

AFRICAN UNION

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**ASSEMBLY OF THE AFRICAN UNION
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Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt**

Assembly/AU/2 (XI)

**REPORT OF THE PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL ON ITS ACTIVITIES
AND THE STATE OF PEACE AND SECURITY IN AFRICA**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. According to Article 7(q) of the Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council (PSC) of the African Union (AU), the PSC shall “submit, through its Chairperson, regular reports to the Assembly on its activities and the state of peace and security in Africa.” The present report, prepared in conformity with the said article, covers the activities undertaken by the Council during the period February 2008 to June 2008, and provides an overview of the state of peace and security on the continent during the period.

2. The specific aspects covered include the signature and ratification of the PSC Protocol, membership of the PSC, rotation of the chairmanship of the PSC, activities of the PSC and the status of peace and security in Africa.

II. SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF THE PSC PROTOCOL

3. At the time of finalizing this report, 51 member States had signed the PSC Protocol, while 43 had both signed and ratified it. Two member States are yet to sign and ratify the Protocol, namely, Cape Verde and Eritrea. The following member States have signed the Protocol but have not yet ratified it: Central African Republic (CAR), Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Seychelles and Somalia.

III. MEMBERSHIP OF THE PSC

4. As stipulated in Article 5 (1) of the Protocol, the PSC is composed of fifteen (15) members with equal rights and which are elected as follows: 10 members elected for a two (2) year term and five (5) members elected for a three (3) year term. The Assembly would recall that the current ten(10) members of the PSC for a two (2) year-term(2008- 2010), namely, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Mali, Rwanda, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia were elected by the Executive Council in Addis Ababa, in January 2008.

5. The mandate of the newly elected PSC members began on 1 April 2008, in accordance with paragraph A-2(i) of the Conclusions of the PSC Retreat on the Working Methods of the PSC, held in Dakar, Senegal, in July 2007. The current alphabetical in the English alphabetical order list of the Council members is as follows: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Ethiopia, Gabon, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia. In this respect, it is worth indicating that the mandates of the current fifteen members of the Council will expire in 2010, thereby necessitating the conduct of simultaneous elections of members of Council for a two year term and those for a three-year term.

IV. ROTATION OF THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE PSC

6. In conformity with Rule 23 of the Rules of Procedure of the PSC, the chairmanship of the PSC rotates among its members on a monthly basis and following the alphabetical order in English of the list of the PSC members. During the period under review, the chairmanship of the PSC rotated as follows:

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------|
| - | Republic of Congo | February 2008 |
| - | Egypt | March 2008 |
| - | Ethiopia | April 2008 |
| - | Gabon | May 2008 |
| - | Mali ¹ | June 2008 |
| - | Nigeria ² (as a stand-in Chairperson) | June 2008 |

7. It should be noted that, as agreed at the Retreat of the PSC held in Dakar in July 2007, a new list of PSC members is to be elaborated following each election of PSC members. Thus, following the election of ten members of Council for a two year term by the Executive Council last January, a line up of the rotating chairpersons of the PSC was drawn on the basis of that new list (see Annex I attached to this Report) covering the period from February 2008 up to March 2010.

V. ACTIVITIES OF THE PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL

8. During the period under review, the PSC held 29 meetings, which took place at the ambassadorial level at the Headquarters of the Union, to consider various conflict situations and related issues. Among the meetings were briefing sessions and informal consultations to receive updates on various situations and issues at the end of which no decisions were taken. As is the established practice of the PSC, in conformity with the provisions of the PSC Protocol, the countries and other stakeholders concerned with a given issue were invited to some of these meetings and briefing sessions.

