimes.com/2006/05/17/world/africa/17sudan.html?ex=1305518400&en=31537d3990b92bd0&ei=5088&partner=rssnyt&emc=rss](http://www.nytimes.com/2006/05/17/world/africa/17sudan.html?ex=1305518400&en=31537d3990b92bd0&ei=5088&partner=rssnyt&emc=rss).

<sup>54</sup> U.S. Support to the New Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units, U.S. Department of State (Washington), 27 September 2005. Accessed: 15 May 2006. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2005/54041.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2005/54041.htm).

<sup>55</sup> United States Transports Rwandan Civilian Police to Darfur, United States Department of State, 09 August 2005. Accessed: 15 May 2006 [usinfo.state.gov/af/Archive/2005/Aug/08-273684.html](http://usinfo.state.gov/af/Archive/2005/Aug/08-273684.html).

<sup>56</sup> U.S. airlift returns to Darfur region, United States European Command, 15 February 2006. Accessed: 14 May 2006. [www.eucom.mil/english/FullStory.asp?art=843](http://www.eucom.mil/english/FullStory.asp?art=843).

<sup>57</sup> U.S. Praises African Union's Support for U.N. Operation in Darfur, U.S. Department of State (Washington), 10 March 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2006/62996.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2006/62996.htm).

<sup>58</sup> FY 2007 International Affairs Budget Request, Bureau of Resource Management, 6 February 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006. [www.state.gov/s/d/rm/rls/iab/2007/html/60200.htm](http://www.state.gov/s/d/rm/rls/iab/2007/html/60200.htm).

<sup>59</sup> South Africa and U.S. Sign Agreement to Enhance Cooperation on Multinational Peace Operations, United States Embassy (South Africa), 12 August 2005. Accessed: 28 November 2005. [pretoria.usembassy.gov/wwwhpr15c.html](http://pretoria.usembassy.gov/wwwhpr15c.html).

## 9. European Union: +1

The EU government's peacekeeping initiatives have brought the EU into full compliance with the Gleneagles peacekeeping commitment to provide extra resources for Africa's peacekeeping forces so that they can better deter, prevent and resolve conflicts in Africa.

Louis Michel, European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid, while attending the 11th summit of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Heads of State and Government in Nairobi, proposed on 20 March 2006 a strategy for peace, security and development in the Horn of Africa region.<sup>60</sup> This strategy is intended to focus on regional governance, natural resources management, food security, border control and non-proliferation of small arms. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement on Sudan and the consolidation of the Transitional Federal Institutions in Somalia are already major breakthroughs in achieving peace in the Horn, although these processes remain fragile.

Among the concrete initiatives worth expanding, Commissioner Michel identified food security and desertification as a major challenge, as the region faces a new cycle of drought and famine. Border control should also be a focus area, as most borders in the region are permeable and illicit trafficking remains a concern. Another key cross-border issue to address in this region is the proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons. In the field of peace and security, the establishment of the Eastern African Standby military brigade (EASBRIG) as part of the African Standby force is a welcome development in building African capacities in deployment of military peacekeeping and monitoring operations. The European Commission envisages supporting this initiative should it become fully operational.<sup>61</sup>

The European Union has earmarked €300 million to support peace in Africa over the 2008-2010 period, EU Development Commissioner Louis Michel said on 11 April 2006. The money is to be made available from the beginning of 2008 and will be taken from the European Development Fund, which has an operating budget of €22.7 billion for the period from 2008 to 2013. The 25-nation bloc set up a facility in 2004 to finance peace operations in Africa led by African countries. At the time it was allocated €250 million but is now empty, the commissioner told a news conference. Much of the money was used to help African Union's peacekeeping mission in Sudan's troubled Darfur region. Since 2004, €162 million were used for the AU's mission and EU member states agreed at the beginning of March to release a further €50 million, which Michel said would get the operation through another "three months at the most." Other donors

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<sup>60</sup> EU Commissioner Louis Michel proposes a strategy for peace, security and development in the Horn of Africa, Brussels/Nairobi, 20 March 2006, Accessed: April 30, 2006 [europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/338&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/338&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>61</sup> EU Commissioner Louis Michel proposes a strategy for peace, security and development in the Horn of Africa, Brussels/Nairobi, 20 March 2006. Accessed: April 30, 2006. [europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/338&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/338&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

will therefore have to step up to help the mission until its recently renewed mandate runs out in September and the United Nations takes over the operation.<sup>62</sup>

On 10 May 2006 Austrian foreign minister Ursula Plassnik, whose country currently holds the EU's rotating presidency, told the UN Security Council in New York that EU support for the African Union would not diminish in the coming months, adding that the EU supported the convening of a donor conference to secure financing of the African Union peace mission in accordance with provisions of the peace agreement. She said that "The signing of the Darfur peace agreement by the government of Sudan and the rebel movement SLM/A last Friday in Abuja is a big step forward for Darfur, Sudan and for the whole of the African continent." In a statement summarizing her remarks, Plassnik stressed the importance of all parties signing up to the agreement and called on two other rebel groups to "shoulder their responsibility." The deal could help end a conflict that has killed about 200,000 people in three years and displaced some 2 million.<sup>63</sup>

Analyst: Justyna Janicka

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<sup>62</sup> EU sets aside 300 million euros for peacekeeping in Africa, EUBusiness Ltd. Accessed: May 15, 2006. [www.eubusiness.com/afp/060411145921.i11lmwzj](http://www.eubusiness.com/afp/060411145921.i11lmwzj).

<sup>63</sup> Darfur peace deal "big step forward" for Africa, Thursday, 11 May, 2006. Accessed: May 15, 2006. [www.sudantribune.com/article\\_impr.php3?id\\_article=15599](http://www.sudantribune.com/article_impr.php3?id_article=15599).