



AFRICA CENTER FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

CENTRE D'ÉTUDES STRATÉGIQUES DE L'AFRIQUE

CENTRO DE ESTUDOS ESTRATÉGICOS DE ÁFRICA



THE THIRD ANNUAL AFRICAN EXECUTIVE DIALOGUE

Building Bridges: Revisiting Regional Solutions for Security Cooperation

CONCEPT PAPER

WHAT: The African Executive Dialogue (AED) is the premier strategic discussion between senior African and United States (U.S.) officials on innovative and sustainable strategies to prevent and address regional security challenges across the African continent. Convened annually, the AED provides a forum for high-ranking security officials and professionals to critically evaluate regional approaches to security cooperation and provide insights into how best to create, implement and monitor programs that are grounded in African reality, while effectively leveraging external support. Building on the 2013 AED, which focused on the African Peace and Security Architecture, this iteration will examine initiatives that could enhance regional security arrangements, with an emphasis on critical mobility and sustainment issues associated with peace support operations.

WHERE: Washington, DC

WHEN: 28 – 30 May 2014

WHO: A select group of twenty high-ranking African leaders (including current/recently-retired government officials and representatives from the African Union and Regional Economic Communities) will be joined by ten senior U.S. Government officials and one or two officials from the United Nations (UN). Participants will be at the ministerial, head of mission, chief of defense staff or Senior Executive Service level (or equivalent).

WHY: Although African countries and the U.S. share important strategic security interests, there are few senior-level forums for African and U.S. officials to engage in in-depth and frank discussions with each other. The AED uniquely fills this void, attracting participants of the highest level and providing a confidence-building setting for productive discourse.

Africa's peace and security environment evolved significantly over the past year. In 2013, new peace support operations were launched (e.g. in Mali) and the capabilities of ongoing missions were strengthened in key ways

(e.g. in March 2013 the UN Security Council authorized the innovative and unprecedented Force Intervention Brigade to strengthen MONUSCO). These developments led to a robust debate about the future of the African Standby Force (ASF) and plans for a new, transitional capability—the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises (ACIRC)—to provide a flexible and robust force for emergency response until the ASF and RDC are up and running.

The 2014 AED will offer an opportunity to (1) review the findings and recommendations from the 2013 AED; (2) glean lessons from recent peace support operations, particularly policy options for overcoming mobility and sustainment challenges; (3) evaluate the implications for the ACIRC and the ASF; and (4) share insights into how African countries could strategize more effectively, partner more productively, and marshal and utilize the required resources more efficiently.

HOW: The AED will be conducted in English, French and Portuguese. A series of roundtable discussions, moderated by ACSS faculty, and case studies will be used to generate strategic recommendations and policy options. Before each roundtable, invited experts will serve as “catalysts” for the discussion by offering brief introductory remarks. The Chatham House rule will apply throughout. Participants’ views and recommendations will be collated and published, without attribution. Background papers for all sessions will be circulated well in advance, so that attendees can prepare adequately.

The following questions will guide the two-and-a-half day dialogue:

- (1) What are the lessons learned from, and policy implications of, recent peace support operations on the African continent (e.g. Mali, Somalia, Central African Republic and the DR Congo)? What policy changes are needed to help overcome current critical mobility and sustainment challenges?
- (2) How could African countries and regional institutions leverage U.S. (and other external) support for peace operations most effectively?

ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES:

- A clear analysis of the status of regional initiatives to support peace and security.
- A set of recommendations for improving peace support operations, particularly as concerns the challenges of mobility and sustainment.
- A clear strategy for African countries to effectively leverage external assistance.
- The creation/strengthening of senior-level partnerships and networking.

RESOURCE MATERIALS: ACSS will supply participants with appropriate program materials in English, French and Portuguese as a read-ahead. All material will be available online via a customized, password-protected ACSS webpage on GlobalNet.

SUPPORT TO U.S. POLICY: This program is consistent with the U.S. government's ongoing efforts to advance peace and security on the African continent and encourage multilateral approaches to addressing security challenges. The program also offers an opportunity to expand senior-level partnerships.

