



Annual report The African Peace Facility 2010



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

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1 INTRODUCTION

"Our partnership largely contributed to the remarkable progress in putting in place the Continental Peace and Security Architecture and the positive developments in several crises in Africa. I will not fail to mention the "Peace Facility", which contributes to building the capacities of the AU and the Regional Economic Communities for accomplishing their peace mission"



*Jean Ping,
Chairperson of the African Union Commission
Third Africa-EU Summit in Tripoli,
November 2010.*



*Jose Manuel Barroso,
President of the European Commission,
Third Africa-EU Summit in Tripoli,
November 2010.*

"Africa is on the move for peace and prosperity. In the past twenty years, the number of armed conflicts has decreased by over a third. With the consolidation of the African Peace and Security Architecture, the African Union and African regional communities are now better equipped to bring peace and stability to the continent. "

1.1. Objective of the report

With the adoption of the three-year action programme on the African Peace Facility (APF), which is the basis for the implementation of the APF under the 10th EDF for an initial period of three years (2009-2011), the European Commission (EC) took the commitment *"to prepare an activity report on the use of the APF funds for information of the Council and the EDF Committee on an annual basis."*

The objective of this report is therefore to inform key stakeholders on the use of the APF funds during the year 2010.

1.2. APF background

1.2.1. THE AFRICAN PEACE AND SECURITY AGENDA

When establishing the African Union (AU) in 2002, its Member States entrusted the organisation with a broad political mandate in the area of conflict prevention, management, resolution and peace building. Promoting peace, security and stability on the continent has since become one of the main objectives of the AU.

As a structural, long-term response to the peace and security challenges on the continent, a comprehensive African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) has been set up. The APSA consists of several components and structures, in particular an AU Peace and Security Council (PSC), which is the central AU decision-making body; a Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) a 'Panel of the Wise', with a mandate in conflict prevention and resolution, and an African Standby Forces (ASF) to be deployed in peace support operations. The African regional organisations (Regional Economic Communities and Regional Mechanisms -

RECs/RMs) are the pillars of the overall security architecture and regional components are key elements of the Continental Early Warning System and of the African Standby Forces.

Since 2002, the AU has gradually emerged as a major political and security actor, engaging in concrete actions. In parallel with political initiatives leading to the prevention and resolution of conflicts, a number of African-led peace support operations have been deployed, often in a very hostile environment and sometimes in an extremely sensitive political context. The AU missions in Sudan (AMIS) and in Somalia (AMISOM) and the ECCAS mission in the Central African Republic (MICOPAX) show the important role played by the AU and the RECs.

1.2.2. THE EU RESPONSE

The resolve of the African side to take responsibility for its own peace and security has been strongly supported by the EU from the outset, both politically and financially.

In 2004, the Peace Facility was established in response to a request by African leaders at the AU Summit in Maputo (2003). Through the APF, the EU has been at the forefront of international support to the African Peace and Security agenda, providing, in parallel to EU political backing, substantial and predictable funding to African peace support operations (PSOs) and relevant capacity building activities at the regional and continental level. Financial support for nearly €440M, channelled through the APF, was financed under the 9th EDF and through Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs) from EU Member States. Under the 10th EDF €300M were committed in 2008 and it is foreseen that these funds will be exhausted by mid-2011. This support has enabled the African Union and the RECs/RMs to strengthen their respective roles in peace and security, take responsibility for the stability of the continent and emerge as an internationally recognized, major player in the political and security areas.

The close EU-AU cooperation on peace and security has become a driving force for the development of a fully-fledged Africa-EU strategic partnership, culminating in a comprehensive Joint Africa-EU Strategy and the adoption of a first action plan in December 2007 in Lisbon, followed by the adoption of a second action plan at the Tripoli Summit the 29th and 30th of November 2010. In the post-Tripoli strategic context, the Peace Facility is one of the major financing tools to support the implementation of the Joint Strategy and the Second Action Plan in the area of Peace and Security.