a) Meetings on conflict situations and related issues

9. Between February 2008 and June 2008, the PSC considered the following conflict situations: Sudan (Darfur and Southern Sudan), Chad/Sudan, Kenya, Djibouti/Eritrea, Central African Republic (CAR), Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi, The Comoros and Somalia. The PSC also considered issues relating to the progress made in the establishment of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), arms control, cooperation between the PSC and the UN Security Council (UNSC) and other relevant international organisations on peace and security issues. **Notably, the 138th, the 139th and the 140th meetings of the PSC were held on the margins of the 11th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union held from 30 June to 1st July 2008, in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt.** The list of meetings held by the PSC during the period and the issues discussed, as well as the outcomes of those meetings, are reflected in Annex II attached to this Report.

b) Briefing sessions

10. Between February and June 2008, the PSC held various briefing sessions with a view to receiving updates on issues falling under its mandate. As is the established practice no decisions are taken at the end of these sessions. However, press statements were issued, in conformity with Article 32 of the Rules of Procedures of

¹ The Federal Republic of Nigeria chaired the PSC in June 2008, instead of the Republic of Mali as on the established list of the rotating chairmanship, as Mali was processing the accreditation of its Ambassador at the time.

² The Federal Republic of Nigeria's month of PSC chairmanship is July 2008, on the established list of rotating Chairmanship.

the PSC, as a record of the discussions and outcomes of the sessions, as mentioned in Annex II.

11. One of the sessions held provided an opportunity for an exchange of views on developments in the peace and security situation in Africa between the PSC and the Chairman of the AU, President Jakaya Kikwete of the United Republic of Tanzania, on 29 April 2008, under the chairmanship of Ethiopia. The newly sworn in Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the AU Commission also attended the session, which discussed various aspects of conflict prevention and management in Africa, with a particular emphasis on funding for and troop contribution to AU peace support operations.

12. Some other sessions focused on preparations for AU observation of elections in some member States, namely, the Union of the Comoros (elections in Anjouan, then scheduled for 15 and 29 June 2008) and Zimbabwe (2nd round of the presidential election then scheduled for 27 June 2008). Others covered the evolution of the situations and issues relating to Chad/Sudan, Djibouti/Eritrea and Burundi. The briefing sessions and the outcomes are reflected in Annex II attached to this Report.

c) Activities relating to the Joint Meeting between the PSC and the UN Security Council, New York, 17 April 2008

13. It should be recalled that the first joint meeting between the PSC and the UN Security Council (UNSC) took place in Addis Ababa on 16 June 2007. The meeting, among other things, agreed to hold a joint meeting at least once a year in Addis Ababa and New York, alternatively. Notably, the mechanism of the joint meeting provides the two organs with opportunities for exchanging views on issues of common interest relating to conflict and post-conflict situations in Africa and for mobilising joint efforts towards the establishment of the African Peace and Security Architecture.

14. It was against this background that Amb. Ricardo Alberto Arias, President of the Security Council for the month of February 2008, sent an invitation to the Chairperson of the Peace and Security Council for the month of March 2008 and the Chairperson of the Commission to the second joint meeting in New York, then scheduled for 16 April 2008. The invitation also proposed issues for discussion at the meeting, namely, situations in Somalia, Sudan, Chad/CAR, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia/Eritrea, DRC and Kenya, as well as other issues of mutual interest between the two institutions.

15. In preparation for the New York joint meeting, Council met on 4 and 11 April 2008 to exchange views on the issues proposed by the UNSC President. Council completed the preparations in New York on 15 April 2008. The New York meeting assigned Burkina Faso to address the joint meeting on the situation in Cote d'Ivoire and Uganda was similarly assigned to address the meeting on the situation in Somalia.

16. Subsequently, again, on 15 April 2008, the PSC received a briefing from the South African Embassy in New York on the meeting of the Security Council at the level of the Heads of State and Government, then scheduled for 16 April 2008, regarding the report of the Secretary-General on the relationship between the UN

and regional organisations, in particular the African Union, in the maintenance of international peace and security and the Report of the Secretary-General on conflict prevention, particularly in Africa (S/2008/18). The Embassy also briefed Council on the arrangements for the Joint Meeting of the PSC and UNSC, then re-scheduled to 17 April 2008.