For more information on this seminar or other programs at the Africa Center, please visit the website at www.africacenter.org.



Africa Center for Strategic Studies
Centre d'études stratégiques de l'Afrique
Centro de Estudos Estratégicos de África

The 3rd Annual
AFRICAN EXECUTIVE DIALOGUE
BUILDING BRIDGES: REVISITING REGIONAL SOLUTIONS
FOR SECURITY COOPERATION
28-30 May 2014
Washington, DC

Regional and International Organizations

African Union



His Excellency Pierre Buyoya
High Representative for Mali and the Sahel (MISAHEL)
African Union
Bamako Mali



Colonel Mor Diandame Mbow
Head of Regional Security of the African Union Mission in Mali and the Sahel
(MISAHEL)
African Union
Bamako Mali



Général de Division Jean-Marie Michel Mokoko
Special Representative of the Chairperson of the Commission
African-Led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic
African Union
Bangui Central African Republic

Economic Community of Central African States



Général de Brigade Guy-Pierre Babouma Garcia

Deputy Secretary General, Human Integration, Peace, Security and Stability
Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)

Libreville Gabon



Mr. Abdelkerim Hamza

Diplomatic Advisor
Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)

Libreville Gabon

United Nations



His Excellency Said Djinnit

Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General for West Africa
and the Head of the United Nations for West Africa

Dakar Senegal



His Excellency Haile Menkerios

Special Representative of the Secretary-General
United Nations Office to the African Union

Addis Ababa Ethiopia

African Countries



His Excellency Abdallah Baali

Ambassador to the US
Embassy of Algeria

Washington DC United States

Algeria



His Excellency Manuel Domingos Augusto

Secretary of State of External Relations
Ministry of External Relations

Luanda Angola

Angola



Her Excellency Segakweng Tsiane

Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Defence, Justice, and Security

Botswana



Général de Brigade Deo Kamoso

Senior Advisor
Office of the Vice President

Butumbura Burundi

Burundi

**Major General Oumar Bikimo**

Chad

Former Commander in Chief of Chad Forces in Mali
Ministry of Defense

N'Djamena Chad

**Dr. Emmanuel Kwesi Aning**

Ghana

Director, Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research
Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre

Accra Ghana

**Her Excellency Monica Kathina Juma**

Kenya

Principal Secretary
Kenya Ministry of Defense
Nairobi Kenya

**Major General Clement Dima Namangale**

Malawi

Chief of Staff
Malawi Defence Forces
Ministry of National Defence

Lilongwe Malawi

**Major General Seyni Garba**

Niger

Chief of Defense Staff, Nigerien Armed Forces
Ministry of Defense

Niamey Niger

**Honorable Ibrahim Agboola Gambari**

Nigeria

Founder/Chairman of the Board of Directors,
Savannah Center for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development

Abuja Nigeria

**Général de Division Elhadji Mouhamadou Kandji**

Senegal

Former Force Commander MINURCAT , Senegalese Armed Forces
Ministry of Armed Forces

Dakar Senegal

**Dr. Gregory John Barrington Mills**

South Africa

Director
Brenthurst Foundation

Johannesburg South Africa

**Lieutenant General Andrew Gutti**

Uganda

Commandant , Uganda People's Defense Force
Uganda Ministry of Defense

Kampala Uganda



Major General Fred Mugisha**Uganda**

Head of National Counter Terrorism , Uganda People's Defense Force
Uganda Ministry of Defense

Kampala Uganda



Major General Ben Francis Okello**Uganda**

Commandant, Uganda Rapid Deployment Capability Center , Uganda People's
Defense Force
Ministry of Defence

Jinja Uganda

Other Countries

Colonel Patrick de Vathaire**France**

Senior French Representative , Africa Center for Strategic Studies
Ministry of Defense of France



Dr. Miguel Ferreira da Silva**Portugal**

Senior Portuguese Representative , Africa Center for Strategic Studies
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

300 5th Ave, SW, Building 20 Fort Lesley J. McNair Washington DC 20319
United States



Dr. Paul Williams**United Kingdom**

Associate Professor , Elliott School of International Affairs
George Washington University