2 APF STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

2.1. Objectives

The general objective of the African Peace Facility is to contribute to the African peace and security agenda through targeted support at the continental and regional level in the area of conflict prevention, management and resolution, and peace building. The APF addresses peace and security priorities jointly defined in the Partnership, in respect of the underlying principles of the Joint Strategy (ownership, partnership and solidarity).

APF specific objectives are to provide a response to all three priorities of the Africa-EU partnership on Peace and Security, which are designed to mutually reinforce each other, namely:

- § enhance dialogue on challenges to peace and security, including through systematic and regular dialogue, consultations, coordination of positions, sharing of information and analysis, joint assessment missions and exchange of experience;
- § operationalisation of the African Peace and Security Architecture, including working towards the development of a fully-fledged Continental Early Warning System, the Panel of the Wise, overall strengthening of conflict prevention mechanisms and effective post-conflict reconstruction, as well as operationalisation of the African Standby Forces;
- § predictable funding for Africa-led peace support operations, in particular through the establishment of an EU predictable and sustainable funding scheme, as well as through working with the international community to achieve a UN mechanism to provide sustainable and predictable financial support for these operations.

2.2. Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of the APF are the African Union, African regional organisations and relevant institutions/national structures within or related to the African Peace and Security Architecture.

2.3. APF budget

In accordance with the thematic scope of the APF and the priorities of the Joint Partnership, the €300M APF envelope under the 10th EDF has been allocated as follows:

- § Operationalisation of APSA and Africa-EU dialogue - €65M. (Priorities n°1 and 2 of the Joint Partnership) Financial focus will be on Priority n°2;
- § Peace Support Operations (Priority n°3 of the Joint Partnership) - €200M, thus representing the core of APF actions;
- § Early Response Mechanism (actions within Priorities n° 1 and 2 of the Partnership, where urgent support is required) - €15M.

An amount to €7M has also been earmarked for monitoring, audit, evaluation, technical assistance, lessons learned and visibility, while €13M have been foreseen for contingencies.

As the funds provided for the current APF under the 10th EDF envelope are likely to be exhausted by mid-2011, steps are being taken for a replenishment of the Facility to cover the period 2011-2013.

2.4. Eligibility

The compulsory list of non-eligible APF expenditure includes ammunition, arms and specific military equipment, spare parts for arms and military equipment, salaries for soldiers and military training for soldiers. An indicative list of eligible expenditure includes: per diems, rations, medical consumables and facilities, transport, fuel, troop allowances, and communication equipment.

2.5. Decision making process

Each intervention to be financed by the APF has to be specifically requested by the AU and/or an African regional organisation with a mandate in Peace and Security and is adopted by a European Commission decision, on the basis of a description of the intervention which includes a detailed budget. Upon this request from the African Union or the African regional organization, the European Commission circulates to EU Member States an Information Note on the intervention envisaged. On the basis of the Note, the Commission consults/informs the relevant Council preparatory working groups and seeks the approval of the EU Political and Security Committee (PSC) on the political appropriateness of the intervention requested.

Since 2008, an accelerated procedure applies to APF interventions requiring an urgent response. In this case, the Commission requests the Council to do its utmost to ensure that the PSC gives its approval on political appropriateness rapidly.

2.5.1. EARLY RESPONSE MECHANISM (ERM)

The ERM finances interventions that, by their nature, require immediate support such as early phases of mediation, fact finding missions and establishment of planning cells for African Peace Operations.

In 2010, the ERM continued to be directly accessible to beneficiaries further to the approval of each specific action eligible under the ERM by the Commission. The Commission regularly informs the PSC and the relevant Council working groups on activities supported by the Mechanism. In the first half of 2010, a Technical Assistant was recruited to facilitate and support the launch of implementation modalities for the ERM.

2.6. Aid delivery

The Commission delivers its aid to beneficiaries either through "Contribution Agreements" under the system of joint management or via "Grant contracts" under centralised management.

Contribution Agreements are signed for individual interventions, between the Commission and the implementing organisation, i.e. the AU and/or other African regional organisations, which have the status of international organisation and apply standards of accounting, audit, internal control and procurement ("four pillars") which offer guarantees equivalent to internationally accepted standards.

