



REPORT ON

THE 7th AGM OF THE AFRICAN PEACE SUPPORT TRAINERS ASSOCIATION, AFRICAN CENTRE FOR THE CONSTRUCTIVE RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES, SOUTH AFRICA, 18-19 FEBRUARY 2010

Background

1. The African Peace Support Trainers' Association (APSTA) has over the course of its existence provided a forum for collaboration and exchange of information between Africa's premier peacekeeping training institutions as well coordinated their interactions with relevant stakeholders, including particularly the African Union (AU). APSTA has also been active in supporting the efforts of the AU and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Regional Mechanisms (RMs) vis-à-vis the operationalisation of the African Standby Force (ASF). The association's contributions in this area have been very significant, and have been the main source of input from African civil society. This in turn has contributed to enhance ownership of the process in the development of the mechanisms for conflict prevention, management and resolution.
2. According to the Articles of Association of APSTA and in line with the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with the AU Department for Peace and Security, the core roles and objectives of APSTA include inter alia: the standardisation, coordination and certification of peacekeeping training in Africa; the development of lessons learned to provide input for the refinement of AU PSO doctrine and training policy and improvement of ongoing AU missions; and the exchange of information, best practise and research for the enhancement of the quality and efficiency of peacekeeping training.
3. Despite its various achievements to date, the association recognized the need to further strengthen so as to better meet the growing demands of both its member institutions and immediate stakeholders. In particular, this should involve creating enough opportunities for member institutions to collaborate, provide support for enhancing training capacity and quality, as well as progress vis-à-vis standardisation, coordination and certification of trainings.

4. There is also need to achieve improved coordination between the various APSTA entities. Presently, there is little, if any, institutional mechanism that effectively links the APSTA Secretariat, the Presidency, and member institutions so as to enable them to more actively and directly take part in the planning and implementation of the various APSTA activities.

5. Towards rectifying these shortcomings in the workings and organisational structures of APSTA, the secretariat formulated a proposal for the revitalisation of the association. On the basis of this proposal, the Secretariat has also initiated a discussion and consultation with APSTA member institutions and stakeholders on the way forward in this regard.

6. The 7th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of APSTA was convened against this background to deliberate on important issues of change in the operations and organisational structures of APSTA in addition to the usual agendas of the APSTA AGM.

Objectives and agenda of the AGM

7. During the AGM the Secretariat tabled a report on its consultations with APSTA member institutions on the revitalisation of the association. It also presented for consideration and discussion a draft constitution of the association that sought to articulate clear areas of engagement of the association as proposed in the proposal for revitalisation, spell out in a more detailed and clear fashion the role, functions, powers and obligations of member institutions as well as the various organs of the association, define the institutional mechanism for linking these various bodies, and outline the modalities of collaboration between APSTA and relevant stakeholders - particularly AU and RECs/RMs – as well as mechanisms for coordinating such collaborations.

8. In addition, the AGM deliberated on the activities undertaken by the association in 2009 and considered proposed activities and plans for the year 2010.

9. Accordingly, the core objectives of the AGM were:

- a) To consider the report on the consultations made with APSTA member institutions and relevant stakeholders on the revitalization of APSTA
- b) To deliberate on the draft constitution tabled by the Secretariat and develop and agree on a more comprehensive legal instrument
- c) To establish institutional mechanisms for linking the various organs of APSTA. This include the establishment of a steering committee that will advise and guide the works of the Secretariat and the determination of the identification of a focal person from each APSTA member institutions who will be responsible for APSTA matters.
- d) To consider reports of APSTA bodies and member institutions on the activities undertaken for the year 2009
- e) To discuss on proposed activities and work plans for the year 2010.

Organization and participation

10. The 7th APSTA AGM was hosted by the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) at Royal Palm Hotel in Durban, South Africa. The AGM took place over a two-days period on 18 and 19 February 2010.

11. Twenty-eight participants representing 13 member institutions and 3 other institutions seeking membership, other partner organisations, including the AU, attended the AGM. The list of participants is attached as Annex A.

Opening Session

1. The 7th AGM Kicked off with an introductory note by Marcel R. D. Chirwa on behalf of the APSTA Secretariat. In his remarks, Marcel acknowledged the support of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Government of Denmark that made the AGM possible. Marcel concluded his remarks by inviting participants to introduce themselves.

12. In her opening remarks, the current APSTA President and host of the AGM, Ms. Yvonne Kasumba acknowledged the individual and institutional achievements within APSTA and noted the presence of new faces and institutions most particularly CCCPA, NAPKTC and AFDEM, three institutions expected to be confirmed as members at the AGM. Ms Kasumba expressed her hopes for APSTA and the tremendous promise that the future holds for the association.

13. The President noted that there is a critical shortage of civilian personnel in UN peacekeeping. As evidence, she drew participants' attention to the fact that civilians constitute only 20 percent of UN peacekeeping. In this context, Ms Kasumba commended the appointment of a civilian training institution by APSTA to the presidency as a reflection of APSTA's recognition of the role and importance of civilians in peacekeeping. She in particular thanked the association for appointing a female for this position further affirming APSTA's recognition of the role of women upholding UN Resolution 1325.

14. Ms Kasumba stated that in 2009 APSTA was busy and undertook various activities. In this regard, she highlighted the works undertaken, among others, those in support of AU's effort for the operationalization of APSTA, APSTA's role in the AU-EU Study on the needs and Capabilities of African Training Institutions, the meetings and workshops organized in relation to civilian training in the context of Exercise AMANI Africa and APSTA's participation in Exercise AMANI MAPEX.

15. The Executive Director of ACCORD, Mr Vasu Gounden, who chaired the day's session, delivered a welcoming address. He extended his warm welcome of participants to Durban, South Africa and expressed his hope that participants would have a chance to see the city of Durban. Relating the numerous challenges facing South Africa to the experience of many African countries Mr Gounden stated that APSTA stands to contribute towards addressing many of these problems facing the continent. He finally thanked all those who contributed to the organization of the AGM and participants for coming to the AGM.

16. The AU representative, Col Charles Debrah also addressed the participants on various issues of particular importance for APSTA. In his address, Col Debrah informed participants about the state of development of the African Peace and Security Architecture noting that the various components of the APSA are at an advanced stage of development, although the pace of development was slow. Speaking about the APSTA-AU MoU and its scope of application, Col. Debrah stated that the MoU should extend to all APSA components not merely the ASF.