Washington DC United States



Dr. Dorina Bekoe**United States**

Associate Professor, Conflict Prevention, Mitigation and Resolution , Africa
Center for Strategic Studies
U.S. Department of Defense

National Defense University, Fort Lesley J. McNair 300 5th Avenue, Building 21
Washington DC 20319-5066 United States



Ambassador Phillip Carter**United States**

Deputy to the Commander for Civil-Military Engagement , US Africa Command
U.S. Department of State

Stuttgart Germany

**Mr. Derek Chollet****United States**

Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs
Department of Defense

Washington District of Columbia 20520 United States

**Mr. Scott A Cilley****United States**

Regional Outreach Division Chief , United States Africa Command
U.S. Department of Defense

Stuttgart Germany

**Ms. Amanda J. Dory****United States**

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for African Affairs , Office of the USD for
Policy
U.S. Department of Defense

2700 Defense Pentagon Room 5B684 United States Washington DC 20301-2700
United States

**Mr. Michael E. Garrison****United States**

Acting Director , Africa Center for Strategic Studies
U.S. Department of Defense

Washington DC United States

**Dr. Carolyn Haggis****United States**

Assistant Professor of Regional Peace and Security Initiatives , Africa Center for
Strategic Studies
U.S. Department of Defense

Washington DC United States

**Lieutenant General Steven A. Hummer****United States**

Deputy to the Commander for Military Operations, US Africa Command
U.S. Department of Defense

Stuttgart Germany

**Brigadier General James C. Johnson****United States**

Director of Logistics, US Africa Command
U.S. Department of Defense

Stuttgart Germany

**Mr. Tom Kelly****United States**

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Politico-Military Affairs
U.S. Department of State

Washington DC United States

**Major General James Lariviere**

United States

Deputy Director, Politico-Military Affairs (Africa), J-5 , The Joint Staff
U.S. Department of Defense

Washington DC United States

**Major General Lee K Levy II**

United States

Vice Director for Logistics, J-4 , The Joint Staff
U.S. Department of Defense

Washington DC United States

(b)(6)

United States

**Dr. Joseph Siegle**

United States

Director of Research , Africa Center for Strategic Studies
U.S. Department of Defense

National Defense University, Fort Lesley J. McNair 300 5th Avenue, Building 21
Washington DC 20319 United States

**Amb. Donald Teitelbaum**

United States

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs
U.S. Department of State

Washington DC United States

(b)(6)

United States

**Dr. Karin von Hippel**

United States

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Overseas Operations , Bureau for Conflict and
Stabilization Operations
U.S. Department of State

**Ms. Theresa Whelan**

United States

National Intelligence Officer for Africa
National Intelligence Council

Washington DC 20511 United States

(b)(6)

United States



Ms. Anne A. Witkowsky

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense , Partnership, Strategy and Stability
Operations
U.S. Department of Defense

Washington DC United States

United States

Africa Center for Strategic Studies Representatives

(b)(6)



Dr. Nouredine Jebnoun

Faculty Member
Africa Center for Strategic Studies

National Defense University, Fort Lesley J. McNair 300 5th Avenue, Building
Washington DC



AFRICA CENTER FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

CENTRE D'ÉTUDES STRATÉGIQUES DE L'AFRIQUE
CENTRO DE ESTUDOS ESTRATÉGICOS DE ÁFRICA

AED: Building Bridges: Revisiting Regional Solutions For Security Cooperation 28-30 May 2014 After Action Review

FORGING PARTNERSHIPS FOR AFRICA'S FUTURE

23 July

National Defense University
300 5th Avenue
Building 21
Fort Lesley J. McNair
Washington, D.C. 20319-5066
www.AfricaCenter.org



Agenda

- ❖ **Objectives**
- ❖ **Achievements**
- ❖ **Participants**
- ❖ **Key Decisions**
- ❖ **Observations**
- ❖ **Recommendations**
- ❖ **Budget**



Program Objectives

- ❖ **Evaluate lessons learned from recent peace support operations on the African continent and discuss policy implications for effective crisis response, particularly as concerns efforts to develop the African Standby Force (ASF) and the African Capability for Immediate Response to Crises (ACIRC) as well as regional decision-making and national-level reforms;**
- ❖ **Discuss African priorities for international support to enhance crisis response capacity.**