The procedures to be used by the implementing organisations, notably with regard to procurement and award of grants, are defined in the Contribution Agreement, depending on the institutional capacity of the organisation and the conformity of its procedures with internationally accepted standards.

3 APF ACTIVITIES IN 2010

In 2010, the Commission continued to support the African peace and security agenda through the APF in the framework of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy and its Partnership on Peace and Security. In line with the priorities of the Partnership on Peace and Security of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy, APF activities have been funded within the following areas:

3.1. The APSA assessment

3.1.1. PROCESS

The high level consultative meeting between the Chief Executives of the African Union (AU), Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Regional Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (RMs) and the European Union (EU), on the EU support to the operationalisation of the APSA held in Akosombo, Ghana from 10-11 December, 2009, decided that the AU, RECs and RMs and the EU would conduct an assessment of progress achieved in the operationalisation of APSA and the challenges ahead, with a view to identifying further priorities and capacity needs. The assessment was further endorsed at the meeting of the Joint Coordination Committee on the African Peace Facility (APF) held in Addis Ababa on 3 February 2010 and at the meeting of the 4th Steering Committee (Long Term Capacity Building Programme) held in Addis Ababa on 3-4 March 2010. The results of this first ever African assessment of APSA were presented to a second consultative meeting between the AU, REC/RMs and the EU in Zanzibar from 4-8 November 2010.

3.1.2. RESULTS AND LINKS WITH THE TRIPOLI SUMMIT

The meeting resulted in tri-lateral EU – AU – RECs conclusions and a high level AU – RECs declaration, both of which fed directly into the 3rd EU – Africa summit in Tripoli in November 2010. In addition, the Zanzibar meeting elaborated indicative elements for an AU/RECs/RMs APSA roadmap, built on the recommendations made in the APSA assessment. Under the leadership of the AUC, these indicative elements are currently translated into a final AU/REC/RMs APSA roadmap, which will constitute the guiding document and reference for future support by all existing and potential partners for the coming years.

3.2. Capacity Building programmes

3.2.1. THE AFRICAN PEACE AND SECURITY ARCHITECTURE

As a structural, long-term response to the peace and security challenges on the continent, a comprehensive African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) is being developed. With its aim to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts and support peace-building, the APSA consists of several components and structures, in particular the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC), which is the central AU decision-making body; a Continental Early Warning System (CEWS), the 'Panel of the Wise', with a mandate in conflict prevention and resolution, the African

Standby Forces (ASFs) to be deployed in African-led Peace Support Operations (PSOs) and a Peace Fund to financially support the activities of the ASFs. The African sub-regional organisations or Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are the pillars of the overall security architecture of the African Union and contribute to the efforts of the AU, through appropriate structures and initiatives. Regional components are key elements of the Continental Early Warning System and of the African Standby Forces, the development of which requires a coherent, harmonized approach. AU Member States form the bedrock upon which the APSA is built and from whom the capabilities of the ASFs are drawn.

3.2.2. ONGOING PROGRAMMES

Capacity building is a major component of the African Peace Facility. The objective of the capacity building programmes is to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the African Union and the African regional organisations on the planning and conduct of peace support operations in Africa and to operationalise APSA. An amount of €100M (9th and 10th EDF) has been allocated for this purpose.

Under the 9th EDF, the African Peace Facility has promoted the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) investing €35M in it. APSA's role is to deal with prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in Africa. The African Union Peace and Security Council is its core organ.

Two capacity building programmes with the AUC and RECs/RMs under the 9th EDF are currently ongoing, with a total amount of €27.5 M. These programmes support and strengthen the African Peace and Security Architecture, namely the implementation of the Peace and Security Programme of the African Union Commission's Strategic Plan (2009-2012), the African conflict prevention capacities (e.g. Early Warning System), the planning and management capacities of the African Union Commission and the RECs/RMs as well as the African Standby Forces.

Through the capacity building programmes, the APF is financing RECs/RMs liaison offices to the African Union in Addis Ababa. The result has been an enhanced dialogue between the African Union and the RECs/RMs leading to more coordinated activities in the field of peace and security.

