

## CSSF PROGRAMME SUMMARY

<b>PROGRAMME TITLE: Improving African Responses to Crises</b>			
HMG Partners (Lead in bold)	<b>Ministry of Defence</b>		
COUNTRY/REGION:	Africa Continental (East Africa and Southern Africa)		
PROGRAMME DURATION: 2016-2020 (provisionally)			
FY17-18 BUDGET:	ODA: £1,060,400	Non-ODA: £3,794,600	
<b>PROJECT/COMPONENT</b>	<b>LEAD DEPT</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTING ORGANISATION</b>	<b>FY17-18 BUDGET</b>
IMPROVING AFRICAN RESPONSES TO CRISES	MOD	British Peace Support Teams (BPST) Eastern Africa and Southern Africa	£4,855,000
<b>WHAT SUPPORT IS THE UK PROVIDING?</b>			
<p>The UK provides Peace Operations support by delivering training, mentoring and advice to AU and UN forces through BPST EA and BPST SA.</p> <p>The UK is a leader in providing pre-deployment training to troops from contributing countries that are then deployed to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) and United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS), United Nations Organisation Stabilisation Mission in the DR Congo (MONUSCO) and United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA). It has also partnered with regional educational institutions such as International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) in Kenya, the Peace Support Training Centre in Ethiopia, and in Rwanda, the Peace Mission Training Centre (PMTTC) in South Africa and the Regional Peace Keeping Training Centre (RPTC) in Harare to support Peace Operations capacity building.</p> <p>Furthermore, the UK provides specialised assistance in niche areas where the UK has real experience; such as counter-Improvised Explosive Device, Counter-Illegal Wild life Trade, Small Arms and Light Weapons and gender issues across the region.</p>			
<b>WHY IS UK SUPPORT NEEDED?</b>			
<p>A number of countries across the African Continent have faced recent or face ongoing conflict, the impacts of which are rarely contained within a country's borders. Further, global pressures are increasing the risk of instability and conflict further: resource scarcity, population growth and climate change may increase the potential for conflict over disputed land and water. Additionally, the threat from external actors such as transnational armed groups and organised crime gangs, which exploit and exacerbate instability, is increasing. Examples of these are the Lord's Resistance Army in the Great Lakes region and terrorist groups in countries such as Somalia.</p> <p>The UK has a direct interest in working to promote a stronger Africa-owned response to conflict and a comparative advantage in delivering support, as outlined below.</p>			
<b>WHAT RESULTS DOES THE UK EXPECT TO ACHIEVE?</b>			
<p>The ultimate objective of this programme is to reduce regional crises (including the threat posed by Al-Shabaab) by supporting African institutions to work together more effectively and collaboratively on shared threats and deliver their regional peacekeeping commitments, in line with International Humanitarian Law and UK policy priorities.</p> <p>The programme aim is: 'Working with international partners to strengthen the capacity of regional peace support training centres; train and prepare regional security institutions (ASFs, their Rapid Deployable</p>			

Capabilities and national security forces) in areas of comparative advantage so that they work collaboratively and effectively in the delivery of AU and UN peace support operations (PSOs) and crisis management/response, whilst simultaneously working to maintain/increase UK access and influence to reinforce this capacity building.