Achievements I

- ❖ **Collected and disseminated valuable lessons learned from recent peace operations, including AMISOM, AFISMA, UNAMID, and UNISFA.**
- ❖ **Generated practical recommendations to unlock the potential of APSA, across four priority action areas: (1) conflict prevention, (2) decision making processes, (3) peacekeeping, peace enforcement and post-conflict measures; and (4) partnerships.**
- ❖ **Built and strengthened effective strategic relationships among senior-level African and US officials.**



Achievements II

- ❖ **Program observations and policy recommendations will be used to inform the upcoming AFRICOM-AU staff talks and the meetings flowing from the US-AU Partnership MOU.**
- ❖ **Anticipated next steps: (1) Continuing and broadening the dialogue, to include a follow-on meeting in the region, and (2) publishing an ACSS special report on unlocking APSA's potential. Launch of the report to feature panel or roundtable discussion with one or two participants of the African Executive Dialogue as well as the authors of the report.**



Participants

- ❖ **14 African participants (AU, ECOWAS, ECCAS)**
- ❖ **13 USG participants**
- ❖ **Most senior US participants to date for a program**



Key Decisions & Their Impacts

- ❖ **Attachments to invitation letters and dual signatures**
 - Delayed early notification of participants

- ❖ **Self-purchased airline tickets**
 - Led to late receipt of itineraries



Observations

- ❖ **Back channel and direct communication with ACSS led to Alumni responding best to invitations**
- ❖ **Outreach to Angola was challenging**
- ❖ **Use of the "catalysts" worked well; USG guest speakers who dropped in for one session changed dynamic to more of Q & A. This was acceptable but should be kept in mind for future iterations**
- ❖ **Need to coordinate in advance with police at airports for curbside pickup (not curbside at the parking lot)**
- ❖ **Director/Dean office computers and printers may not be needed**



Recommendations I

- ❖ **Plan and execute AED without multiple programs prior (MSS, Next Gen); this program requires an all-hands approach, and scheduling other programs in close proximity serves to dilute staff attention**
- ❖ **Courtesy copy embassy POCs when sending letters to US Ambassadors**
- ❖ **Continue engaging with local embassies for Welcome Event**
- ❖ **Schedule and coordinate Congress visit early**
- ❖ **Thank you letters should go out immediately following program without waiting for program summary**



Recommendations II

- ❖ **For multiple signatures, use a separate cover letter for senior USG leaders**
- ❖ **Separate packout and setup days from start of the program execution (avoid pairing with participant arrivals, for instance)**
- ❖ **Inform participants early and let them purchase airline tickets according to budget and time requirements**
- ❖ **Continue to have ACSS staff meet/greet VIPS at airport**
- ❖ **Consider AED in the fall (more available venues, no Cherry Blossom Festival)**



Budget I

Projected Total: \$ 247,461

- ❖ **Adjusted to \$279,115 for upgradeable tickets**
 - Potential increase of \$31,654 (\$30,608 actual)
- ❖ **One less office (leadership office)**
- ❖ **One less language for interpretation (FRE/ENG)**
 - No Portuguese
- ❖ **One less transfer for transportation (no off site visit)**



Budget II

- ❖ **Crowne Plaza Hotel: \$30,564.20 invoice vs. \$40,629.25**
 - Decreased by \$10,065.05 due to cancellation of dinner, one office, and one meeting room
 - Room charges were \$13,000 vs. \$21,000
- ❖ **DOS Interpretation: \$X invoice vs. \$6,917.40**
- ❖ **CSI Interpretation Equipment: \$7990 \$**
- ❖ **Transportation: \$5,485 invoice vs. \$3,850**
 - Increased by \$1,635 due to individual transfers and changes



Logistics & Vendor Performance

❖ Crowne Plaza Hotel

- Standard sleeping rooms acceptable
- Meeting spaces good overall
- Lunch meals acceptable
- Efficient staff

❖ Interpretation

- CSI provided excellent service

❖ Transportation

- K and V Limousine service provided great service for individual airport pick-up and drop-off