Last but not least, a Joint Financing Arrangement (JFA) was launched on 1 July 2010 in order to ensure a more harmonised and predictable funding of human resources related to the implementation of the Peace and Security Department Programme of the AUC Strategic Plan. The European Commission contribution to the JFA amounts to EUR 10 million for two and half years, providing support to about a third of the AUPSD staffing requirements.

3.2.3. IDENTIFICATION OF NEW PROGRAMMES UNDER THE 10TH EDF

The first generation of AUC/REC-RMs capacity building programmes ends in April 2011. A package of new capacity building programmes under the 10th EDF programmes is currently being identified and prepared.

3.2.3.1. Training centers

The purpose of the future EU support programme to training centres is the strengthening of the training of civilian, police and military personnel for the African Standby Forces (ASF). This will ultimately reinforce African capabilities in the area of conflict prevention and conflict management.

An EU support programme to African training capabilities in peace and security is currently under preparation. The identification study undertaken by a joint African/EU expert team was validated at a workshop on February 2010 in Nairobi. Further preparatory activities need to be done at the regional level. To this purpose, experts have been dispatched to ECOWAS and ECCAS.

3.3. Early Response Mechanism (ERM)

3.3.1. FUNCTIONING

The purpose of the Early Response Mechanism is to endow the African Union and Regional Economic Communities with a source of immediate funding for the first stages of actions aimed at the prevention, management or resolution of crises. The Early Response Mechanism has an allocation of €15M.

The ERM is primarily dedicated to:

- § first stages of mediation actions, decided by the African Union or by Regional Economic Communities within the framework of preventive diplomacy;
- § identification and fact finding missions by the African Union or Regional Economic Communities to initiate the planning process for a peace support operation;
- § temporary ad hoc reinforcement of the planning cell for a potential peace support operation.

3.3.2. ACTIVITIES

In 2010, the AU and RECs requested funding for six initiatives that were accepted by the European Union. Through this innovative mechanism, the European Commission provided financial and political support to the following operations:

3.3.2.1. Mediation operation in Madagascar

EC support focused on i) AU mediation efforts and continued involvement in promoting the return to constitutional order, in cooperation with SADC and other stakeholders ii) initial steps for the establishment of a follow-up mechanism, aiming at closely monitoring the implementation of commitments made by the parties.

3.3.2.2. Mediation and Transition in Guinea

The EC, in cooperation with other partners, accompanied the return to constitutional order, by supporting the political and electoral process, the security sector reform and the preparation for the consolidation of democracy in Guinea. Through the ERM, the APF financed a limited AU presence and supported ECOWAS/Burkina Faso mediation efforts.

3.3.2.3. The AU High Level Implementation Panel (AUHIP) on Sudan

The AUHIP plan of action contributes to Sudan mediation process and thus to the resolution of the conflict in Darfur. Its objective is to ensure the full and timely implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) together with other international partners. It also assists the parties in the negotiations efforts of the post 2011 referendum issues.

3.3.2.4. The Office of the IGAD Facilitator for Somalia Peace and National Reconciliation

Through the ERM, the EC gave a political and financial back up to the IGAD Facilitator Strategic Plan for Somalia. Its objective is to implement the Djibouti Agreement and more specifically

- To accelerate the dialogue and reconciliation in Somalia, in coordination with the AU and the UN.
- To accompany the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia (TFG) and the Ahlu Suna Wal Jamaa (ASWJ) in the implementation of the agreement signed in Addis Ababa on 15 March 2010.
- To facilitate dialogue and cooperation between the self-declared autonomous region of Puntland and the self-declared republic of Somali.
- To resolve existing conflicts and forge an alliance against common threats from extremist forces.

3.3.2.5. The return to constitutional order in Niger

Through the ERM, the EC supported AU mediation efforts in promoting the return to constitutional order in Niger, in collaboration with ECOWAS and other partners. The ERM contribution allowed African partners to hold successful elections, to closely monitor the situation, to implement the commitments made by the parties.

3.3.2.6. The Preparation of a Peace Consolidation and Post conflict Reconstruction Mission to Guinea Bissau

The objective of this adhoc and temporary support was to strengthen the AU presence in Guinea Bissau to ensure the follow up of AU decisions and to plan a potential operation of Peace Consolidation and Post conflict reconstruction in Guinea Bissau, in close cooperation with ECOWAS.

