

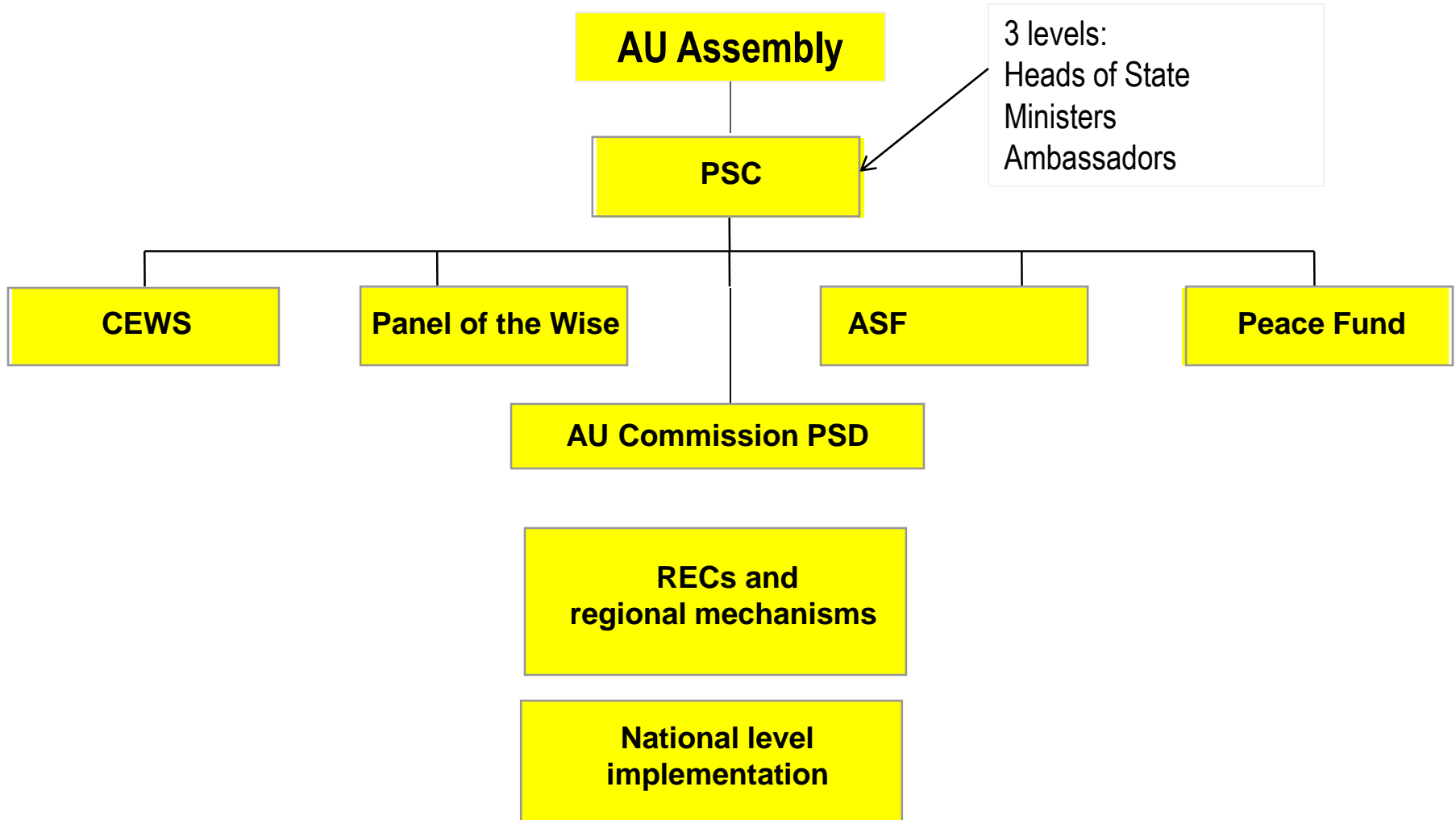
PCRD LANDSCAPE AND INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE



APSA priorities

- Building capacity, policies and structures for peace and security;
- Early warning;
- Early response (one aspect of this which has developed beyond the others is the African Standby Force);
- Strategic security issues including DDDR and terrorism;
- The proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons (SALW);
- Security sector reform (SSR);
- Exploitation of natural resources; and
- An African peace fund

APSA architecture



Peace and Security Council

- The Protocol establishing the PSC was adopted in 2002
- PSC was launched in 2004
- Objectives include:
 - Promote peace, security and stability in Africa
 - Anticipate and prevent conflicts
 - Peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction
 - Prevention/ combating of international terrorism
 - Develop a common defence policy for the AU
 - Promote democratic practices, good governance and the rule of law; protect human rights and fundamental freedoms

Panel of the Wise

- 5 eminent persons (regional representation) serving 3-year terms
- To advise the PSC and Chairperson of the Commission on peace and security, especially in support of conflict prevention
- Activities may include: information-gathering; reflection on thematic issues; mediation support

Continental Early Warning System

- Purpose: early warning leads to early response to prevent conflict (or escalation)
- “Situation room” in Addis
- Observation and monitoring units of the RECs, linked to situation room
- RECs have developed their Early Warning Systems in different ways (open source vs intelligence driven)
- Difficulties!

African Standby Force

- Multi-dimensional force (military, police, civilian)
- 5 regional brigades/mechanisms
- Political control and authorisation (UN/AU/RECs)
- Civilian dimension lagging
- Challenges: financial/ logistical capacity; rationalisation of regions

Six Scenarios for the African Standby Force

Scenario 1. AU/Regional military advice to a political mission.

Scenario 2. AU/regional observer mission co-deployed with UN mission.

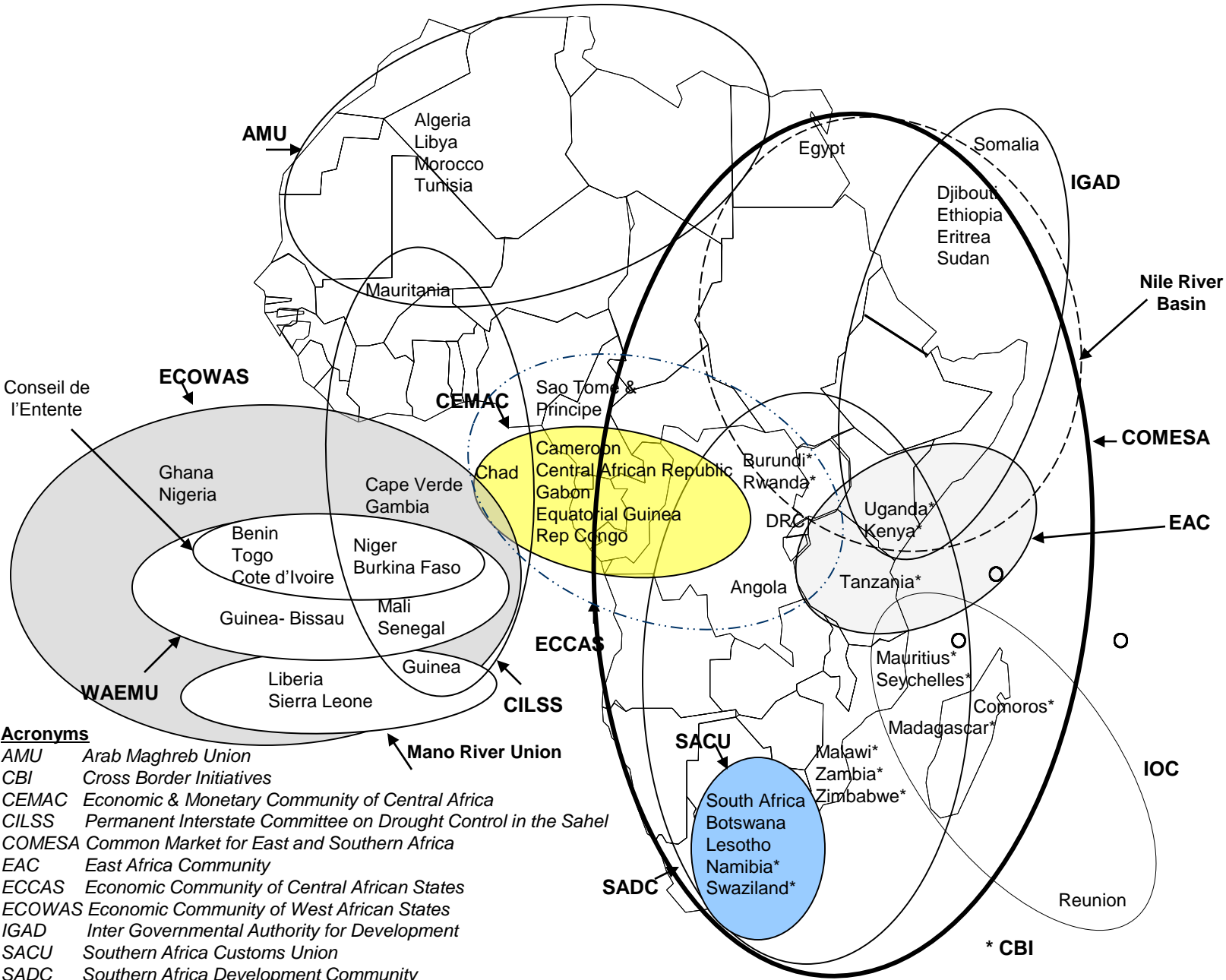
Scenario 3. Stand alone AU/regional observer mission.

