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AFRICA-EU PARTNERSHIP
ON
PEACE AND SECURITY

RATIONALE

Peace and security lie at the foundation of progress and sustainable development. The objective of the Joint Strategy is to cooperate in enhancing the capacity of Africa and EU to respond timely and adequately to security threats, and also to join efforts in addressing global challenges.

Priority action 1: Enhance dialogue on challenges to peace and security

Objective

- Reach common positions and implement common approaches on challenges to peace and security in Africa, Europe and globally.

Expected outcomes

- Deepened common understanding on the causes of conflicts and their resolution;
- Strengthened cooperation on conflict prevention, management and resolution, including long-term post-conflict reconstruction and peace building;
- Improved coordination of continent-wide and regional approaches and initiatives;
- Increased EU and African cooperation and influence in international and global fora.

Activities

- Hold a systematic and regular dialogue on all issues related to peace and security, at technical, senior official and political levels in the most effective format. This dialogue could also include innovative tools such as conflict sensitivity analysis;
- Hold consultations, in an appropriate format, between the AU Peace and Security Council (AU PSC) and the EU Political and Security Committee (PSC);
- Facilitate ad hoc consultations for exchange and coordination at the highest political level;
- Coordinate efforts in relevant international fora on global issues of common concern;

- Set up mechanisms for consultation at ambassadorial level, in particular in Addis Ababa, Brussels and New York;
- Enhance capacity building and cooperation in the fight against terrorism;
- Enhance capacity building, networking, cooperation and exchange of information on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and Anti-Personnel Landmines (APM), as well as fight against illicit trafficking;
- Enhance the sharing of analyses and reports on crisis and conflict situations, including on their root causes, and put in place the required security arrangements for the exchange of sensitive information;
- Address the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on the role of women in conflict and post-conflict situations and of UN Security Council Resolution 1612 on Children in Armed Conflicts;
- Raise awareness through campaigning involving African and European NGOs on mainstreaming human rights, gender issues, and children affected by armed conflict;
- Undertake joint assessment missions to conflict and post conflict areas, and launch joint initiatives when appropriate;
- Facilitate exchange of experience and lessons learned between EU and African mediators.
- Strengthen cooperation and enhance dialogue on issues relating to the security/development nexus, including on the identification and the use of best practices.

Actors

- AU Commission, African States, AU PSC, Regional Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management, and Resolution, Pan-African Parliament, ECOSOCC, African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT);
- European Commission, HR/Council Secretariat and EU Member States;
- African and EU Heads of Mission in Addis Ababa, Brussels and New York;
- Research centres, training centres, think tanks and relevant civil society actors;
- African and European local authorities.

Finance

- AU Peace Fund;
- Appropriate financing sources in accordance with their respective scope and their relevance to objectives and activities concerned, their specificity and eligibility criteria, such as 10th EDF, Africa Peace Facility (APF), the European Neighbourhood Policy Instrument (ENPI), Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), Instrument for Stability (IfS), CFSP-Budget;
- Bilateral contributions from EU Member States and African states.

Priority action 2: Full operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)

Objective

- Effective functioning of the African Peace and Security Architecture to address peace and security challenges in Africa.

Expected outcomes

- Full operationalization of the various components of the APSA, in particular the Continental Early Warning System, the Panel of the Wise, and the African Standby Force;
- Enhanced capacities of AU and the regional mechanisms;
- Concrete progress in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts;
- Strengthened African capabilities through the implementation of relevant proposals in the Action Plan of the related EU Concept adopted in May 2007.

Activities

- Work towards the operationalization of the Continental Early Warning System, and facilitate cooperation between the AU Situation Room and corresponding structures in the EU;
- Work towards the operationalization of the African Standby Force and its civilian dimension, including through EU support for regional brigades training, exercises, validation and logistics (such as Euro-RECAMP);
- Facilitate training courses, exchanges of experts and of information, joint seminars and initiatives at continental, sub-regional and national levels;
- Strengthen coherence between different policies, initiatives, financial instruments and all relevant actors;
- Organize specific and regular co-ordination meetings;
- Establish and empower an EU-African civil society network capable of supporting peace and security initiatives;
- Strengthen conflict prevention mechanisms and effective post-conflict reconstruction, including through a reinforcement of the role of women;
- Enhance capacity-building, networking and collaboration between the AU and the EU regarding the implementation of the AU Policy on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development.

Actors

- AU Commission, African States, AU PSC, Regional Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution;

- EU Commission, Council Secretariat and EU Member States;
- Research centres, think tanks and relevant civil society actors;
- UN, G-8 and other relevant international actors.

Finance

- AU Peace Fund;
- Appropriate financing sources in accordance with their respective scope and their relevance to objectives and activities concerned, their specificity and eligibility criteria, such as the 10th EDF, African Peace Facility (APF), ENPI, DCI, Instrument for Stability, CFSP-Budget;
- Bilateral contributions from EU Member States and African states.

Priority action 3: Predictable Funding for Africa-led Peace Support Operations

Objective

- To financially enable the AU and regional mechanisms to plan and conduct Peace Support Operations.

Expected outcome

- Reduction of funding gaps and of the prejudicial uncertainty for African-led peace support operations;
- More effective deployment of these operations.

Activities

- Take steps towards the establishment of a predictable and sustainable funding mechanism, building on the experience of the African Peace Facility (APF) and EU and AU Member States' bilateral contributions;
- Work with G-8 and other members of the international community to contribute to the funding of African-led peace support operations;
- Work together to achieve, within the framework of Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, a UN mechanism to provide sustainable, flexible and predictable financial support for peace keeping operations undertaken by the AU, or under its authority and with the consent of the UN Security Council.

Actors

- AU Commission, African States;
- European Commission, EU Council, EU Member States;
- Interested actors, such as UN, G-8, and other partners.

Finance

- AU Peace Fund;
- Appropriate financing sources in accordance with their respective scope and their relevance to objectives and activities concerned, their specificity and eligibility criteria, such as the 10th EDF, African Peace Facility (APF), ENPI, DCI, Instrument for Stability, CFSP-Budget.
- Bilateral contributions from EU Member States and African states, as well as from other partners.