17. The second joint meeting took place under the co-chairmanship of South Africa, President of the UNSC for the month of April 2008 (accompanied by the United Kingdom) and Ethiopia, Chairperson of the PSC for the same month.

18. The meeting reviewed conflict situations in Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Somalia and Sudan. It also discussed ways and means of strengthening and enhancing cooperation between the two institutions. In particular, it was suggested that representation of members of both Councils at AU Summits, UN General Assembly sessions and UNSC field missions should be envisaged in the future. Emphasis was placed on the need to enhance cooperation towards the establishment of the African Standby Force (ASF) and the Continental Early Warning System (CEWS). At the end of the deliberations, the meeting adopted a Joint Communiqué, as attached under Annex III to this report.

d) Other activities falling within the purview of the PSC

i) Briefings by Chairpersons of the PSC to the Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC)

19. In line with the Conclusions of the Dakar PSC Retreat on the Working Methods of the PSC, the Chairperson of the PSC for each month briefs the PRC at the end of his/her chairmanship on the activities undertaken by the PSC during the month. Notably, the successive Chairpersons of the PSC for the period under review, namely, Republic of Congo, Arab Republic of Egypt, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and Republic of Gabon briefed the PRC on the activities undertaken by the PSC during the respective months of the period under review. Due to the preparations for the present AU Summit, the Chairperson of the PSC for June 2008 will brief the PRC in early July 2008.

ii) First meeting of the Panel of the Wise

20. Following its inauguration on 18 December 2007, the Panel of the Wise convened its first meeting in Addis Ababa, on 18 February 2008. During that meeting, H.E. Ahmed Ben Bella, former President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, was elected as the Chairman of the Panel. The meeting exchanged views on the Panel's draft programme of work and agreed to meet subsequently to reflect further on its activities for 2008.

iii) Annual Consultation between the AU, the RECs/RM for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, G8++ member Countries and other Partners

21. Within the framework of the Joint Africa/G8++ Plan to Enhance African Capabilities to Undertake Peace Support Operations, a Consultation bringing

together the Commission of the African Union (AU), members of the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC), the African Regional Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, representatives of the G8++ member countries, the European Union (EU), the United Nations and other partners, was held in Addis Ababa on 13 June 2008. The meeting was co-chaired by Ambassador Obioma Philip Oparah, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in Ethiopia and Permanent Representative to the AU, in his capacity as the Stand-in Chairperson of the PSC for the month of June 2008, and Mr. Kinichi Komano, Ambassador of Japan in Ethiopia and Permanent Representative to the AU, in his capacity as the representative of the Chair of the G8++. The meeting provided an opportunity to review the progress made in the past year in the establishment of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and the implementation of the overall AU peace and security agenda and to address the challenges ahead.

22. Furthermore, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, also in its capacity as the Stand-in Chairperson of the PSC for June 2008, participated at the meetings of Coordinators and Senior Officials of the Africa-South America Cooperative Forum (ASACOF) held in Brasilia, Brazil on 9 June and on 10-11 June 2008, respectively. Among other things, the Senior Officials meeting agreed on the establishment of a technical working group on Peace and Security and Related Issues. The group is expected to prepare items for discussion by ASACOF policy organs on peace and security issues.

VI. STATE OF PEACE AND SECURITY IN AFRICA

23. The conflict situations in the Continent continued to be the focus of attention of the PSC during the period under consideration. As indicated above, since last January, the PSC has held many meetings focusing on crisis situations in the Continent.

24. Although significant progress has been made since the last Assembly session, as shown, *inter alia*, by the recent developments in the situation in Burundi, progress in the peace process in Côte d'Ivoire and the re-establishment of the authority of the Comorian State in Anjouan, other situations continue to be marked by a persistent deadlock. In addition, new tensions have emerged, which if care is not taken, could degenerate into open conflict.