Scenario 4. AU/ regional peacekeeping force (PKF) for Chapter VI and preventive deployment missions.

Scenario 5. AU PKF for complex multidimensional PK mission operations

Scenario 6. AU (military) intervention – e.g. genocide situations where international community does not act promptly.

From: Policy Framework for the Establishment of the ASF and MSC



- Acronyms**
- AMU Arab Maghreb Union
 - CBI Cross Border Initiatives
 - CEMAC Economic & Monetary Community of Central Africa
 - CILSS Permanent Interstate Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel
 - COMESA Common Market for East and Southern Africa
 - EAC East Africa Community
 - ECCAS Economic Community of Central African States
 - ECOWAS Economic Community of West African States
 - IGAD Inter Governmental Authority for Development
 - SACU Southern Africa Customs Union
 - SADC Southern Africa Development Community
 - WAEMU West African Economic and Monetary Union

* CBI

OFFICIALLY RECOGNISED

- **AMU** (Arab Maghreb Union)
- **CEN-SAD** (Community of Sahel-Saharan States)
- **COMESA** (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa)
- **EAC** (East African Community)
- **ECCAS** (Economic Community of Central African States)
- **ECOWAS** (Economic Community of West African States)
- **IGAD** (Inter-Governmental Authority on Development- East Africa)
- **SADC** (Southern African Development Community)

PCRD rationale

1. Success of the AU and RECs in ending conflicts in Africa and need to consolidate peace
2. Ad hoc and uncoordinated nature of prior PCRD interventions on the continent
3. Recognition of the link between security and sustainable development
4. African leadership and ownership of solutions to African problems

PCRD POLICY

Six indicative elements:

- Security;
- Humanitarian/emergency assistance;
- Political governance and transition;
- Socio-economic reconstruction and development;
- Human rights, justice and reconciliation; and
- Women and gender.

Each has benchmarks, standards and indicators, and encompasses activities during 3 phases (short, medium and long-term)

CONCEPTUAL/STRATEGIC CHALLENGES

- Global peacebuilding agendas/approaches and PCRDR (liberal peacebuilding, socio-economic development, transitions ('springs'), stabilisation, terrorism)
- Post-conflict, pre-conflict, during conflict?
- PCRDR and AU/UN multinational peace *operations*
- PCRDR and military/humanitarian interventions
- PCRDR + DDR + SSR
- High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations + Peacebuilding Commission