3.4. Peace Support Operations

The EU has earmarked €600M (€400M under the 9th EDF and €200M under the 10th EDF) for Peace Support Operations (PSO). The EU support enables the African Union and African sub-regional organisations to plan and conduct peace support operations.

3.4.1. ONGOING OPERATIONS

3.4.1.1. AMISOM - The African Union Mission in Somalia

The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) was launched by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, with the agreement of the United Nations, on 19 January 2007. The initial 6-month mandate has been extended several times: UN Security Council resolution 1964 of 22 December 2010 authorised the deployment of AMISOM until 30 September 2011. AMISOM reached in November 2010 its Security Council-mandated-strength of 8.000 troops (from Uganda and Burundi). The UN Security Council resolution 1964 (2010) authorises AMISOM to increase its force strength to 12.000 and the AU have planned additional troop deployments in 2011 accordingly.

The principal objective of AMISOM is to provide support to the Somali Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs) in their stabilisation efforts and in the pursuit of political dialogue and reconciliation. AMISOM is also mandated to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and to create the necessary conditions for reconstruction, reconciliation and the sustainable development of Somalia.

Since the deployment of AMISOM, the European Union has supported AMISOM through bilateral contributions of its Member States, the allocation of €142.5M from the Peace Facility that supported the strategic planning and management unit (SPMU) of the operation, while the UN and other donors provide direct support or cover other costs of the mission. Allowances, medical costs, housing, fuel, communication equipment are some of the costs covered by the EU contribution.

In addition, the EU committed itself politically and financially to contribute to the creation of a conducive environment to the peace process in Somalia and has adopted a support programme for Somalia worth €215,4M. Through its Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO), the EC also provides substantial humanitarian aid to Somalia. The monitoring of EC aid to Somalia is mainly ensured by the Delegation of the EU in Kenya (Somalia Operations Unit).

3.4.1.2. MICOPAX - The Mission for the consolidation of peace in the Central African Republic

The Mission for the consolidation of peace in Central African Republic (CAR) -MICOPAX - is, since the 12 July 2008 under the responsibility of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). It has succeeded the FOMUC operation established in 2002 by the member states of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central African Republic (CEMAC).

MICOPAX's overall objective is to contribute to durable peace and security in the CAR by creating the preconditions for sustainable development in the country. MICOPAX has, since January 2009, a multidimensional mandate which integrates internal security and includes the consolidation of a climate of peace and stability, assisting in the political process, promoting the respect of human rights as well as facilitating the delivery of humanitarian aid.

The mission, of approximately 520 soldiers, is composed of contingents coming from ECCAS member states. In addition, at the beginning of 2010, ECCAS deployed a civilian component which includes a police unit of 150 officers.

MICOPAX also plays a role in the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) process through the deployment of 31 ECCAS military observers in charge of securing and overseeing the "DD" process. The Operation contributes, within its capabilities and in its areas of deployment, to the improvement of the security conditions. Its presence, in areas affected by rebels, has provided a stabilizing effect recognized by the population, the local authorities and the NGOs.

Since 1 November 2004, the peace support operations in the CAR have been financed from the African Peace Facility (APF) to an amount of almost €61M.

In the framework of the Africa-EU partnership, a joint European Union/African Union/Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) evaluation mission was conducted in June 2009 to assess the positive impact of the force. The next evaluation mission is scheduled for mid-2011.

3.4.2. PREVIOUS OPERATIONS

3.4.2.1. The African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS)

The EC supported the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) in Darfur from its early days in June 2004 until its re-hatting in January 2008 when AU forces were incorporated into a hybrid UN/AU mission. This support was delivered through 8 Contribution Agreements financed through the African Peace Facility for a total commitment of €303M (€266.5M coming from the 9th EDF and €36.5M from 8 EU Member States' additional voluntary contributions, managed by the Commission).

