

AFRICAN UNION (AU)

PEACE AND SECURITY ARCHITECTURE

AU FACTS

- ▶ The African Union consists of 54 out of 55 states on the African continent. Morocco is not a member state but has declared its wish to join the organization.
- ▶ The decision to establish an African Union was taken by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Assembly of Heads of State and Government in 1999. The AU was inaugurated in July 2002.
- ▶ The African Peace and Security Architecture is underpinned by two pillars: the PSC Protocol (2002) establishing the Peace and Security Council, and the Common African Defence and Security Policy (CADSP) (2004), which provides a framework for all instruments relevant to promote peace and security.
- ▶ The Assembly of Heads of State and Government is the Supreme Organ of the AU.

AS PART OF THE AFRICAN UNION effort to promote peace and security in Africa, an African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) has been designed. The architecture consists of several important elements for conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction support. This illustration (2016 edition) aims to present an overview of the main building blocks of APSA as well as relevant facts and figures concerning AU peace and security. It is published by the Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI) in an effort to promote knowledge about the AU.

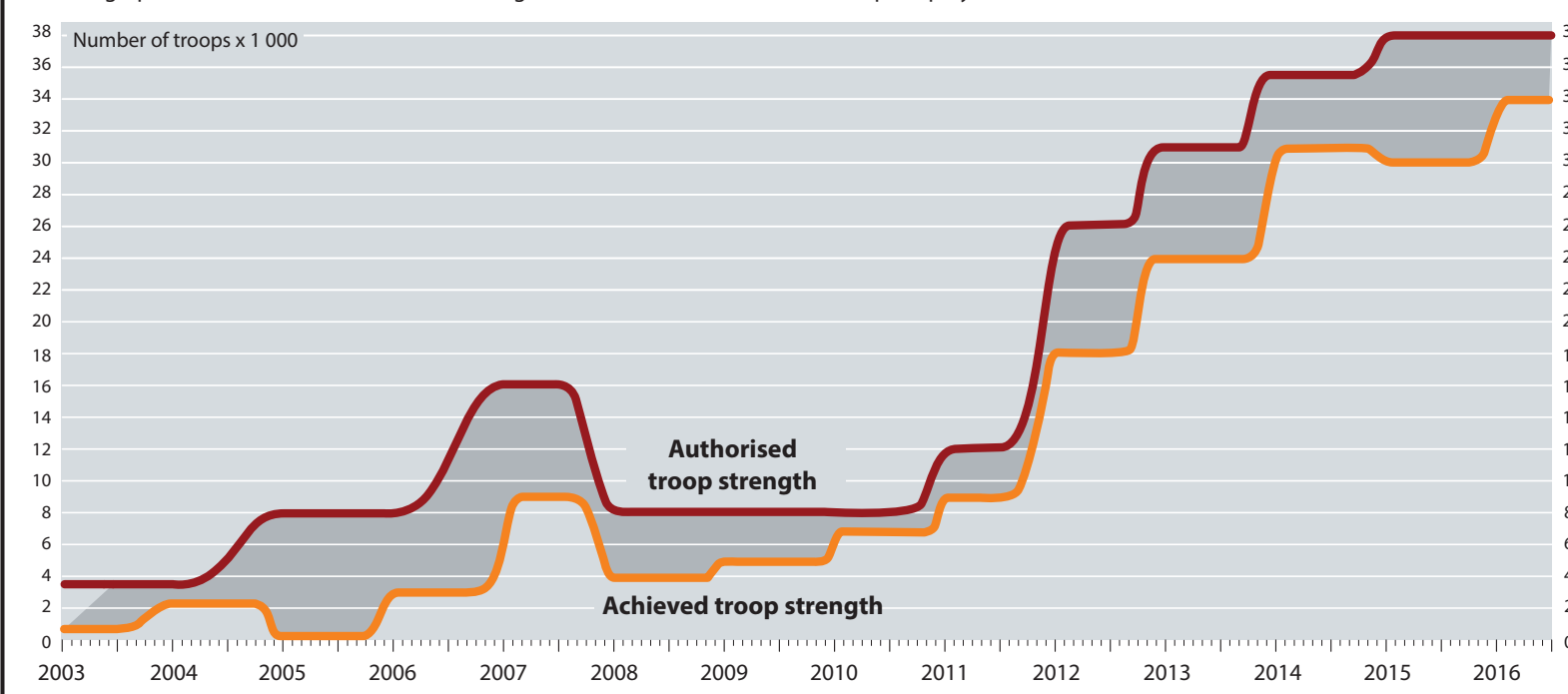
MAIN APSA DEPLOYMENTS

Mission	Tasks	Key Troop contributors	Configuration
AMIB 2003-04 African Union Mission in Burundi	Peacekeeping	South Africa, Ethiopia, Mozambique	Lead nation (South Africa)