25. There were particularly encouraging developments in **the situation in the Comoros**, with the success of operation "Democracy in the Comoros", led on 25 March 2008 by the Comorian army, with the support of Tanzania, the Sudan, Senegal and Libya, which responded positively to the call by the Assembly of the Union at its session last January. At the time of finalizing this report, the Comorian Authorities, with the support of the AU and other members of the international community, were working on preparations for the second round of elections to designate the new President of the Island of Anjouan, which are scheduled to hold on 29 June 2008. Now that State authority has been re-established in Anjouan, the focus for the Comorian Government and the other actors concerned will be to work on two priority tasks: first, the reform of the institutional architecture of the Archipelago, which should be rationalized, and the improvement of governance; and secondly, the socio-economic recovery of the Archipelago and the war against poverty, whose prevalence, particularly in Anjouan, has provided an ideal breeding

ground for the development of separatism. The AU, which has been present in the Comoros right from the beginning of the crisis in Anjouan, will continue to assist and support the efforts of the Comorian Government, particularly through the AU Electoral and Security Assistance Mission to the Comoros (MAES), whose mandate was renewed by the PSC for an additional six month period, at its 124th Meeting held on 30 April 2008.

26. **In Kenya**, the post-electoral crisis was overcome, with the signing, on 28 February 2008, by President Mwai Kibaki and Hon. Raila Odinga, of the National Accord and Reconciliation Act, as well as the *Agreement on the Principles of Partnership of the Coalition Government*. Since then, a number of steps have been taken to implement the commitments made, including the adoption by the Kenyan Parliament of the Constitutional Amendment Act and the National Accord and Reconciliation Act, and the establishment of an enlarged Cabinet. The parties should be encouraged to remain steadfast in their efforts.

27. **In Somalia** the security and humanitarian situation is still precarious and the period under consideration was marked by notable progress in the reconciliation process, with the signing in Djibouti on 9 June 2008, of an Agreement between the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and the Alliance for the Re-liberation of Somalia (ARS), under the auspices of the United Nations with the support of the AU and other members of the international community. This Agreement provides for the cessation of all armed hostilities within 30 days after its signing and the deployment of an international stabilization force. Now, the important thing is for the international community to fully mobilize in order to consolidate this progress, including through the rapid deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation that will take over from the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). At the same time, efforts should be pursued to bring the other Somali actors to join the peace process and to renounce violence.

28. During the period under review, no progress has been made in the border dispute between **Eritrea and Ethiopia**, and the overall implementation of the peace process. Furthermore, and as a result of the increasing restrictions facing the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE), in particular the decision by Eritrea to stop all fuel supplies to the Mission last December, UNMEE was compelled to temporarily relocate its military personnel and equipment from Eritrea and to suspend the implementation of its operations on that side of the border. The Security Council is due to review the future of the Mission at the expiry of its mandate on 31 July 2008, on the basis of the proposals put forward by the UN Secretary General in his report of 7 April 2008. Against this background, there is need for more sustained and coordinated efforts to help the parties to overcome the current stalemate in the demarcation process and normalize their relations.

29. The situation obtaining at the border between the **Republic of Djibouti and the State of Eritrea** and the tension which characterizes the relations between the two countries is a source of serious concern. It should be recalled here that on 24 April 2008, the Djiboutian Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation addressed a letter to the Chairperson of the PSC for the month of April 2008, to inform him that Eritrea had been occupying, since 16 April 2008, part of Djiboutian territory, in the Ras Doumeira region. The Minister also reviewed the increased presence of Eritrean forces on some parts of the common border between the two

countries. The situation deteriorated further with the incidents that occurred on 10 June at the border between the two countries. The Council is seized of the situation, and in implementation of its decisions, the Commission dispatched a mission to Djibouti from 5 to 9 June 2008. At the time of finalizing this report, Eritrea had not yet agreed to receive the mission. In this context, it is important that the Assembly condemn the use of force and underscore the obligation to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Member States, and call for the immediate return to the situation that obtained before the current tension, including the immediate withdrawal from the border of all the forces positioned there since 4 February 2008. The Assembly should also urge the two countries to exercise utmost restraint, resort to dialogue for the resolution of any bilateral dispute, and lend their full cooperation to the efforts deployed in this regard.