17. He acknowledged the role of APSTA in particular its contribution to and support for the operationalization of the ASF. In this regard, he highlighted the work done with respect to the police and civilian components of the ASF through the various workshops including those held in Dakar, Tripoli and Tanzania.

18. It was indicated that despite these supportive works, APSTA-AU relation is not as it should be. Participants were informed that there is lack of knowledge about APSTA and its roles. Accordingly, while some, even within the AU, thought that AU was abdicating its responsibilities in entering into MoU with APSTA, there are others who thought that APSTA was open only to some privileged institutions in Africa. The erroneous perception on the part of some members that the APSTA-AU MoU was not operational and at any case was inapplicable to members was also highlighted.

19. According to Col Debrah, coordination problems between AU and APSTA presented another challenge. Although APSTA-AU MoU expressly states that communications shall be channelled via the Secretariat, this proved to be difficult following AU's suspension of collaboration with the Institute for Security Studies, which currently hosts the Secretariat. This issue also tremendously hindered the smooth conduct of the AU-EU study on training institutions, as AU was unable to approve the continuation of the involvement of one of the experts as part of the study team.

20. In conclusion, the AU representative expressed his hope that APSTA will expand its membership to include institutions from ECCAS. He also observed that there may be a need to expand the reach of the MoU to the whole of the APSA for which APSTA and AU may consider if there is a need to revise the MoU.

21. Dr Istifanus Zabadi of NDCN expressed the wishes of the APSTA Honorary Patron His Excellency General Abdulsalami Abubakar and his apologies for not being able to be present for the AGM due to various other commitments due to his role in Niger and Darfur peace negotiations.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

22. The Agenda for the 7TH APSTA AGM, which is attached at Annex B, was adopted without amendments.

Adoption of the Report of the 6th APSTA AGM

23. Regarding the subject discussed under the heading ‘APSTA Collaborative Field Research’, a view was expressed that the publication of the research report as an ISS publication was inappropriate and unacceptable, notwithstanding the explanation that this was a result of the absence of a publication format specific to APSTA.

24. The meeting also agreed that the participation of IPSC and its continuing training provision should be captured in the 6th APSTA AGM. This is despite the fact that the institution was not able to present an update on its activities at that AGM due to the late arrival of its delegates.

25. Col. Milanzi of RPTC requested that the statement ‘A generic manual for SARPCCO has been developed and is currently used for training’ be struck out from para. 48 of the report as it is not related to RPTC.

26. Following the motion for the adoption of the report by NDCN, which was seconded by CCCPA, the meeting unanimously adopted the report of the 6th AGM as amended.

Revitalization of APSTA

27. Marcel R. D. Chirwa, Head APSTA Secretariat, presented the report on the visits and consultations made with member institutions on the revitalization of APSTA. In presenting the report, Marcel offered an overview and summary of the highlights of the report.

28. This was followed by interventions from member institutions. It was strongly suggested from members that the secretariat should be decoupled from any member institution. As to the funding that this will necessitate, the suggestion was that funding is a matter of business plan and pure and simple business. It was contended that given the right business plan, funding will not be an issue.

29. Dr. Jakkie Cilliers, Executive Director of the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), made his intervention as host of the Secretariat addressing wide range of issues. He gave background on the establishment of APSTA. It was noted that there were problems in the running of the Secretariat and ISS as host took various measures to rectify these. The first measure was relocating the Secretariat to Addis Ababa to enable the Secretariat work in close proximity to the AU. The institute also expanded the capacity of the Secretariat by recruiting a suitable candidate to head the secretariat. An attempt has also been made to build a firewall between the ISS and the Secretariat by enabling the Secretariat to operate independently which reporting to the Addis Ababa Office Director.

30. Regarding AU-ISS relations, Dr Cilliers informed participants that the ISS is taking the necessary steps to resolve the current stalemate in the collaboration between the ISS and the AU Commission and he expressed his hope that this will be settled in a matter of a month or so.

31. The other issue that Dr Cilliers addressed relate to the revitalization of APSTA. In this regard, he indicated that the focus should be on clarity about structures and processes.

Regarding the location of the Secretariat, he pointed out that there are three options for members. The first is to have the secretariat as an independent body. The Second is to have APSTA as part of the AUC or a REC/RM. The third option is to house APSTA within a member institution as it has so far been the tradition. He emphatically indicated ISS is willing to host the Secretariat for a further three years period but members can decide in any way they think fit. He indicated that the role of the Secretariat should not involve undertaking training or research, but should be limited to facilitating networking and exchange of materials and curricula as well as best practices.

32. On the proposal for a steering Committee, he argued that it should have no more than 5 members – three from different regions and the two consisting of the incoming and the outgoing presidents. Although it might be good to have the representation of AU and RECs, this may be problematic as it may be difficult to have their participation in the meetings of the committee due to their busy schedule etc. He accordingly proposed to keep the committee to a modest size to allow it to function effectively.

33. In the subsequent discussion, much of the focus has been on members' reaction to the Report on the Revitalization. While some members expressed that the report properly reflected their views, others felt that the report suffered from three serious flaws. First, the views expressed in the report cannot be attributed to any of the institutions as it was presented in terms of groups a, b etc. Second, it was noted that the presentation of some of the views was defamatory for some and the report was not written in a palatable language. Finally, it was also pointed out that the process followed in the writing of the report was inappropriate. In this regard, some expressed the view that the Presidency should have been informed about the plan on consulting members on the subject of revitalization. Additionally, the methodology should have also been discussed. Similarly, the report should have first been discussed with the Presidency and members should have been given the opportunity individually to react to some of the views before the report was circulated to the entire APSTA Community. Some felt that these were symptomatic of the fact that there has been lack of clarity on the roles of the various organs and the rules of communication between particularly the Secretariat and the Presidency.

34. Members considered various options on how to handle the report in the light of the above concerns. One suggestion was to circulate the report to members for their inputs and comments and to revise the report accordingly before it is made an official document of APSTA. The other option was to expunge the report altogether. This option received the support of majority of members. It was however emphasized that the decision to expunge the report should be noted with a statement that such a practice should not be the tradition of the institution. Additionally, it was urged that there is a need to note in the AGM report that the language of the report in some parts was not palatable and proper protocol should have been followed including giving members a chance to comment on views expressed in such report before it was made available to the wider audience.