AMIS I & II 2004-07 African Union Mission in Sudan (Darfur)	Ceasefire monitoring /Peacekeeping	Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Ghana	AU-managed with troop contributions sought from among all member states.
AMISOM 2004-present African Union Mission in Somalia	Protect government, stabilization, counter-insurgency	Uganda, Burundi, Djibouti Kenya, Ethiopia	AU-managed with troop contributions sought from among all member states.
UNAMID 2007-present African Union - United Nations Mission in Darfur	Peacekeeping, Protection of Civilians	Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania, South Africa, Senegal, Nigeria, Burkina Faso	UN-AU Hybrid mission
Operation Democracy 2008 (Comoros)	Enforcement	Tanzania, Sudan	Lead nation (Tanzania)
RCI-LRA 2012-present AU-led Regional Cooperation Initiative to eliminate the Lord's Resistance Army	Collective Self Defence	Uganda, South Sudan, DRC, CAR	AU-authorized coalition of the Willing
AFISMA 2012-13 African-led International Support Mission to Mali	Peace enforcement	Nigeria, Benin, Togo, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Chad, Niger	Regional operation transitioned to AU operation, transitioned to UN mission.
MISCA 2013-14 African-led International Support Mission to the Central African Republic	Peace enforcement	Chad, Rep. of Congo, Cameroon, Gabon, Rwanda, Burundi	Regional operation transitioned to AU operation, transitioned to UN mission.
MINTJF 2015-present Multinational Joint Task Force to fight Boko Haram	Collective Self Defence	Niger, Niger, Chad, CAR, Benin	AU-authorized coalition of the willing