30. **In Burundi**, the signing on 26 May 2008, by the Burundian Government and the Palipehutu/FNL, of a Joint Declaration on the Cessation of Hostilities should be mentioned. This Declaration re-launched the process for the implementation of the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement of 7 September 2006 and increased prospects for the restoration of lasting peace and stability in Burundi. The re-launching of the implementation of the Comprehensive Agreement also facilitated the return to Bujumbura of the leadership of the Palipehutu/FNL and the conclusion of an agreement on the assembly areas of former Palipehutu/FNL combatants. The AU and the rest of the international community should continue to support this process and mobilize all the necessary resources for this purpose.

31. The process for the stabilization and consolidation of peace continue in the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**. The parties concerned should pursue their efforts towards the scrupulous implementation of the Statements of Commitment on the situation in the Kivus, signed on the occasion of the Conference on Peace, Security and Development for the Provinces of Kivu, held in Goma, from 6 to 23 January 2008. At regional level, worth mentioning is the continuation of efforts aimed at ensuring the follow on the Joint Communiqué of Nairobi, including the holding in New York on 2 April 2008, of a meeting of the Joint Group established by the Tripartite+ Summit that was held in Addis Ababa on 5 December 2007.

32. **In the Sudan**, satisfaction should be expressed at the renewed determination of the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), namely the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLMA), to work towards its strict implementation, as evidenced by the agreement they reached on 8 June 2008 on a "Road Map for the Return of Displaced Persons and Implementation of the Abyei Protocol", which puts an end to the deadlock that characterized this issue. The parties should be encouraged to redouble efforts to resolve outstanding issues in the implementation of the CPA, whether the issues are to do with the final deployment of forces, training of integrated joint units, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, or the demarcation of the border between the North and South.

33. Conversely, the peace process in **Darfur** is still in a deadlock. Despite the sustained efforts of the Special Envoys of the AU and the United Nations, the substantive official negotiations have not yet started, due essentially to lack of confidence between the parties, as well as the divisions within the rebel movements and their prevarications. This situation has been further complicated by the

precarious state of security prevailing on the ground, which escalated with the 10 May 2008 attack by Ibrahim Khali's Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) against the Sudanese capital. In addition to that is the tension at the Sudan-Chadian border and the increase in robberies and other attacks targeted against humanitarian agencies. Against this backdrop, the Assembly should urge the parties to demonstrate the necessary political will and do their utmost to improve the security situation. At the same time, it should mark its renewed support to the efforts of the AU and the United Nations aimed at reviving the political process and accelerating the deployment of MINUAD.

34. The persistence of the crisis in the Darfur region seriously affected the relations between the Sudan and Chad, the two countries accusing each other of subversive activities. Following sustained efforts, the two countries signed an Agreement in Dakar on 13 March 2008, according to the terms of which they "*solemnly pledged to ban all activities of armed groups and prevent the use of their respective territories for the destabilization of any of their States*". Thereafter, the Contact Group established by the Agreement, which is jointly chaired by Libya and the Republic of Congo, met on several occasions: in Libreville, on 10 April 2008; in Tripoli, from 12 to 13 May 2008; and in Brazzaville, on 9 June 2008. In spite of these efforts, the situation remains tense and the relations between the two countries are still marked by mistrust. Consequently, the meeting of the Contact Group which took place in Tripoli was disrupted by the attack on Omdurman of 10 May 2008: indeed, accusing Chad of being involved in this attack, the Sudan broke off diplomatic relations with this country and refused to participate in the meeting. At the time of finalizing this report, and in the aftermath of the attack launched since mid June 2008 by Chadian rebel movements in Eastern Chad, this country once again accused the Sudan of violating the commitments made. Hence the need for sustained efforts to ensure strict implementation of the various agreements they signed and to help them overcome the difficulties that characterize their relations.