AFRICA CENTER FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

CENTRE D'ÉTUDES STRATÉGIQUES DE L'AFRIQUE

CENTRO DE ESTUDOS ESTRATÉGICOS DE ÁFRICA



THE 3RD ANNUAL AFRICAN EXECUTIVE DIALOGUE BUILDING BRIDGES: REVISITING REGIONAL SOLUTIONS FOR SECURITY COOPERATION 28-30 MAY 2013; WASHINGTON, DC

Detailed Information about the Program*

**Please note: program sessions build on each other, so participants are strongly encouraged to attend as much of the dialogue as possible. At the beginning of most substantive sessions, a pre-selected “catalyst” will initiate the conversation with brief introductory remarks that will draw on the catalyst’s experience and set the stage for the discussion. The AED Moderator (Dr. Joseph Siegle, Africa Center Research Director) will guide the discussion by eliciting contributions from participants and focusing the discussion around key questions. The active participation of everyone will enhance the dialogue, and we look forward to your insights and ideas.*

Wednesday 28 May 2014

Introductions and Program Objectives (10:00-11:15) - AED Moderator

Session objectives: (a) to describe the program objectives, expected outcomes, and ground rules for the dialogue; (b) to have participants briefly introduce themselves.

Keynote (11:30-12:15) – Speaker TBC

Session objectives/ talking points for keynote: (a) to create a common understanding of the “problem” that the group has been convened to discuss: namely, African states have faced challenges in responding promptly to crises. There have often been delays and disagreements over who should take the lead in crisis interventions. As a result, international partners have had a hard time knowing how to engage and support African-led efforts; (b) to underline that the purpose of the dialogue is to analyze recent cases (Mali, CAR, Somalia, DRC) and tease out lessons learned, with the hope of generating greater clarity about who should (and will) take the lead in crises, which rapid response model (ASF, ACIRC, or other) may be most appropriate in certain types of crises, what capacities need to be developed at various levels (national, sub-regional, continental), and how international partners can best support; (c) to emphasize the urgency of the need for a rapid response capability; (d) to mention that the USG will continue to support African efforts to take the lead in responding to crises; (e) to stress the expectation that innovative policy ideas will emerge from AED for consideration by regional and international leaders, including those involved in President Obama’s Africa Leaders’ Summit being hosted by the White House in August.

Assessment of African Crisis Response Capacity (13:30-15:30) – Session catalyst will be an AED participant with detailed knowledge of ASF and ACIRC, and able to present a balanced assessment of recent policy developments and debates at the AU vis-à-vis crisis response capacity

Session objectives: (a) to analyze recent policy developments vis-à-vis African crisis response capacity, particularly efforts to operationalize the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises (ACIRC) and the African Standby Force (ASF); (b) to understand the key differences between ACIRC and ASF, and the comparative advantages of each; (c) to consider the types of insurgents currently destabilizing countries and overwhelming governments and how many of these crises sit in the “seams” between Africa’s sub-regions, or span sub-regions (this discussion of threats/challenges is meant to set the stage for a discussion of what types of capabilities are needed for effective crisis response)

Talking points for the catalyst: (i) outline the status of the ASF and the Rapid Deployment Capability (RDC) in all five sub-regions of the continent; (ii) outline the main points and recommendations from the recently-released report, *Assessment of the African Standby Force and the Plan of Action for Achieving Full Operational Capability by 2015*, written by the Report of the Independent Panel of Experts; (iii) describe the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises (ACIRC) and the motivations for its creation; (iv) outline the current status of efforts to operationalize ACIRC, including how many working groups have been created and how many states have volunteered capabilities; (v) explain current AU policy (to develop both ACIRC and ASF) and what this means in practice; (vi) compare and contrast ACIRC and ASF/RDC. How are they similar? How are they different? What are the comparative advantages of each?; (vii) explain how some of the greatest threats facing African countries today are small groups of insurgents and extremists engaged in asymmetric warfare, and how many crises on the continent have been trans-regional or in the “seams” between sub-regions and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs)

Discussion questions: (1) What is the purpose of African crisis response capacity? That is, peace operations for what end?; (2) What types of capabilities are needed to confront the types of insurgents that are presently destabilizing countries and overwhelming fragile governments?