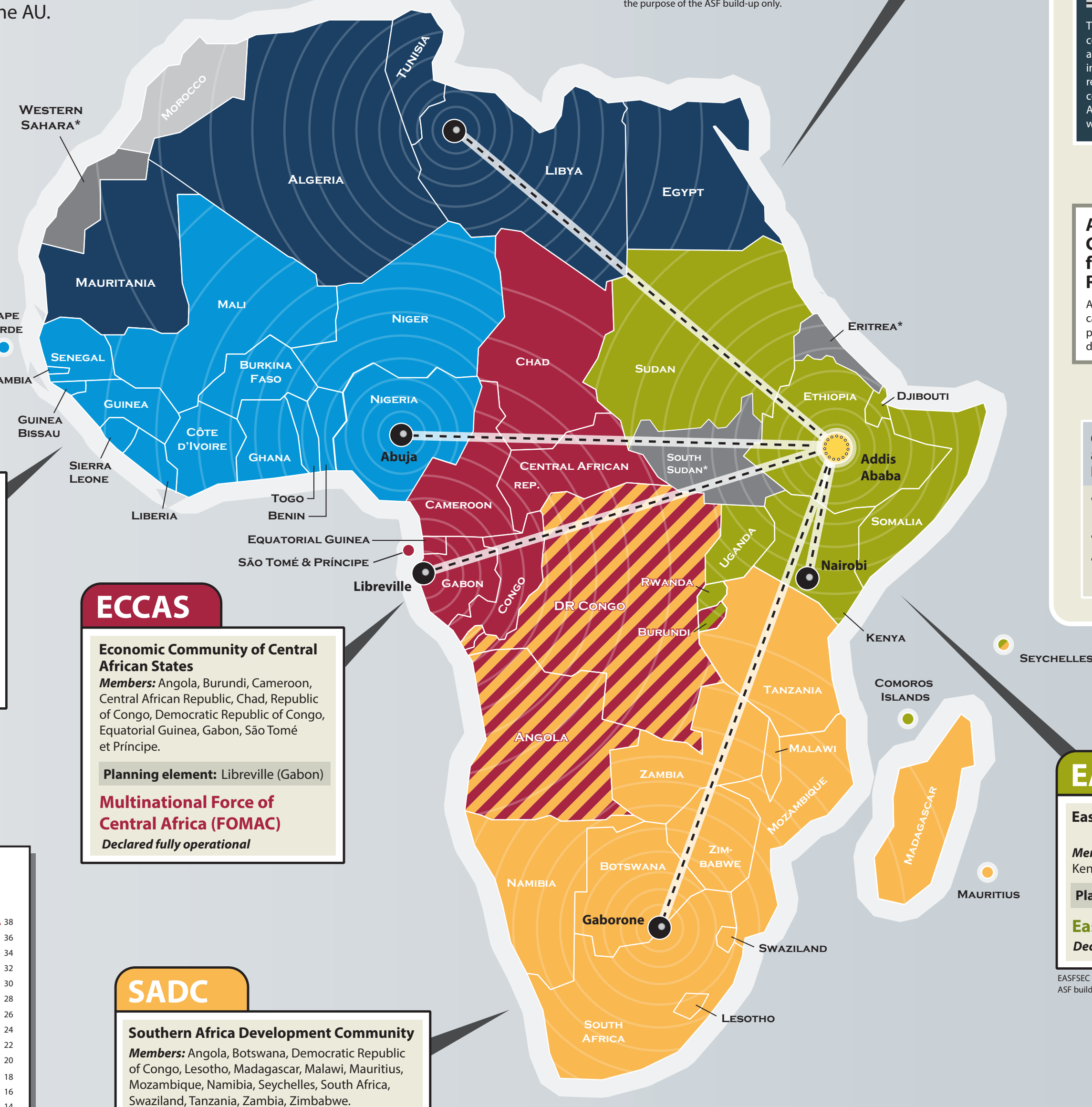
The AU electoral and security missions to the Comoros (MIOC, AMISEC and MAES) are not listed.

MISSIONS GRAPH 2003-2016

The graph demonstrates the authorised strength, as well as actual number of troops deployed, of all AU missions between 2003 and 2016.



The AU/UN hybrid mission UNAMID is excluded from the graph



NARC

North African Regional Capability
Members: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Tunisia.
Planning element: Tripoli (Libya)
North African Standby Force (NASF)
Not yet operational

NARC is a special mechanism that has been developed for the purpose of the ASF build-up only.

ECOWAS

Economic Community of West African States
Members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo.
Planning element: Abuja (Nigeria)
ECOWAS Standby Force (ESF)
Declared fully operational