35. There have been encouraging developments in situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) since February 2008. Therefore, the political dialogue process continued. The Preparatory Committee for the Inclusive Political Dialogue (CPDPI) ended its deliberations on 31 March 2008, and submitted its final report to the President of the Republic on 25 April 2008. The members of the CPDPI recommended that the dialogue be held in Bangui. The AU, like the UN and the OIF, was proposed as international facilitator. The actual dialogue is being actively prepared. Also worth mentioning is the support provided by the countries of the region to the efforts aimed at stabilizing the situation in the CAR. While encouraging the Central African authorities and other stakeholders to persevere in their efforts, at the same time it is important to mobilize additional support to enable the CAR to effectively deal with the different problems it is facing, including at socio-economic level.

36. The positive effects resulting from the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and its Additional Protocols made it possible to maintain a calm political climate in Côte d'Ivoire. This new climate was strengthened by the effective collaboration between President Laurent Gbagbo and the Prime Minister, Guillaume Soro, the involvement of all the political actors and the civil society, as well as the consensual approach adopted in the Government's decision making process. There has been significant progress in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and its

Additional Protocols, although the calendar initially envisaged could not be respected. It is worth noting in particular that the operation of public hearings with a view to the issuance of peremptory decisions on birth certificates was successful throughout the national territory and that the date of the presidential elections was set for 30 November 2008. The Assembly should be gratified by the remarkable progress thus made, and encourage the Ivorian parties to continue in their efforts to successfully complete the current process. The Assembly should also reiterate its appreciation to the Facilitator, and call on international partners to continue to support the efforts of the Ivorian Government.

37. The situation in Liberia continues to develop favourably. The process for reconstruction and consolidation of peace in this country recorded new progress, thanks to the determination of the Liberian Government and the support of the international community. The Assembly should reiterate its appreciation of the progress thus made, and urge the international community to continue to lend increased support.

ANNEX I - ROTATING CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL
FROM FEBRUARY 2008 TO MARCH 2010

COUNTRY	MONTH	YEAR
Republic of Congo (outgoing)	February	2008
Egypt (outgoing)	March	"
Ethiopia	April	"
Gabon	May	"
Mali	June	"
Nigeria	July	"
Rwanda	August	"
Swaziland	September	"
Tunisia	October	"
Uganda	November	"
Zambia	December	"
Algeria	January	2009
Angola	February	"
Benin	March	"
Burkina Faso	April	"
Burundi	May	"
Chad	June	"
Ethiopia	July	"
Gabon	August	"
Mali	September	"
Nigeria	October	"
Rwanda	November	"
Swaziland	December	"
Tunisia	January	2010
Uganda	February	"
Zambia	March	"