All Contribution Agreements were audited by mid 2009 and results have been shared with the AU. A very comprehensive analysis of audit results has been undertaken by the EC and the AU. Additional data has been provided through a comprehensive circularisation exercise during which all major AMIS Troop Contributing Countries have been contacted in order to obtain details on deployed personnel.

The AMIS audit process has been a major task for the concerned services of the Commission. In view of these experiences, the EC has accepted to organise, finance and supervise the financial audit of the global AMIS action covering all external sources of funding. This exercise was launched late 2009 and is now being completed.

3.4.2.2. AU operations of the securisation of the elections in the Comoros

Since gaining independence from France in 1975, the Union of the Comoros was plagued by a period of instability, culminating in the attempted breakaway of Anjouan. In October 2005, the President of the Comoros demanded the President of the AU Commission and the UN Secretary-General to provide security for the upcoming elections as well as technical, logistical and financial support in collaboration with other partners. The African Union mission in the Comoros, AMISEC, has helped to stabilise the country during the elections in 2006.

In June 2008, the African Union continued to provide its support to the Union of the Comoros by backing up Comorian forces in a successful operation to restore constitutional order in Anjouan. With the financial support of the EU, the Tanzanian and Sudanese contingents of the MAES (Mission d'Assistance Electorale aux Comores) helped the elections to run smoothly in Anjouan.

The African Union missions in the Comoros of approximately 500 peacekeepers were composed of a protection force, a military and civilian support unit, military observers, as well as a police contingent. The support of the African Peace Facility to the operations of securitisation of the elections in the Comoros amounts to €8.5M.

3.5. Official Development Aid (ODA) eligibility

The APF financed activities under the 9th EDF were not – en bloc – considered as ODA-eligible (or DAC-able). Under the 10th EDF, the scope of the APF has been enlarged and now includes the pre-conflict and post-conflict phases. This implies that some APF-activities could be ODA - eligible and it is therefore necessary to analyse this issue on a case-by-case basis in order to establish a correct overview of the ODA-eligibility issue.

For APF commitments made in 2010, the following table provides a detailed overview:

Individual commitments	Amount	Nature of activities	ODA eligibility
Early Response Mechanism	€ 15 million	Early phases of mediation, fact finding missions and establishment of planning cells for African Peace Operations	0
MICOPAX 1A	€ 0.6 million	Construction of a camp for micopax peace keepers in RCA	0
AMISOM III	€ 47 million	Continued support to AMISOM, Somalia; Allowances for peace keepers, Police component, international staff, operational costs.	0
Joint Salaries Financing agreement	€10 million	Harmonised and predictable funding of human resources related to the implementation of the Peace and Security Department Programme of the AUC Strategic Plan	0

Based on this analysis, the European Commission does not intend to include any APF-financed financial commitments in its 2010 reporting to DAC.

3.6. Horizontal issues

3.6.1. EVALUATION OF THE APF

With the adoption of the three-year action programme on the African Peace Facility (APF), the Commission also committed to have an APF Evaluation which would feed into a new programming of the APF. In order to have a first set of results on the APF Evaluation which could feed into the decision to replenish the APF in 2011, it was agreed to split the evaluation in two parts:

- § A first phase, which will specifically review APF sources of funding and procedures. The review, which started in December 2010, will be combined with recommendations concerning different ways of financing the APF and further improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the APF procedures. The review should be completed by the end of March 2011.
- § A second phase which will be a broader evaluation of the APF and will review 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 and provide recommendations for the future.

3.6.2. AU MANAGEMENT

One of AUC's major challenges is to strengthen its institutional management up to a level which is commensurate with its political role and ambitions. Financial ex-post audits are systematically conducted for all APF interventions, including AU-led peace support operations. Several of these audits have identified weaknesses in the AU financial management and the European Commission has therefore considerably increased its focus on this area.

In 2010, EC services closely monitored the implementation of high-level discussions with the AUC Leadership on broader measures required for strengthening AU Financial Management, where AUC agreed to address its financial management weaknesses in order to avoid a negative impact on the implementation of the AUC-EC Partnership. The AUC/EC "Aide Memoire on measures to strengthen AUC Financial Management" established and signed in 2009 was closely followed. The specific measures agreed upon by the AUC and the European Commission have been implemented or are in the pipeline. A number of measures and initiatives have therefore been launched and periodic reviews are being organised to take stock of progress. The European Commission remains fully committed to support this institutional transformation process and provides not only considerable financial support, but also technical assistance and general institutional support in this field.