Thursday 29 May 2014

Introduction to the Case Studies (08:30-08:45) –AED Moderator

Session objectives: (a) to frame the analysis of the case studies; (b) to underline that the case studies are meant to focus on the intervention(s) in each context and the key, associated policy questions; (c) to outline the themes to be traced throughout all of the case studies:

Intervention Case Study 1: Mali (08:45-10:00) – Session catalyst will be an AED participant with detailed knowledge of the AFISMA intervention

Session objectives: (a) to capture lessons learned, especially around the issues of improving regional decision-making processes, managing crises that cross sub-regions, overcoming mobility and sustainment issues, managing successive mission transitions, the use force offensively/proactively, and leveraging international partners; (b) to consider what this case suggests about appropriate next steps vis-à-vis operationalizing the ASF and ACIRC and making these forces as strong as possible.

Talking points for the catalyst: (i) outline the macro-level decision-making that led to the intervention, especially at the regional level; (ii) describe how the AFISMA deployment unfolded once the decision to deploy was taken (i.e. which countries intervened, with what capabilities, how quickly, and with what sort of international support); (iii) assess where things stand in Mali at the moment and the prospects for sustaining any stability that has been achieved; (iv) in your view, what lessons should we be taking from this case and applying to the operationalization of ASF and/or ACIRC?

Discussion questions: (1) In terms of the decision to deploy AFISMA, what obstacles existed at the outset which you would like to see taken away for future missions?; (2) Once the decision to deploy AFISMA was taken, what were the chief obstacles to getting troops into the theatre of operations?; (3) Once troops were in the theatre of operations, what worked well? What hindered effectiveness?

Intervention Case Study 2: Central African Republic (10:15-11:30) – Session catalyst will be an AED participant with detailed knowledge of the current MISCA mission and the preceding MICOPAX mission

Session objectives: (a) to capture lessons learned, especially around the issues of improving regional decision-making processes, overcoming mobility and sustainment issues, managing successive mission transitions, the use force offensively/proactively, and leveraging international partners; (b) to consider what this case suggests about appropriate next steps vis-à-vis operationalizing the ASF and ACIRC and making these forces as strong as possible.

Talking points for the catalyst: (i) analyze how effectively MICOPAX responded to events in CAR during 2012-2013; (ii) outline the macro-level decision-making that led to the decision to have an AU intervention; (iii) describe how the MISCA deployment has unfolded once the decision to deploy was taken; (iv) assess where things stand in CAR at the moment and the prospects for sustaining any stability that has been achieved; (v) in your view, what lessons should we be taking from this case and applying to the operationalization of the ASF and/or ACIRC?

Discussion questions: (1) What accounts for the slow transition from MICOPAX to MISCA?; (2) What factors on the ground have been impeding the effectiveness of MISCA? What are some of the successes?; (3) How effective has the coordination been between France's Operation Sangaris and MISCA?; (4) What should be the priorities now and during the transition from MISCA to the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) on 15 September?; (5) After the transition to MINUSCA, what should be the continued role of the AU and ECCAS?

Intervention Case Study 3: Somalia (12:30-13:45) – Session catalyst will be an AED participant with detailed knowledge of AMISOM

Session objectives: (a) to capture lessons learned, especially around the issues of improving regional decision-making processes, overcoming mobility and sustainment issues, the use force offensively/proactively, and leveraging international partners; (b) to consider what this case suggests about appropriate next steps vis-à-vis operationalizing the ASF and ACIRC and making these forces as strong as possible.

Talking points for the catalyst: (i) outline the macro-level decision-making that led to the decision to have an AU intervention in 2007; (ii) describe how the AMISOM deployment unfolded once the decision to deploy was taken (i.e. which countries intervened, with what capabilities, how quickly, and with what sort of international support); (iii) assess where things stand in Somalia at the moment and the prospects for sustaining any stability that has been achieved; (iv) in your view, what lessons should we be taking from this case and applying to the operationalization of the ASF and/or ACIRC?