Draft APSTA Constitution and the way forward

35. The most important outcome of the proposal on revitalization and the consultations made with member institutions was the development of a new draft constitution sought to replace the existing articles of Association of APSTA. This was the next item considered by

the APSTA AGM. In an attempt to address some of the suggested areas of reform, the draft constitution made an attempt to define in more clear and identifiable fashion the objectives and the broad mandates of APSTA, defined explicitly the role and responsibilities and the terms of the inter-relationships of the various entities of APSTA – the Honorary Patron, the President, the member institutions, the Secretariat, the Annual General Meeting (AGM), and proposed the establishment of a new body, namely the steering committee which is sought to provide direct institutional mechanism for the involvement of members and stakeholders in the planning and implementation of the activities of APSTA for whose development and day-to-day implementation the Secretariat is responsible. The draft constitution also addressed the question of the future direction and location of the APSTA Secretariat.

36. One concern raised regarding the consideration of the Constitution was whether representatives of the member institutions, particularly those that are government based, present at the AGM were duly delegated to make a consideration of and agree to such a founding document. In this regard, it was indicated that final decisions regarding the constitution will not be made at this AGM. The AGM would simply deliberate on the content of the draft constitution and proposes the way ahead. It was also noted that the current Articles of Association will remain in force until a final constitution is agreed upon by members and ratified by an Annual General Meeting of the Association.

37. The next question was how to handle the consideration of the draft constitution. One option was to go through the document article by article. This option was considered to be time consuming and unrealistic. The other option agreed by participants was to identify some of the salient themes and establish a technical committee of three that will table proposals on those themes to guide the revision of the draft constitution after the AGM. Accordingly, a technical committee of three was constituted and tasked to develop and report back to the AGM on the following day proposed guidelines regarding in particular purpose/function, mandate, structure, funding, and location of secretariat and nature of membership of individuals to the association.

38. On day 2 of the AGM, the Technical Committee presented its report on the proposed guidelines on the various themes identified by the AGM to guide the revision of the constitution.

39. In the report, the committee listed the suggested functions of APSTA. The discussion on this revealed that the list of suggested functions and purpose of APSTA were more like activities to be undertaken by either the member institutions or by other organs of APSTA and it was difficult to distinguish the purpose or function of the association from the functions that its organs undertake. It was accordingly proposed that these proposed functions should be revised to reflect the various areas of engagement of APSTA as, for example, articulated in the proposal on the revitalization of APSTA, attached as Annex C of this report.

40. One item that was touched upon during the first day and further discussed was the possible role of APSTA with respect to research. It was felt that undertaking research was a domain that should be left to individual members. At the same time however, it was noted that APSTA as an association will have the role of coordinating such research activities that are determined to be undertaken jointly by member institutions. This would be limited to those subjects that need the involvement of the association and require the joint effort of members.

41. Regarding membership of the association, it was noted during the first day that the issue of membership is something that goes to the very identity of the association and the suggestion to have individuals as members should not be seen lightly. It was accordingly suggested that while detailed requirements should be defined as to the kinds of individuals who may apply for membership, the status of individuals as members of the association should at the same time be qualified. Accordingly, it was suggested that individual members will not have full voting power. During the reporting of the technical committee, it was agreed that the treatment of individual membership should be reflected in the constitution as discussed on the first day of the AGM.

42. Another issue discussed regarding membership was the scope of application of the membership clause in the proposed constitution. In the draft constitution, the membership clause is limited to institutions involved in peacekeeping training and associated research. It was suggested that peacekeeping is very limited and it should be replaced by peace support operations as this covers wide range of areas and fully reflects the nomenclature of the association.

43. Members also considered the item on the proposed establishment of a steering committee as an additional body of APSTA. Although there were some discussions as to whether the committee should be called a steering committee or executive committee, it was agreed that such a body was necessary to enhance actual communication and interaction between the relevant organs of APSTA. It was further noted that such a body also serves as an oversight mechanism to ensure and follow the implementation of the decisions of the AGM. Members discussed the suggested terms of reference of the committee. It was indicated in this regard that the committee is not the one that sets the strategic direction and priorities of the Association this being the role of the AGM. Accordingly, members agreed that in this regard the role of the committee will be to oversee the implementation of the strategic direction and priorities of the association set out by the AGM.

44. Regarding membership of the committee, members considered the propriety of the Secretariat's membership in the committee. It was agreed that although the Secretariat cannot vote on agenda items that it submitted for the committee's consideration, it should however be part of the committee with a role as secretary of the meetings of the committee. It will also be responsible for making and following up the necessary arrangements for organizing the meetings of the committee.

45. Another item considered and decided by members was the location and future direction of the Secretariat. Members decided first that APSTA Secretariat be reconstituted as an independent body delinked from any member institution. Other decisions taken in this regard include

- ISS Addis Ababa will continue hosting the Secretariat for a further period of one year following which the secretariat will be established as an independent body
- The current secretariat to undertake a study and develop proposal within six months period of time on the establishment of the APSTA secretariat as independent body. In this regard, the proposal should address the following issues proposed location of the secretariat (between Addis and Nairobi), requirements for the legal registration or

incorporation of the secretariat, requirements for setting up the office and furnishing it, establishment of a financial system, establishment of an administration, staffing requirements etc.

46. The above activities tasked to the Secretariat are decided to be included in the 2010 work plan of the Secretariat.

47. Finally, it was decided that the draft constitution be revised on the basis of the proposed guidelines as discussed by the AGM. For purposes of undertaking the revision of the draft constitution within those broad guidelines, the AGM constituted a technical committee of three members consisting of Dr Kwesi Anning, Dr Solomon A. Dersso and Bongie Ncube.