In this respect an External Institutional Assessment covering the following four "pillars": Internal Control, Accounting, External Audit and Procurement, as well as the area of "Grant Award Procedures" was launched in 2010.

3.6.3. COHERENCE

With enhanced EU funding made available for operationalisation of APSA under the 10th EDF, strengthening of coherence and synergies of EU support is essential. EU support needs to be delivered through one comprehensive framework mirroring AU and REC/RMs strategic objectives, adapted to different stages of progress, filling gaps and enabling all players to fulfil their tasks and responsibilities.

Considerable efforts have been deployed during 2010 in order to establish a more coherent framework for support to the APSA, which encompasses the African Peace Facility, the Regional Indicative Programmes of the 10th EDF as well as other funding sources. AU/RECs conducted in 2010 an assessment of progress achieved in the operationalisation of the APSA and the challenges ahead with a view to identifying further priorities and capacity needs. The EU supported this assessment. Built on the outcome of the APSA assessment, the AU/REC/RMs then elaborated indicative elements for an AU/REC/RMs APSA roadmap as the general reference and guiding document for future support by all existing and potential future partners. These indicative elements were welcomed at the third Africa EU Summit in November 2010.

3.6.4. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

During 2010, the Commission strengthened its focus on visibility activities, and a number of products are now being put in place:

- § a short video as well as a Joint EU/AU video news release on the APF, providing an overview of the APF and its main activities were largely distributed to a wide range of partners ;
- § For the first time, an annual report on the APF was produced and sent to main stakeholders;
- § The APF web site is regularly updated.

Furthermore, the Commission gives regularly presentations on the APF at meetings and conferences with external stakeholders.

4 FACTS AND FIGURES

4.1. African peace facility financial overview under the 9th EDF

	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹	2008	2009	2010
Global Commitments Total €439.2m	€250m (March) (9 ACP RPR 22)		€50m (Aug) (9 ACP RPR 22)	€45m (June) (9 ACP RPR 113) €37.2m (Oct) (9 ACP RPR 170) €2m (Oct) (9 ACP RPR 213) €55m (Dec) (9 ACP RPR 160)			
Sub-total	€250m		€50m	€139.2m			
Individual Commitments (contracted) Total €427m	€2.6m (June) PSO (AMIS/I) €6m (Oct) CB (AUC) €73.7m (Oct) PSO (AMIS/II) €3.4m (Nov) PSO (FOMUC/I)	€8m (July) PSO (FOMUC/II) €70m (Nov) PSO (AMIS/III)	€1m (Feb) CB (ASF) €5m (March) PSO (AMISEC) €30m (April) PSO (AMIS/IV) €20m (June) PSO (AMIS/V) €7.5m (July) PSO FOMUC/III) €30m (Aug) PSO (AMIS/VI)	€15m (March) PSO (AMISOM) €20m (April) CB (APSA) €40m (April) PSO (AMIS/VII) €4.5m (July) PSO (FOMUC/III bis) €36.5m (Sept) PSO (AMIS/VIII) €0.5m (Oct) PSO (AMISOM)	€10.2m (Feb) PSO (FOMUC IV) €5m (Oct) PSO (MICOPAX I) €3.5m (Dec) PSO (MAES) €20m (Dec) PSO (AMISOM II) €14.6m (Dec) PSO (MICOPAX 1A)		
Sub-total	€85.7m	€78m	€93.5m	€116.5m	€53.3m		
Individual Commitments (paid) Total €360.1m	€2.6m (July) PSO (AMIS/I) €1.6m (Dec) CB (AUC) €73.5m (Dec) PSO (AMIS/II) €2.8m (Dec) PSO (FOMUC/I)	€7.5m (Aug) PSO (FOMUC/II) €61.6m (Dec) PSO (AMIS/III)	€7.1m (July) PSO FOMUC/III) €4m (July) PSO (AMISEC) €24m (July) PSO (AMIS/IV) €15.6m (Sept) PSO (AMIS/V) €0.6m (Nov) CB (ASF) €24m (Nov) PSO (AMIS/VI)	€11.8m (April) PSO (AMISOM) €32m (June) PSO (AMIS/VII) €7.4m (Aug) CB (APSA) €4.1m (Aug) PSO (FOMUC/III bis) €29.2m (Dec) PSO (AMIS/VIII)	€7.9m (March) PSO (FOMUC/IV) €1.5m (March) CB (AUC) €0.5m (July) PSO (AMISOM) €4m (Dec) PSO (MICOPAX I)	€8m (Jan) PSO (AMISOM II) €11m (March) PSO (MICOPAX 1A) €2.5m (Nov) CB APSA €5.4m (Dec) PSO (AMISOM II) €1.5m (Dec) CB (AUC) €2.8m (pipeline) PSO (MICOPAX 1A)	€3.8m (Jun) CB APSA €1.8m (Nov) CB APSA
Sub-total	€80.5m	€69.1m	€75.3m	€84.5m	€13.9m	€31.2m	€5.6m