ANNEX II

**MEETINGS AND BRIEFING SESSIONS OF THE PEACE AND
SECURITY COUNCIL, FEBRUARY 2008– JUNE 2008**

ANNEX II

MEETINGS AND BRIEFING SESSIONS OF THE PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL, FEBRUARY 2008 – JUNE 2008

Meeting/ Briefing	<u>Date</u>	<u>Agenda</u>	Working Documents	Communiqué/Other Output
	4 February 2008	- Provisional programme of work of the PSC for February 2008 - Situation in Chad - Situation in Kenya		Press Release Informal Consultations on Chad and Kenya
110 th	18 February 2008	Consideration of the Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the Situation in Chad	Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the Situation in Chad PSC/PR/2(CX)	Communiqué on the Situation in Chad PSC/PR/Comm(CX)
111 th	18 February 2008	Situation in the Comorian Island of Anjouan		Communiqué on the situation in the Comoros PSC/PR/Comm(CXI)
112 th	28 February 2008	Consideration of the Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the Situation in Darfur	Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the situation in Darfur PSC/PR/2(CXII)	Communiqué on the situation in Darfur PSC/PR/Comm(CXII)
113 th	28 February 2008	Briefing on the situation in Kenya		Press Statement on the situation in Kenya PSC/PR/BR(CXIII)
114 th	10 March 2008	Briefing on the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Commission by Mrs. Carolyn McAskie, UN Assistant Secretary-General for Peace-building		Press Statement PSC/PR/BR(CXIV)
115 th	14 March 2008	Consideration of the Information Note on the Situation in Kenya and the Evolution of the Mediation efforts	Information Note on the Situation in Kenya and the Evolution of the Mediation Efforts PSC/PR/2(CXV)	Communiqué on the situation in Kenya PSC/PR/Comm(CXV)

Meeting/ Briefing	<u>Date</u>	<u>Agenda</u>	Working Documents	Communiqué/Other Output
116 th	28 March 2008	Briefing on the Situation in Somalia		Press Statement on the situation in Somalia PSC/PR/BR(CXVI)
117 th	28 March 2008	Briefing on the situation in the Comorian Island of Anjouan		Press Statement PSC/PR/BR(CXVII)
118 th	1 April 2008	Exchange of views on the Joint meeting between the UN Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council, scheduled to take place on 17 April 2008, in New York		
119 th	11 April 2008	Report on the field visit on the migrations of Mbororo pastoralists, dispatched and pursuant to the decision PSC/PR/Comm(XCVII) of the 97 th meeting of the Peace and Security Council held on 25 October 2007	Report on the field visit on the migrations of Mbororo pastoralists, dispatched and pursuant to the decision PSC/PR/Comm(XCVII) of the 97 th meeting of the Peace and Security Council held on 25 October 2007 PSC/PR/2(CXIX)	Communique PSC/PR/Comm (CXIX)
	24 April 2008	Continuation of the 119 th meeting of the PSC held on 11 April 2008 on the Report on the field visit on the migrations of Mbororo pastoralists: consideration of the communiqué;		
120 th	11 April 2008	Preparation of the Joint meeting between the UN Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council, scheduled to take place on 17 April 2008, in New York		

	24 April 2008	Follow up of the Joint Meeting of the Peace and Security Council and the UN Security Council held in New York on 17 April 2008.		
Meeting/ Briefing	<u>Date</u>	<u>Agenda</u>	Working Documents	Communiqué/Other Output
121 st	24 April 2008	Exchange of views on the relations between the Republic of Djibouti and the State of Eritrea		
122 nd	29 April 2008	Exchange of views on developments in the peace and security situation in Africa with the Chairperson of the AU, H.E. President Jakaya Morisho Kikwete		
123 rd	29 April 2008	Consideration of the Information Note on the Situation in Somalia	Information Note on the Situation in Somalia PSC/PR/2(CXXIII)	Communiqué on the situation in Somalia PSC/PR/Comm (CXXIII)
124 th	30 April 2008	Consideration of the Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the Situation in the Comoros since the 10 th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union held in Addis Ababa from 31 January to 2 February 2008	Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the Situation in the Comoros since the 10 th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union held in Addis Ababa from 31 January to 2 February 2008 PSC/PR/2(CXXIV)	Communiqué PSC/PR/Comm(CXXIV)
125 th	2 May 2008	Letter [No/225/08/Fx/MAECI] addressed to the Chairperson of the PSC by Mahmoud Ali Youssouf, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Djibouti		Press Statement PSC/PR/BR(CXXV)
126 th	14 May 2008	Briefing on the Establishment of the African Standby Force (ASF)		Press Statement PSC/PR/BR(CXXVI)
127 th	14 May 2008	Briefing on the recent attack on Khartoum, the Sudan, and subsequent		Press Statement PSC/PR/BR(CXXVII)