Discussion questions: (1) AMISOM raises important questions about coordination between military operations and the political process and stabilization. What is the relationship between these and how should they be coordinated?; (2) What accounts for the varying levels of success realized by UNAMID and AMISOM?

Intervention Case Study 4: Democratic Republic of the Congo (1400-1515) – Session catalyst will be an AED participant with detailed knowledge of MONUSCO's Force Intervention Brigade

Session objectives: (a) to capture lessons learned, especially around the issues of improving regional decision-making processes, overcoming mobility and sustainment issues, the use force offensively/proactively, and leveraging international partners; (b) to consider what this case suggests about appropriate next steps vis-à-vis using force offensively/proactively in UN missions and ASF and ACIRC missions

Talking points for the catalyst: (i) summarize the macro-level decision-making that led to the decision to have a Force Intervention Brigade (FIB) within MONUSCO rather than deploying the originally-proposed Neutral Intervention Force by SADC; (ii) describe how the FIB deployment unfolded once the decision to deploy was taken (i.e. which countries intervened, with what capabilities, and how quickly); (iii) what factors led to the defeat of M23?; (iv) assess where things stand in DRC at the moment and the prospects for sustaining any stability that has been achieved; (v) in your view, what lessons should we be taking from this case and applying to future UN missions as well as the operationalization of the ASF and/or ACIRC?

Discussion questions: (1) Looking at the collaboration between DRC armed forces and MONUSCO's FIB, what are the most important lessons which emerge?; (2) What has been the impact of the first-ever use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) by the UN in eastern DRC?; (3) Has the example of the FIB been changing practice in other AU and UN missions?

Key Themes and Trends Emerging from the Case Studies (1530-1700) – AED Moderator

Session objectives: (a) to summarize the main themes and patterns emerging from the case studies, including around the issues of: (i) decision-making dynamics and getting a quick decision to intervene; (ii) response capability and getting effective troops into the theatre of operations as quickly as possible; (iii) the appropriate role of international partners; and (iv) appropriate next steps vis-à-vis operationalizing the ASF and ACIRC and making these forces as strong as possible.

Discussion questions: (1) What do these cases suggest about why African states have such a hard time responding promptly to crises? To what extent are slow decision-making processes to blame?; (2) What is the sustainability of current engagements? How do you get out in a thoughtful manner?; (3) What do these cases suggest about the preparedness of African troops for these interventions?; (4) Have African nations already been doing ACIRC interventions, in effect?

Friday 30 May 2014

Summary of Key Points from Thursday (08:30-08:45)—**AED Moderator**

Session objectives: (a) to summarize the key themes coming out of Thursday's discussion; (b) remind the group of the day's objectives

Reassessing Regional Decision-Making in African Crises (08:45-10:00)—**AED Moderator**

Session objectives: (a) discuss how poor decision-making objectives have impeded effective regional responses to date and how current decision-making structures could be improved upon; (b) identify next steps and possible policy changes or priorities for the AU and sub-regional organizations, specifically as concerns the ASF and ACIRC

Discussion questions: (1) What institutional or policy reforms would led to faster decision-making processes?; (2) Are there legal or institutional barriers which need to be taken down in order to make it easier to launch a peace operation?; (3) Should some sub-regions pursue the ASF model while other regions pursue the ACIRC model?; (4) What sorts of check and balances will need to be kept/put in place to ensure that coalitions and hybrid structures are legitimate?

National Level Reforms for More Effective Crisis Response (10:15-11:15)—**Session catalyst TBC ACSS faculty member**

Session objectives: (a) to underline how strong national capacity is at the heart of successful collective response to crises; (b) to consider how capacity development may have to proceed differently in different African countries, since not all states will contribute to peace support operations in the same way; (c) to consider how the differing ASF and ACIRC models will have different implications for national capacity development; (d) to consider the appropriate role of international partners

Talking points for the catalyst: (i) explain the need for continuous capacity development so that skills needed for peacekeeping and peace support operations do not atrophy; (ii) discuss what is needed to maintain a high level of readiness of African forces

Discussion questions: (1) What reforms at the national level will help mobilize actors sooner and more easily?; (2) Should all African countries receive the same types of training?; (3) How should national capacity development differ according to the ASF

model versus the ACIRC model?; (4) What is the optimal role for international partners when it comes to supporting national capacity development?