Update by member institutions on activities undertaken during 2009 and their plans for 2010

48. **SADC RPTC** – The director of RPTC, Col. Milanzi gave an over view of activities undertaken during 2009. He reported that in 2009 RPTC moved to its new location which rectified in important ways the infrastructure problems about which the institutions reported during the last AGM. Participants learned that RPTC undertook three categories of activities during the year 2009. The first category consisted of training activities. In this regard, RPTC coordinated Exercise Golfino of the SADC FTX and conducted 8 courses in preparation for the FTX. The second category of activities relate to research and institutional development. The Director reported that RPTC undertook recruitment, designing of brouchor and publication of a magazine. Finally, RPTC was also active participant in various external activities. Accordingly, it participated in workshops and conferences organized by the AU, APSTA and IAPTC. In terms of research and publication, third area of activity, PMP produced UNPOC training manuals, VAWS and HIV/Aids manuals and such other research outputs including occasional papers and ISS Today's. Finally PMP also undertook various awareness-raising activities such as media interviews, briefings and seminars.

49. **NDC,N – ACSS** – This is one of the three centres of excellence designated by ECOWAS. It offers strategic training for peacekeeping operations in two forms. The first is the in house college training for its regular participants. The other one is external training, which involves courses that are offered on behalf of or in collaboration with external partners such as the UN DPKO, AU and ECOWAS particularly for SML course. During 2009, the institutions conducted SML course. It also held the presidency of the IAPTC. As host of the conference, NDCN produced the report of the 14th IAPTC Conference both in French and English. It was also involved in two meetings of Commandants and staff of ECOWAS centres of excellence where agreement was reached on a Standardised evaluation format to be used by all three institutions and to develop a database linking the three institutions to be implemented in 2010. The college in conjunction with the United States Africa Centre for Strategic Studies (ACSS) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) co-hosted a strategic level seminar from 19 – 24 April, 2009 in Abuja, under the theme: “Security Sector Reform in West Africa”. The college also delivered a 2 Week course on Defence and Security Management for middle level officers of the Armed Forces and equivalents in the civil service. The course which held from 23 November - 4 December, 2009, was in collaboration with the Defence Academy, United Kingdom and Cranfield University, United Kingdom.

Additionally, the college participated in the ECOWAS FTX and undertook security management course.

50. For 2010, NDCN reported that it has already offered the second pilot course on Defence and Security Management in January 2010. Other activities planned to be undertaken include SML course for ECOWAS on 25 February – 5 March 2010 and a civilian course on PSO and a regional course on Defense and Security Management. Two challenges reported by the college were sustainable funding for its programs and problems of timing for activities by other stakeholders such as AU, ECOWAS and others that require the participation of the college. The college also identified areas of collaboration with APSTA namely staff exchange, collaborative research involving visits to current missions and exchange of publications and materials.

51. **PTC**- South Africa – the centre reported that during 2009 it delivered 17 courses and trained 593 persons. The centre also expanded its training provision to cover other security clusters such as intelligence services. Its application for accreditation by the UN is under consideration. In terms of long term plans, it was indicated that the centre will provide PSO training with a diploma or a degree. The centre reported that it was in the process of developing SML course together with ISS and the University of Witwatersrand. It was also indicated that the centre is involved in SSR program from various security clusters and NGOs. For 2010, it has developed strategic plan and plans to undertake various training activities. One new thing it plans to implement was also language training in Portuguese and French.

52. **IMPACT** - IMPACT is a Nigerian based training institution largely with national focus. It undertook various trainings. IMPACT collaborated with the Nigerian Army College with respect to logistics training. It also offered a course on women in peace-building for 200-250 participants. Other courses it focuses on include children in peace and disaster management, promote the protection of the rights of women and children in conflict situations. The institution reported in 2008 that it undertakes child rights awareness creation programmes and it had developed junior course curricula for police and the national defence force.

53. **IPSC**, Tanzania – reported that it offered integrated training. It also developed and delivered a course on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Reconciliation focusing on countries in transition in central and eastern Africa targeting civil society organizations. IPSC also provided capacity development training for local staff of various missions particularly UNMIL, UN mission in Cote d'Ivoire and MONUC. It was also reported that the centre participated in APSTA activities including the Technical Committee Meeting organized by APSTA Secretariat in Addis Ababa and the consultative meeting in Accra, Ghana. Participants also learned that IPSC is part of the evaluation team of Exercise AMANI Africa, the continental CPX due to take place in 2010.

54. **EMP**- Bamako Mali – this is one of the training institutions designated by ECOWAS as a centre of excellence for training military, police and civilian but it focuses on the tactical level. It offered staff officers course. EMPBABB provides bilingual training (French & English) and for 2010 EMPBABB plans to offer 40 courses in partnership with Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (PPC) in Canada, Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP) Switzerland. EMPBABB has signed a MoU with African Civilian Standby Roster for International Humanitarian and Peacekeeping Missions (AFDEM). At this time EMPBABB is

in process of signing MoUs with CCCPA (Cairo Regional Centre for Training on Conflicts Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa), OIF (Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie), and ECCAS (Economic Community of Central African States).

55. **IPSTC, Kenya-** Last year, it was reported that with its expanded mandate IPSTC will concentrate on regional training focusing in particular on training provision for EASBRIG. This has been achieved during 2009. It delivered courses including integrated course such as in CIMIC in preparation for the EASBRIG FTX. IPSTC also served as the evaluating agency for the EASBRIG FTX held in Djibouti. With respect to institutional development, IPSTC reported that its capacity for research has been established with the recruitment of 5 research staff. The research team has already undertaken visit to AMIS for identifying lessons. With respect to its plan for 2010, IPSTC noted that it organized RSML in February 2010. It also reported to meet a target of 1700 trainees. Challenges identified by the institute include achieving and maintaining the required institutional capacity, sustainability of its programs owing to the extensive investment they require and expanding its partnerships.

56. **LECIA – ITPPG** During 2009, the program undertook various activities. In May 2009, it successfully hosted the APSTA consultative workshop on civilian training needs particularly in the context of Exercise AMANI. The program also delivered foundation training for people in PSOs without prior PSO training and others who seek training for deployment. On 15-23 June 2009, it organized Election Management Course involving participants from Sudan and participants from various electoral management bodies in Africa. During 2010, it plans to implement restructuring its training offers with a view to focus on long-term training.

