EASF OPEN DAY

21ST SEPTEMBER 2015

Presented by EASF Head of Political Affairs: Benediste Hoareau
AIM

To give an overview on the Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF)

SCOPE

- What is EASF
- Its creation
- Readiness
- Operation
“Do not wait until the conditions are perfect to begin. Beginning makes the conditions perfect”

Alen Cohen
WHAT IS EASF
EASF Member States

Dr IBRAHIM Mohamed - Head of Liaison
EASF declares Full Operational in December 2014 with an equipped multidimensional Force of 5200 personnel

An MoU on Forces Pledging was signed in Aug 2014

Another revised Policy Framework and MoU to an Agreement signed in June 2014.


A revised MoU and Policy Framework was signed in January 2011.

In 2008, EASF signed the MoU AU with the AU.

Approved as EASBRICOM by 1st EOM of the Heads of State & Government in Addis Ababa, on 28 Jan 07, followed by the change of names from Brigade to a Force on 30th March 2007 and further established a Coordination Mechanism.

AU Summit Decision of the 6 – 8 July, 2004, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, obligating the establishment of the (EASBRIG) and An MoU was signed on 11th April 2005.

Policy Framework establishing EASBRIG of three Structures was established on 10th September 2004.
Vision

To contribute to regional and continental peace through a regional peace, security stability and enhance regional integration

Mission

To maintain and sustain a fully operational and multidimensional integrated standby force ready to respond to emerging crisis
HOW WAS IT CREATED
LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

- UN Charter
- African Union Constitutive Act
- PSC Protocol
- MOU on Cooperation in the Area of Peace and Security between the AU, the RECs and RMAs
- The Agreement on the Establishment of the EASF
- MoU on Pledge Forces
The African Peace and Security Architecture

- Common African Peace and Security Policy
- Military Staff Committee
- Peace and Security Council
- Panel of the Wise
- Continental Early Warning System
- African Standby Force
ASF REGIONS

1. Western Sahara
2. Mauritania
3. Algeria
4. Tunisia
5. Libya
6. Egypt

1. Mali
2. Cape Verde
3. Senegal
4. Gambia
5. Guinea Bissau
6. Guinea
7. Sierra Leone
8. Liberia
9. Côte d’Ivoire
10. Ghana
11. Togo
12. Benin
13. Nigeria
14. Niger
15. Burkina faso

1. São Tomé Príncipe
2. Equatorial Guinea
3. Cameroon
4. Central African Republic
5. Gabon
6. Chad
7. Congo (Brazzaville)
8. DRC

1. Malawi
2. Zambia
3. Zimbabwe
4. Namibia
5. Swaziland
6. Lesotho
7. Botswana
8. South Africa
9. Angola
10. Mozambique
**Development**

**Roadmap III:** December 2010 to December 2015. To address specific Areas: Advocacy and Outreach; Structure and Management Capabilities; Political Decisions Making and Mission Planning process, Operational Concepts, Logistics, Legal and Finance Frameworks and Amani Africa Cycle

**Roadmap II:** April 2008 to December 2010 Identifying measures to resolve outstanding issues of Roadmap I and consolidate on the progress made African Amani

**Roadmap I:** June 2006 to March 2008 preparation of Core documents of the ASF; Doctrines, SOP’s, Training and Evaluation, Command and Control,C3IS, Establishment of the PLANING ELEMENT
The Formal EASF Pledges as approved and generated:

- FHQ: 1 coy
- CIS: 2Tp and 1 Sqn
- 1 Mechanized Battalion; 1 Tank Squadron; 1 Artillery Troops
- 3 motorized battalions
- 1 light Infantry Battalion
- 2 Coys Combat Engineer
- 1 Sqn of Special Forces
- 1 platoon Military Police
- Level II medical Hospital (1 unit)
- 4 FPU’s
- 440 IPO’s
- MILOBS
- A number of Civilians
EASF GENERATED FORCE

Friday, September 18, 2015
EASF Full Operational Capability

- Political Will & Commitment
- African Union Recognition
- Experience Leadership
- Well trained and motivated troops
- Necessary Structures
- Reinforcing cooperation and partnership
HOW IT OPERATES
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Deployment Requirement (From mandate resolution)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>AU/Regional military advice to a political mission</td>
<td>30 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>AU/Regional observer mission co-deployed with UN Mission</td>
<td>30 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Stand-alone AU/Regional observer mission.</td>
<td>30 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>AU Peacekeeping force for Chapter V1 and Preventive Deployment Missions (and Peace Building)</td>
<td>30 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>AU Peacekeeping Force for complex multidimensional Peace Keeping Missions including those involving low level Spoilers</td>
<td>90 days with the military component being able to deploy in 30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>AU intervention, e.g. in genocide situations where the international community does not act promptly.</td>
<td>14 days with robust military force</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Modalities for Deployment.

- 90 days self sustainment

- AFRICAN UNION DEPLOYMENT

- UNITED NATIONS DEPLOYMENT
**OPERATIONAL PROCESS**

### LEVELS

- **Continental Strategic Level**
  - Mandate if necessary
- **Strategic Level**
- **Regional**
- **Strategic and operational Level**

### ORGANS

- **UN**
- **AU**
  - PSOD
- **Council of Ministers**
- **EACDS**
- **EASF COM**

### ROLES

- **UN**
  - Mandate
- **AU**
  - Planning and commanding the mission
- **Council of Ministers**
  - Political process of forces commitment at the regional level
- **EACDS**
  - Coordinates Force generation, training, evaluation, planning and support
- **EASF COM**
  - C2 of assigned forces

### LEVELS

- **Operational and Tactical Level**
  - National
    - EASF forces and national assigned components
    - Standby within nations
    - POL Rosters
    - Civilian Rosters
    - Brigade (+)
    - MILOB
    - Force generation, National training

- **Strategic Level**
  - Rosters
  - BDE/FORCE
  - HQ

- **Regional**
  - Standby
  - MILOB
  - FPU
RELATIONSHIPS

NARC

MEMBER STATES
“The Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) has attained Full Operation Capability (FOC) and is only awaiting an African Union mandate to deploy its troops in conflict areas, the Chief of Defence Staff, Gen Patrick Nyamvumba”
THANK YOU