Logistics Capacity Development for More Effective Crisis Response (11:15-12:15)—**Session catalyst will be an AED participant with detailed knowledge of logistics challenges in African crisis response**

Session objectives: (a) to define “logistics”, and its differing dimensions, including logistics requirements at the national, sub-regional, and continental levels; (b) discuss how to enhance the capacity of response once a decision to deploy has been taken; (c) brainstorm ways to improve logistics capacity; (d) to consider the optimal role for international partners

Talking points for the catalyst: (i) explain what have been the chief logistics constraints in African peace support and peacekeeping operations; (ii) in your view, what should be the short-term and long-term priorities for development in this regard?

Discussion questions: (1) What can be done to help actors get into the theater of operations more quickly?; (2) What reforms can help sustain effective responses once they are launched?; (3) What are the differing logistics requirements of the ASF model versus the ACIRC model?; (4) what is the optimal role for international partners when it comes to supporting development of logistics capacity?

African Priorities for International Support to Enhance Crisis Response Capacity (13:00-14:00)—**AED Moderator**

Session objectives: (a) to discuss what the four case studies contribute toward improving models of international support; (b) to identify African priorities for international support

Discussion questions: (1) What sort of international support would your country or regional organization find most helpful?; (2) How will international support have to differ based on whether the ASF model versus the ACIRC model is used?; (3) Is it easier for international partners to assist under model more than the other?; (4) What can be done to get international partners to work in a more complementary fashion and avoid duplication?

Summary of Key Themes and Recommendations (14:15-14:45)—**AED Moderator**

Session objectives: (a) to review the recommendations generated, especially vis-à-vis the four themes of (i) decision-making dynamics; (ii) response capability; (iii) the role of international partners; (iv) next steps in the development of ASF and ACIRC



AFRICA CENTER FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

CENTRE D'ÉTUDES STRATÉGIQUES DE L'AFRIQUE

CENTRO DE ESTUDOS ESTRATÉGICOS DE ÁFRICA



THE 3RD ANNUAL AFRICAN EXECUTIVE DIALOGUE BUILDING BRIDGES: REVISITING REGIONAL SOLUTIONS FOR SECURITY COOPERATION 28-30 MAY 2014; WASHINGTON, DC PROGRAM SCHEDULE

TUESDAY 27 May	WEDNESDAY 28 May	THURSDAY 29 May	FRIDAY 30 May
Registration (0900-1200 and 1330-1700)		Introduction to the Case Studies (0830-0845)	Summary of Key Points from Thursday (0830-0845)
		Intervention Case Study 1: Mali (0845-1000)	Reassessing Regional Decision-Making in African Crises (0845-1000)
	Introductions and Program Objectives (1000-1115)	COFFEE BREAK (1000-1015)	COFFEE BREAK (1000-1015)
		Intervention Case Study 2: Central African Republic (1015-1130)	National Level Reforms for More Effective Crisis Response (1015-1115)
	COFFEE BREAK (1115-1130)		Logistics Capacity Development for More Effective Crisis Response (1115-1230)
	Keynote (1130-1215)	WORKING LUNCH (1130-1230)	WORKING LUNCH (1230-1315)
	WORKING LUNCH (1215-1330)	Intervention Case Study 3: Somalia (1230-1345)	African Priorities for International Support to Enhance Crisis Response Capacity (1315-1430)
	Assessment of African Crisis Response Capacity (1330-1530)	COFFEE BREAK (1345-1400)	COFFEE BREAK (1430-1445)
		Intervention Case Study 4 Democratic Republic of the Congo (1400-1515)	Summary of Key Themes and Priorities (1445-1530)
		COFFEE BREAK (1515-1530)	Departures
	Group Photo (1530-1545)	Key Themes and Trends Emerging from the Case Studies (1530-1700)	
	BREAK (1545-1730)		
	Welcome Event (1730-1900)		