

Annual Review - Summary Sheet

PROGRAMME TITLE: Africa Peace and Security: Improving African Responses to Crises*		
Country/Region:	Eastern and Southern Africa	
HMG Partners (LEAD in bold)	Ministry of Defence (MOD)	
Total Budget:	ODA: £0.82m	Non-ODA: £3.82m
Start Date: 01 April 2015		End Date: 31 March 2017
Outputs		Score
Regional Training Centres provide good-quality peace support training and build a reputation as Peace Support Operations training centres of choice; key UK policy priorities are reflected in training curricula, and UK remains a partner of choice		B
Through the delivery of cyclical training and a gradual improvement in their doctrine and Standard Operating Procedures (supported jointly by the UK and Nordic partners), East African Standby Force and their Rapid Deployable Capabilities maintain and strengthen their operational capability as standby headquarters, with commanders and staff at all levels that are fit to deploy under any of the six African Union-defined scenarios		B
Outcome		
Working with international partners, strengthen the capacity of regional PSO training centres; train and prepare regional security institutions (EASF, its Rapid Deployable Capabilities and national security forces) in areas of comparative advantage so that they work collaboratively and effectively in the delivery of AU and UN PSO and crisis management/response, whilst simultaneously working to maintain/increase UK access and influence to reinforce this capacity building.		
Outcome Score: B		Risk: Medium

Summary of Programme Performance

Year	2015/16	2016/17						
Programme Score	B	B						
Risk Rating	MEDIUM	MEDIUM						

What support is the UK providing?

Through the British Peace Support Teams (BPSTs), the UK is supporting the development of increased capacity in PSO in African continental, regional and country level institutions through two military-civilian teams based in Kenya and South Africa. The programme funds the platform costs of UK military and civilian staff as well as the salaries of civilian staff and the costs of training activities. These include:

- a range of training support, including pre-deployment training for African countries contributing to the AU Mission in Somalia and to UN Missions in Africa;
- Military and civilian advisory and capacity building support to bilateral and regional training institutions in East and South Africa; and
- Military and civilian advisory and training support to the AU and East African Standby Force.

Summary of progress and lessons learnt/actions taken since last review

The BPSTs have continued to make progress in delivering high quality training and support to a range of regional beneficiaries. Delivery is regularly affected by factors outside the BPSTs control, but they are able to adopt a flexible approach and redirect resources and effort when necessary. UK support is generally well-regarded and appreciated, and there is

some anecdotal evidence that activity is helping progress the development of regional institutions and building longer term skills and capacity. BPSTs work well in coordinating with partners, and with other international stakeholders, to ensure UK effort is well-directed and timed. This provides potential to leverage wider support in line with UK objectives. UK seconded staff continue to show they can add value to regional institutions when the circumstances are right. They represent generally good value for money. The impact of the BPST in South Africa continued to be affected by circumstances outside its control, although some of its bilateral and regional work demonstrated useful impact.

The BPSTs have acted on previous recommendations to develop more systematic results systems and real effort has been made to improve the scope and relevance of reporting. But monitoring and evaluation remains a work in progress and data was not systematically gathered to report against results framework indicators. Traditional project management approaches are unlikely to provide an easy answer to assessing higher level value added. In line with past recommendations, civilian advisers are now established as part of the BPSTs offer and are delivering tactical level training on stabilisation and gender, although further decisions and direction are needed to make the most of this potential. Lessons on clarifying and simplifying governance of the policy and programme were not fully implemented. The BPSTs are keen that this issue is addressed by the relevant stakeholders.

Summary of key recommendations for the next year

- 1) Establish clearer strategic direction and prioritisation of BPST activity by supplementing the refreshed National Security Council (NSC) Africa Peace and Security Strategy with content that sets out in more detail the UK Government's future direction and weight of effort to support African peace support capacity.
- 2) Bring BPST activity and funding together under a single governance structure, ensuring that other strategy teams are represented in this structure.
- 3) The Local Strategy Board (governance structure) should endorse a proportionate commonly-agreed outcome level monitoring and evaluation (M&E) approach.
- 4) Increase programme management of the BPSTs by recruiting a D Band civilian officer, based in Nairobi or Addis Ababa, to improve the BPST fit into the wider strategic approach and portfolio of the CSSF.
- 5) The Local Strategy Board should consider progress and future direction on increasing civilian advisory capacity in the BPSTs, including through decisions on the future of the Police Adviser role; the focus and delivery of gender advice, and a longer term vision for the civilian–military integrated approach in the BPSTs.

* This strategy was formerly known as Africa Continental; the existing Programme Summary for FY17/18 refers to the previous name.