ECCAS

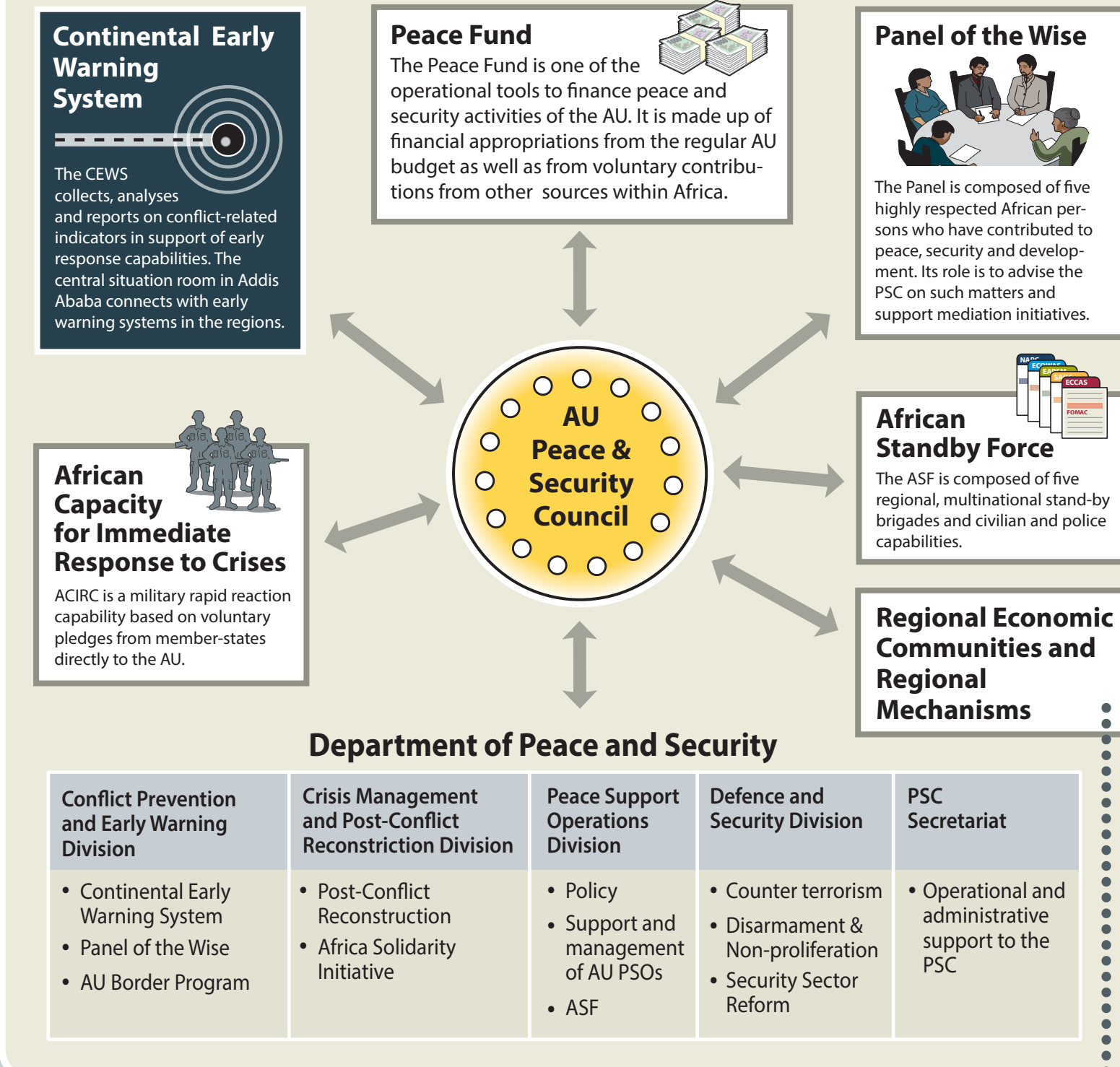
Economic Community of Central African States
Members: Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, São Tomé et Príncipe.
Planning element: Libreville (Gabon)
Multinational Force of Central Africa (FOMAC)
Declared fully operational

SADC

Southern Africa Development Community
Members: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
Planning element: Gaborone (Botswana)
SADC Standby Force (SSF)
Declared fully operational

PEACE AND SECURITY ARCHITECTURE

At the center of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) is the AU Peace and Security Council, located at AU headquarters in Addis Ababa. The Council is modeled on the UN Security Council and consists of 15 member states, rotating on a regional basis. There are no permanent members and no veto rights. The Council has appointed a Commissioner of Peace and Security who leads the Department of Peace and Security, which runs the everyday management of APSA.



EASFSEC

East African Standby Force Secretariat
Members: Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda.
Planning element: Karen/Nairobi (Kenya)
East African Standby Force (EASF)
Declared fully operational

EASFSEC is a special mechanism that has been developed for the purpose of the ASF build-up only.

Regional Cooperation

The Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Regional mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (RMs) are a key component of the operationalization and effective functioning of APSA.

Seven RECs and two RMs have signed a MoU with the AU on Cooperation in the area of Peace and Security. These are:

- CEN-SAD
- COMESA
- EAC
- EASFSEC
- ECCAS
- ECOWAS
- IGAD
- NARC
- SADC

The Arab Maghreb Union (UMA), which is one of the RECs recognized by the AU, has not yet signed the MoU.

* Western Sahara and Eritrea are both members of the AU but do not contribute towards the ASF.
 * Africa's newest state, South Sudan is a member of the AU and IGAD since 2011 and the EAC since 2016. It is not yet contributing to the ASF but holds observer status at the EASF.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by FOI.
 Suspensions of Member States are not shown on the map