57. **ENVIRONMENTAL AID** – This is a Nigerian based institution with largely a national vocation. In partnership with the Nigerian Boundary Commission, it organized conflict management training for community leaders in April 2009. 30 participants attended this training. In June 2009, together with the Nigerian Police it organized a police training for PKO. For this it collaborated with Pakistani police and trained 180 police officers. In October, it was involved in the workshop on criminal justice in Nigeria together with WANEP and ISS Addis Ababa. During 2010, the activities it plans to undertake include taking part in the organization of 2nd International Conference on Natural Resources in the Niger Delta scheduled to take place in March 2010 and organize training and rehabilitation of soldiers.

58. **ISS – Peace Missions Program** – The Head of the program Henri Boshoff presented the update on activities undertaken and plans for 2010. These activities are categorized into four groups. The first relate to the training outputs of the program. These include 2 UNPOC courses in SADC and 1 UNPOC in East Africa, 3 training clinics, 1 VAWS pilot course, 1 HIV/Aids course, 1 high level police officers seminar, pre-deployment training for Seychelles, support pre-deployment training for UNAMID and AMISOM, and lectures at SANDF College and Navy College. The second set of activities involves capacity building support for various stakeholders such as EASBRICOM, SANDF, SADC Ex and for Challenges Program.

59. **KAIPTC** – This is ECOWAS' operational level centre of excellence. During 2009 KAIPTC was faced with challenges due to restructuring as well as the sudden withdrawal of funding by the British. It was nevertheless reported that this situation also presented an opportunity for expanding the support base of the institution. Training activities undertaken

include advanced level DDR course, Rule of Law, Gender, Multidimensional Peacekeeping, Small Arms and Light Weapons and pre-deployment course for Ghanaian peacekeepers for 10 battalions involving 6500 officers. It also undertook research works for the AU, UN and ECOWAS. KAIPTC now hosts the DDR network website. Its plan for constructing a library is pushed to 2010. Other activities undertaken include convening the governing body of KAIPTC, meeting of the 3 heads of ECOWAS centres of excellence and receiving visitors from various institutions. Following the meeting of the heads of the three ECOWAS centres of excellence, KAIPTC is tasked to develop the database for ECOWAS.

60. **ACCORD**, Training for Peace – ACCORD’s TFP program is responsible for ACCORD’s activities in the areas of peacekeeping training. During 2010, it delivered a range of activities. In terms of training, activities undertaken include Mission Preparedness and Specialised Admin and Finance Course for AMISOM; Conflict Management Course for MINURCAT, UNOCI, UNAMID (2x); Mission Prepared course, Conflict Management and CIMIC for SADC SF; and SADC FTX, Exercise Golfino. Additionally, the program also provided training support for various partner training institution. The program has also been implementing curriculum development activity. It was accordingly reported that a UN Civilian Affairs handbook is in the processes of development. Another area of activity undertaken by TFP of ACCORD involves policy development support. This includes activities relating to civilian staff recruitment for the ASF and ASF Civilian Technical Rostering Workshop. Similarly, in the context of Exercise AMANI, it provided support for AMANI MAPEX, ASF Evaluation Workshop and Seminar and ASF Evaluators Training. Challenges identified include the gap between the training and deployment, focusing training on existing missions and sharing of training plans.

APSTA 2010 Activity Plan

61. Participants of the AGM considered the proposed activity plan of APSTA for 2010. To guide the discussion, the Secretariat presented the APSTA activity plan it prepared for consideration by the AGM. The plan covered four thematic areas. These were:

1. Promoting the provision and improvement of peacekeeping training

The activities proposed under this category.

- a) Facilitating collaboration in the development, revision and exchange of materials on peacekeeping training in Africa - to which end during 2010 it is proposed that APSTA develops a handbook on the African Standby Force (ASF)
- b) Developing and maintaining an electronic database on peacekeeping training and on the ASF as well as the APSA. Participants further proposed that the database should also include list of **resource persons for training**

2. Coordination and standardization of ASF training in Africa –

It is proposed that APSTA develops minimum standards on ASF training for the various components regarding, among others, content, title or labelling of courses, method of delivery, evaluation etc.

3. Research and publication

The proposed activities in this category include

- a) participate in exercise AMANI and undertake the writing up of the lessons learned from the exercise,
- b) undertake a field research on one of the current PSOs on, for example, the protection of civilians with a view to develop lessons learned for designing training and contribute to the development of AU policy on protection of civilians
- c) develop an annual APSTA fact sheet on current peacekeeping missions in Africa

4. Organizing discussion forums

This involves the convening of seminars and workshops for APSTA members as well as for the wider peacekeeping community in Africa to facilitate exchange of information, discuss on current and emerging themes and trends of particular importance for peacekeeping and peacekeeping training in Africa.

62. In addition to these, APSTA will also in the course of 2010 finalize the drafting of the new constitution, organize its 8th AGM and undertake the study and develop proposal on the establishment of an independent APSTA Secretariat pursuant to the decision taken by the AGM.

63. With respect to the funding of 2010 activities, the Secretariat reported to the AGM that no funding has as yet been secured. To solicit the necessary funding, it has nevertheless approached the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the German Federal Foreign Office. It also indicated that given the additional work load that the transition processes put on the Secretariat, the Secretariat will prioritize the activities that it will be able to implement during the course of the year.

Consideration of Application for Membership

64. The AGM considered the applications of three institutions aspiring to be members of APSTA. These were CCCPA, AFDEM and NAPKTC. All the three institutions made brief presentation on their core business and its relevance for APSTA and why the application of which should be accepted. After considering the types of activities that the three institutions undertake and convinced that they fully satisfy the requirements of APSTA, the AGM approved the request of all the three institutions.

Rotation of the Presidency of APSTA

65. The NDC, Nigeria tabled a motion for the election of IPSTC as the next president. KAIPTC seconded the motion and subsequently members approved by consensus the election of IPSTC as the new president of APSTA. The Director of IPSTC, Gen. Robert Kibotchi delivered an acceptance speech in which he thanked members for bestowing on him this responsibility and promised to do his very best to further the cause of APSTA.

66. In transferring the mantel of the presidency, the outgoing President expressed her thanks to members for all their support during her tenure. Symbolizing the transfer of the presidency from ACCORD to IPSTC, she handed over to the Director of IPSTC the flag of APSTA.