¹ In addition to the above-listed operations and programmes, in February 2007, a €7.5m South Africa Contribution has been signed for Capacity Building in Conflict Prevention in Africa. So far €3.8m have been paid.

4.2. African Peace Facility financial overview under the 10th EDF

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Global Commitments					
Total €300.6m	€ 300.6m (Dec) (021-051)				
Sub-total	€ 300.6m				
Individual Commitments (contracted)					
Total €147.3m		€ 15m (Nov) ERM € 0.6m (Nov) MICOPAX 1 ^a N'dele € 60m(Dec) PSO (AMISOM III)	€ 14.7m (Apr) MICOPAX € 47m (Sept) AMISOM IV € 10m (July) Support to AUC Personnel in PSD		
Sub-total		€ 75.6m	€ 71.7m		
Individual Commitments (paid)					
Total €112m		€ 3m (Dec) ERM € 30m (Dec) AMISOM III € 0.6m (Dec) MICOPAX 1 ^a N'dele	€ 20m (Apr) AMISOM III € 13.9m (Apr-Oct) MICOPAX 1B € 2.5m (Aug) Support to AUC Personnel in PSD € 25m (Oct) AMISOM IV € 17m (Dec) AMISOM IV		
Sub-total		€ 33.6m	€ 78.4m		

NOTA BENE: This table shows the Peace Support Operations and the Capacity Building programmes financed by the APF over the years. For the budget line Monitoring/Audits/Evaluations/Visibility/Technical Assistance €7 million have been earmarked of which €0.5 have been committed so far.

4.3. Global African Peace Facility financial overview

Total Envelope for	Funds Contracted per action	Funds Paid per action
Peace Support Operations: €400m¹ (9th EDF) + €200m (10th EDF)	AMIS (Darfur / SUDAN) €302.8 ² m FOMUC/MICOPAX (CAR) €68.5m AMISEC/MAES (COMOROS) €8.5m AMISOM (SOMALIA) €142.5m	AMIS (Darfur / SUDAN) €262.5 ³ m FOMUC/MICOPAX (CAR) €61m AMISEC/MAES (COMOROS) €4m AMISOM (SOMALIA) €100.7m
Capacity Building Programmes: €27m⁴ (9th EDF) + €65m (10th EDF)	AU Commission €6m ASF workshops €1m AU/ REC/ ASF Brigades €20m Support to AUC Personnel in PSD €10m	AU Commission €4.7 ASF workshops €0.7m AU/ REC/ ASF €13.7m Support to AUC Personnel in PSD €2.5m
Early Response Mechanism €15m (10th EDF)	ERM €15m	ERM €3m
€707m	€574.3m	€452.8m

¹ This figure includes €8.3m foreseen for contingencies.

² Idem § 1.

³ Idem § 2.

⁴ In addition to this amount, a €7.5m South Africa Contribution has been signed in February 2007 for Capacity Building in Conflict prevention in Africa. So far €3.8 m have been paid.

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