		developments		
128 th	26 May 2008	Consideration of the Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the Situation in Côte d'Ivoire	Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the Situation in Côte d'Ivoire PSC/PR/2(CXXVIII)	Communiqué PSC/PR/Comm(CXXVIII)
Meeting/ Briefing	<u>Date</u>	<u>Agenda</u>	Working Documents	Communiqué/Other Output
129 th	26 May 2008	Briefing on the situation between the Republic of Djibouti and the State of Eritrea		
130 th	29 May 2008	Consideration of the Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the situation in the Central African Republic	Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the Situation in the Central African Republic PSC/PR/2(CXXX)	Communiqué PSC/PR/Comm(CXXX)
131 st	29 May 2008	Briefing by the Commission on the relations between Chad and the Sudan		
132 nd	29 May 2008	Briefing by the Commission on the Inter-Somali dialogue		Press Statement PSC/PR/BR(CXXXII)
133 rd	6 June 2008	Briefing on the recent developments in Burundi		
134 th	6 June 2008	Briefing on the preparation of the AU Election Observer Team to the upcoming elections in Anjouan, Union of the Comoros		
135 th	6 June 2008	Briefing on the preparation of the AU Election Observer Team to the upcoming 2 nd round presidential election in Zimbabwe		
136 th	12 June 2008	- Briefing on the AU mission to Djibouti from 5 to 9 June 2008, pursuant to the Press Statement on		Communiqué On the relations between the Republic of Djibouti and the State

		<p>the relations between the Republic of Djibouti and the State of Eritrea adopted by the 125th meeting of the PSC held on 2 May 2008;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiative by the Commission regarding the convening of a PSC meeting at the level of Heads of State and Government on 29 June 2008, in conformity with Article 8(2) of the PSC Protocol; - Briefing on the current situation in Darfur by Salim Ahmed Salim, AU Special Envoy, and Jan Eliason, UN Special Envoy, as well as by Rodolphe Adada, AU/UN Joint Special Representative for Darfur. 		<p>of Eritrea PSC/PR/BR(CXXXVI)</p>
137 th	20 June 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Briefing by the Republic of Zambia on the Livingstone Declaration on Cluster Munitions 		<p>Press Statement by the Republic of Zambia on the Livingstone Declaration on Cluster Munitions PSC/PR/BR(CXXXVII)</p>
138th	29 June 2008	<p>- Review of post-conflict and conflict situations in the continent, with particular emphasis on those with developments require the urgent attention of the PSC at the highest level: (Burundi, Central African Republic, The Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan and Darfur - Sudan and relations between Chad and The Sudan (PSC/HSG/2(CXXXVIII))</p>	<p>Report of the Commission on Conflict and Post Conflict Situations in Africa since the last Ordinary Sessions of the Executive Council and the Assembly of the Union (CXXXVIII)</p>	<p>Communiqué on Conflict and Post Conflict Situations in Africa since the last Ordinary Sessions of the Executive Council and the Assembly of the Union PSC/HSG/COMM (CXXXVIII)</p>

139th	29 June 2008	- Consideration of the Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the State and Prospects of the Peace and Reconciliation Process in Somalia (CXXXIX)	Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the State and Prospects of the Peace and Reconciliation Process in Somalia (CXXXIX)	Communiqué on the State and Prospects of the Peace and Reconciliation Process in Somalia PSC/HSG/COMM (CXXXIX)
140th	29 June 2008	- Consideration of the Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the Situation at the Border between the Republic of Djibouti and the State of Eritrea and Developments in Relations between the two countries (CXL)	Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the Situation at the Border between the Republic of Djibouti and the State of Eritrea and Developments in Relations between the two countries (CXL)	Communiqué on the Situation at the Border between the Republic of Djibouti and the State of Eritrea and Developments in Relations between the two countries PSC/HSG/COMM (CXL)

ANNEX III

**JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE MEETING BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY
COUNCIL AND THE AFRICAN UNION PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL
HELD ON 17 APRIL 2008**

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