Conclusion

67. At the conclusion of the meeting, Dr Zabadi delivered a vote of thanks. He congratulated the exiting president for a job well done during her presidency and for successfully hosting the AGM. He also thanked the ISS for hosting the Secretariat and for availing its full support for the duration of the transition. With regard to the conduct of the AGM, he thanked all for the Great Spirit with which issues that emerged at the AGM were handled. As to the future of APSTA, he expressed his hope that the fortune of APSTA will grow and members should prove to their stakeholders the value they add. He also welcomed the new members. In closing, he thanked the AU for the participation and wished that the AU representative reports to the AU that APSTA is coming with a new force.

68. The AGM ended in the afternoon of Friday 18 February 2009.

Annex A 18 – 19 February 2010 Durban, South Africa

APSTA AGM

Participants List

Nos.	Institution	Name	Title	Contact De
1	African Union Peace Support Operations Division (AU - PSOD)	Col Charles Debrah	Training officer AU PSOD	Cell: +251 9 Email: cdebr
2	African Civilian Capacity Response For Peace Support Operations (AFDEM)	Ms. Bongie Ncube	AFDEM	Tel: +263 9 Tel/Fax: +263 9 Email: depl
3	The Cairo Center for Training on Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa (CCCPA)	Amb Mrs. Soad Shalaby	CCCPA Director CCCPA Director of Training	Tel: +20 (2) Cell: +20 (1) Email: soad.shalaby
4				

		H.E. Amb El Banhawy	CCCPA	Tel: +20 227
5		Ms Iman Keira	Executive Secretary CCCPA	Tel: +20 227 Cell: +20 19 Email: imankeira@gmail.com
6	Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt	Mr. Rany Mohie Eldin Kenawy	Second Secretary Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt – Pretoria	Tel: +27 72 Email: ranykenawy@gmail.com

7	École de Maintien de la Paix (EMP)	Professor Modibo Goita	EMP Bamako Mali	Cell: +22376 Email: modibo
8	Environmental Aid	Mr David Azutoru	Executive Director Environmental Aid	Tel: + 234 98 Cell: +234 80 Email: azukor
9	Impact for Change and Development	Mr Patrick Enyogai	Program Coordinator Impact For Change And Development	Tel: 234-1-81 Cell: 234-703 Email: patrick
10	Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS)	Mr Cosmas Nkhara Bahali	IPCS	Tel: +255 22 Cell: +255 71 Email: cnbaha
11		Mr Severine Sylvester Allute	Programme Officer IPCS	Tel: +255 22 Cell : +255 75 Email: severin
12	International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) - Kenya	Brig Gen Robert Kibochi	Director IPSTC	Tel: 254 20 8 Cell: 254 733 Email: rkibochi
13	Institute for Security Studies (ISS)	Mr. Henri Boshoff	Head of Peacekeeping Mission ISS	Tel: +27 12 3 Cell: +27 829 Email: hboshoff

14		Dr. Jakkie Cilliers	Executive Director ISS	Tel: +27 12 346 9 Cell: +27 83 644 Email: jcilliers@
15	Kofi Annan International Training Centre (KAIPTC) – Accra, Ghana	Col Issah Wuni	Chief Instructor	Tel:+ 233 (0)2 Cell - 0023324 Fax:+ 233 (0)21 7 Email: issah.wuni
16		Dr Kwesi Aning	Head of Research	Tel:+ 233 (0)21 7 Cell: +233 244 69 Fax:+ 233 (0)21 7 Email: kwesi.aning
17	International Training Programme for Peacebuilding & Good Governance (ITTPPG) for African Civilian Personnel Legon Centre for International Affairs (LECIA)	Dr Linda Darkwa	Research Fellow LECIA	Tel: +233 21 516 Email: ldarkwa@
18	Nigerian Army Peacekeeping Centre (NAPKC)	Brig Gen Obidah Tahau Ethan	Deputy Commandant NAPKC	Cell: +234 703 38 Email: obidahetha
19	National Defence College (NDC) Nigeria	Mr Freedom C. Onuoha	Research Fellow NDC	Tel: + Cell: +234 80377 Email: chufredo
20		Dr Istifanus S. Zabadi	Dean NDC	Tel: +234 803 32 Email: iszabadi@

21	South African National Defence Force (SANDF) Peace Mission Training Centre (PMTC)	Col J. M. Botha	Officer in Charge SANDF PMTC	Cell: +27 83 20 Fax: +27 12 674 Email: oic@pm
22	Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC)	Col Gaudence Milanzi	Commandant SADC RPTC	Tel: +263 4 338 Cell: +2639124 Email: gmlanzi
23	The African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD)	Mr Vasu Gounden	Executive Director ACCORD	Tel: +27 31 502 Email: vgounde
24		Mrs Karishma Rajoo	Manager Interventions Department - ACCORD	Tel: +27 31 502 Email: karishma
AGM Organisers				
25	African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD)	Mr Gustavo de Carvalho	Analyst Peacekeeping Unit ACCORD	Tel: +27 31 502 Email: gustavo
26		Ms Yvonne Kasumba	Coordinator Peacekeeping Unit ACCORD	Tel: +27 31 502 Email: yvonne
		Mr Zinurine Alghali	Programme Officer Peacekeeping Unit ACCORD	Tel: +27 31 502 Email: zinurine
		Mr Lamii Kromah	Programme Officer Peacekeeping Unit ACCORD	Tel: +27 31 502 Email: lamii
	ISS	Mr Marcel R.D. Chirwa	Head of APSTA Secretariat	Tel: +251-11-37 Cell: +251-91-2 Email: mchirwa
27		Ms Sanatek Haile	Programme Assistant ISS	Tel: +251-11-37 Cell: +251-913- Fax: +251-11-37 Email: shaile
28		Dr Solomon A. Dersso	Senior Researcher APSTA Secretariat	Tel: +251-11-37 Email: sayeled

Annex B

Agenda

ARRIVAL DAY: 17 February 2010

06: 00 - 15: 00 Arrival of delegates

18: 30 - 21: 00 Welcome Reception at ACCORD House, *hosted by Presidency*

DAY ONE: 18 February 2010

08:30 – 09:00 Registration

09:00 – 09:20 Welcome Note by APSTA Secretariat:

- Acknowledgements
- Introductions

09:20 – 10:30 Opening Ceremony:

- Remarks by the President
- Remarks by Vasu Gounden
- Remarks by the African Union

10:30 – 10:45 Adoption of the Agenda

10:45 – 11:10 Group Photograph/Tea and Coffee Break

11:10 – 12:40 Review and Adoption of the Report of the 6th APSTA AGM, by Marcel Chirwa

11:40 – 12:40 The Revitalisation of APSTA, by Marcel Chirwa

- Background Context
- Outcomes of Secretariat Consultative Visits to Member Institutions

12:40 – 13:40 LUNCH

13:40 – 15:30	Continuation of Discussion on Revitalisation of APSTA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliberations on the Draft APSTA Constitution • Deliberations on Establishment of ASPTA Steering Committee
15:30 – 16:00	Tea and Coffee Break
16:00 – 17:00	Recap of Day One Deliberations and Wrap –up
18:00 - 20:00	Group Dinner, <i>hosted by Secretariat</i>

DAY TWO: 19 February 2010

08:30 – 10:00	Consideration of the report of the AGM Technical Committee on the Constitution
10:00-11:00	Review and Discussion of 2009 APSTA and Member Institution Activities
11:00– 11:30	Tea and Coffee Break
11:30 – 12:30	Discussion of APSTA 2010 Activity Plans
12:30 – 13:30	LUNCH
13:30 – 14:00	Any Other Business
14:00 – 15:00	Rotation of APSTA Presidency
15:00	End of AGM (Departures)

DEPARTURE DAY:20 February 2010

All Day	Departures
---------	------------

Annex C Proposal on the revitalization of APSTA

INTRODUCTION

1. The African Peace Support Trainers’ Association (APSTA) was established in 2002 as the African Chapter of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres (IAPTC). APSTA has some 14 member institutions from across Africa. These include training institutions that are designated as centres of excellence for the various RECs/RMs.

2. The structure of APSTA involves, apart from member institutions and the Annual General Meeting, a rotational presidency currently held by the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD). It also has a permanent Secretariate hosted at the Addis Ababa Office of the Institute for Security Studies (ISS).
3. As set out in its Articles of Association, the objectives of the Association include
 - a. To facilitate the ability of peace support training centres to dialogue with each other as a matter of routine;
 - b. To facilitate meetings and the exchange of information and best practices;
 - c. To facilitate efforts to harmonise the doctrine, training, etc of the various members;
 - d. To serve as a depository that offers advisory services to the African Union (The Commission and the Peace and Security Council) on peace support operations issues;
 - e. To act as a sounding board for the AU commission on peace support operations concerning donor relations.
4. APSTA is also recognised in various AU documents as valuable tool for coordination and standardization of ASF training as well as for developing lessons learned and ASF doctrine development.
5. APSTA has been collaborating with the AU in support of the operationalization of the ASF in general and its training component in particular. In 2008, APSTA signed a MoU with the AU formalizing and enhancing the collaboration between the two. It is envisaged that APSTA would support the AU with respect to ASF training particularly in the areas of training coordination and standardization.

Overview of Activities undertaken to date

6. APSTA undertook various activities over the course of the past two years. These activities can be categorised into three groups. The first group of activities involve collaborative works with the AU PSOD with respect to the operationalization of the ASF. In

this regard, APSTA supported the organization of three major workshops¹ and one ASF sensitization seminar in support of Roadmap II for the Operationalization of the ASF.²

7. The second group of activities involve research and analysis. In this category, activities undertaken include lessons learned seminar and publication of commentaries and analysis on peacekeeping issues on APSTA's monthly online magazine 'Peacekeeping This Month'. Individual APSTA researchers and external experts conducted research on current conflicts and peacekeeping operations leading to the production of various research products disseminated through print and the online magazine 'Peacekeeping This Month'.

8. In December 2008, APSTA also organized a two days seminar entitled 'Somalia: The quest for peacemaking and peacekeeping'. The seminar aimed at identifying lessons learned from previous and existing peacemaking and peacekeeping efforts and formulate recommendations for policy-making and development of AU doctrine on peacekeeping. The Seminar brought together participants from, among others, APSTA member institutions, AU Commission, AMISOM, SADC, EASBRICOM and NATO.

9. The third group of activities involve networking aiming at expanding the collaboration of APSTA with the AU/RECs/RMs and promoting APSTA and its works. One of the achievements of APSTA during the year 2008 is the establishment of a formal relationship with the AU Peace and Security Department and its Peace Support Operations Division. Accordingly, APSTA signed the MoU with the Peace and Security Department of the AU to provide support in the coordination and standardization of peacekeeping training in Africa and in policy development support. This elevated the level of collaboration between the AU and APSTA and provided further avenue to enable APSTA play pivotal role on issues pertaining to peacekeeping and peacekeeping training in Africa.

10. In 2008, APSTA actively participated in the 14th International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres Conference held on 6-10 October 2008 under the theme 'The

¹ The African Standby Force Training Support and Coordination Workshop held in Addis Ababa Ethiopia on 24-26 April 2007; The ASF Police Dimension Workshop held in Algiers, Algeria on 18-20 October 2008 and the ASF Formed Police Units Technical Workshop held in Dakar, Senegal on 14-16 April 2009.

² APSTA Seminar entitled 'Developments and Challenges in the operationalizaiton of the ASF' held in Addis Ababa on 8 April 2009.

Changing Nature of Peace Operations: Implications for Education and Training'. APSTA was the host of this event. Apart from supporting the organization of this event, the APSTA Secretariat also supported representatives of member institutions to participate in this conference and be informed of current developments in the field of peacekeeping and establish networks with various personalities and institutions. The Secretariat also presented report on activities undertaken by APSTA during the course of the year.

11. Through the above activities APSTA has made a significant contribution to the ongoing process in the operationalization of the ASF and developing a framework for peacekeeping training coordination and standardization.

Challenges faced by APSTA

12. Despite its undoubted contribution, APSTA can and should be doing much more as an important independent continental body on matters of peacekeeping in general and peacekeeping training in particular.

13. These challenges can be classified into four groups. These are mandate related, structural, operational and financial.

14. Despite the various valuable activities undertaken by APSTA, as pointed out by some of our donors these activities are not however structured into a clearly discernable thematic areas reflecting the mandate and objectives of the Association. In other words, there is a need to clearly define the broad thematic areas of engagement of APSTA within which the different activities fall. APSTA is a regional association of peacekeeping training centres. Its central objectives include the promotion and improvement of peacekeeping training in Africa, the coordination and standardization of such training as well as to serve as a vehicle to advance the coordination of African peace support training, share best practices, and serve as a forum through which to standardise doctrine, disseminate lessons learned and the practical advancement of concepts, such as the responsibility to protect.

15. APSTA is a regional association of peacekeeping training centres. Its central objectives include the promotion and improvement of peacekeeping training in Africa, the coordination and standardization of such training as well as to serve as a vehicle to advance the coordination of African peace support training, share best practices, and serve as a forum

through which to standardise doctrine, disseminate lessons learned and the practical advancement of concepts, such as the responsibility to protect. The major activities so far undertaken by APSTA, valuable as they are, can be considered to be not systematically and adequately framed within clearly discernable theme peripheral to reflective of the core objectives and mandate of the association. There is accordingly a need to clearly redefine the areas of engagement of APSTA and refocus its future direction.

16. APSTA has also been plagued by structural problems relating to its organization, management and staffing. Initially the secretariat was located in Pretoria where it was run as part of the Training for Peace programme - an arrangement that created problems of coordination and organization. Run on a part-time, 'over-and-above' basis, some distance from the PSOD the Secretariat was unable to realize its full potential.

17. Despite the fact that APSTA is an association of member institutions, it does not have a mechanism to involve member institutions and other stakeholders such as the AU and RECs/RMs in the design and implementation of its project activities.

18. In addition to the above, there is also a problem of coordination between APSTA Secretariat and member institutions as well as between APSTA Secretariat and other stakeholders such as the AU and RECs/RMs. Despite references to APSTA in various AU documents and the Annual General Meeting of member institutions, APSTA has not so far able to mobilize in a systematic and effective way the support and collaboration of its members and various stakeholders.

19. Finally, there is also the uncertainty around the funding of APSTA, for, during 2009, the uncertainties led to substantive cuts in the financial support available to APSTA. Unless the remaining challenges identified here are fully addressed and APSTA becomes an active and dynamic project, there is real danger that APSTA may not secure funding for the coming year and beyond.

The way forward

20. To partly respond to these challenges the ISS separated the APSTA from the TtP programme in Pretoria and located the secretariate to Addis Ababa as from the beginning of

2009. The secretariate now operates as a separate project reporting directly to the ISS office director in Addis Ababa and is able to interact and engage much more closely with the AU.

21. During August 2009 the staffing of APSTA was augmented through the recruitment of a head, a retired senior military officer.

22. These developments provide the opportunity to revitalize and focus the Association.

23. The first step should be to properly define the areas of engagement of APSTA. Taking into account the broad context within which APSTA operates, this proposal identifies four areas of engagement for APSTA based on three principal documents: the Articles of Association of APSTA, the 2007 Training Coordination and Implementation Workshop Report and the MoU between APSTA and the AU. Other supporting documents include AU ASF documents relating to trainings, lessons learned and doctrine development.

24. The first proposed area of engagement for APSTA is promoting the provision and improvement of peacekeeping training in Africa. To this end, APSTA may undertake various activities including

- a) Facilitating collaboration in the development, revision and exchange of materials on peacekeeping training in Africa such as handbooks on the ASF as well as the operation of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and others for meeting ASF training gaps;
- b) Developing and maintaining an electronic database on peacekeeping training and on the ASF as well as the APSA and contribute to AU and RECs/RMs rosters of trained personnel particularly for police and civilians;
- c) Providing technical support to emerging peacekeeping training institutions and centres of excellence or training planners of AU, RECs, RMs through among others assisting in the development of their training curricula, identification of resource persons and facilitating the organization of trainings; and
- d) Facilitate meetings, exchange of information and best practices including the collection and dissemination of new UN and AU training materials and production. This may in particular include the dissemination of information on PSC decisions, AU Commission Reports and reports emanating from existing AU as well as UN missions.

25. The second proposed area of engagement involves the coordination and standardization of ASF training in Africa. In all the three principal documents of APSTA, one area that is commonly identified as requiring continental approach and solution is the issue of the coordination and standardization of training for the ASF. Whilst this is not a function that APSTA can undertake on its own, it can facilitate some of these matters such as by developing benchmarks and achieving consensus between training institutions as well as end users such as the AU and RECs/RMs about minimum standards concerning training curricula, content, method of delivery, qualification of resource persons and course typology.

26. The third area of engagement for APSTA involves research and publication. The Road Map for the Operationalization of the ASF provides, *inter alia*, that APSTA serve as a vehicle to advance the coordination of African peace support training, share best practices, and serve as a forum through which to standardise doctrine, disseminate lessons learned and the practical advancement of concepts, such as the responsibility to protect. Apart from promoting the practical advancement of relevant norms such as the responsibility to protect, through research and publication APSTA can also contribute to enhance understanding among policy makers, practitioners and other relevant stakeholders about current developments having bearing on peacekeeping and peacekeeping training in Africa. Additionally, it should promote lessons learned field research through visits to current missions to ensure that each of the RECs/RMs as well as APSTA member institutions are kept up to date with current operational realities and to enable relevant observations and lessons learned to be incorporated into training as well as ASF doctrine. This role is envisaged in the Report of the Training Support and Coordination Workshop of 2007.

27. To achieve the objectives of the Articles of Association of APSTA to facilitate exchange of information and dialogue, the fourth area of APSTA work can be the organization of public forums for APSTA member institutions as well as for other relevant actors including AU/RECs/RMs.

28. In addition to the above, APSTA should also initiate a process of consultation with APSTA member institutions as well as with AU and RECs/RMs. The purpose of this is to solicit the views of APSTA member institutions on the proposed changes and ensure their involvement in the implementation of the proposal. This can be done either by calling a

meeting of all APSTA members and stakeholders particularly the AU or by visiting the member institutions as well as RECs/RMs and AU or a combination of both.

29. APSTA should also in consultation with its member institutions as well as the AU and RECs/RMs constitute a board or steering committee that provides its policy guidance and advises on its activities.

Conclusion

30. The combination of the above steps would help APSTA address its various challenges and realize its potential as a key body on matters of peacekeeping and peacekeeping training in Africa.