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**ASSEMBLY OF THE AFRICAN UNION  
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**Assembly/AU/3 (VIII)**

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

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

**I. INTRODUCTION**

1. Article 7(q) of the Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council (PSC) of the African Union (AU) states that 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 in the period July 2006 to January 2007, and provides an overview of the state of peace and security on the continent.

**II. SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF THE PSC PROTOCOL**

2. At the time of finalizing this report, 51 member states had signed the Protocol, while 42 had both signed and ratified it. Tunisia ratified the Protocol on 25 December 2006 and deposited its instrument of ratification on 8 January 2007. Two Member States are yet to sign the Protocol; these are 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), Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Seychelles and Somalia. The Assembly should urge those countries that have not yet done so to take all the necessary steps to become parties to the Protocol, as a matter of urgency.

**III. CURRENT MEMBERSHIP AND ROTATION OF THE CHAIR OF THE PSC**

3. 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.

4. The Assembly would recall that the current members of the PSC for a two year-term (namely, Cameroon, Congo, Rwanda, Uganda, Egypt, Botswana, Malawi, Burkina Faso, Ghana and Senegal) were elected by the Executive Council, in Khartoum, last January, following the Assembly decision mandating the Council to conduct the election. The mandate of the newly elected PSC members began on 17 March 2006. Accordingly, the current alphabetical list of the Council members is as follows: Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa and Uganda.

5. The mandate of those PSC members elected for a three-year (3) term (Algeria, Ethiopia, Gabon, Nigeria and South Africa) expires in March 2007. Therefore, during its just concluded session, the Executive Council elected five (5) members of the PSC whose mandate will run for three (3) years. These are: Algeria (North), Angola (South), Ethiopia (East), Gabon (Central) and Nigeria (West).

6. 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, in conformity with Rule 23 of the Rules of Procedure of the PSC. During the period under review, the Chairmanship of the PSC rotated as follows:

- |   |              |                 |
|---|--------------|-----------------|
| - | Algeria      | July 2006;      |
| - | Botswana     | August 2006;    |
| - | Burkina Faso | September 2006; |
| - | Cameroon     | October 2006;   |
| - | Congo        | November 2006;  |
| - | Egypt        | December 2006;  |
| - | Ethiopia     | January 2007.   |

#### **IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL**

7. During the period July 2006 to January 2007, the PSC held eleven (11) formal meetings. Three (3) of these meetings were held at the level of Heads of State and Government: two meetings on the situation in Darfur took place respectively on 20 September 2006 in New York and 30 November 2006 in Abuja, and one meeting on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire took place in Addis Ababa, on 17 October 2006. Eight (8) - meetings took place at ambassadorial level at the Headquarters of the Union, to consider various conflict situations.

8. The PSC also convened a number of briefing sessions, with a view to receiving updates on issues falling under its purview. As is the practice, no decisions were taken during the briefing sessions; however, press statements were issued as a record of the discussions held. Seven such briefing sessions were held.

9. Between July and December 2006, the PSC, either at its formal meetings or during the briefing sessions, considered the situations in the following countries: Sudan (Darfur), Central African Republic (CAR), relations between Chad and Sudan, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi, Liberia and Somalia. The list of formal and other PSC meetings held since July 2006, the issues discussed and the outcomes are reflected on the attached Annex.

10. The PSC also undertook a number of other activities related to the promotion of peace and security on the Continent. In this respect, the PSC met on 5 October 2006 in a session open to all AU Members States to receive a briefing from the newly appointed Director of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT), on the activities of the ACSRT and AU's efforts to prevent and combat terrorism. The PSC noted with satisfaction that the ACSRT was taking concrete steps towards the operationalization of the 1999 Algiers Convention on Terrorism, and the subsequent Plan of Action and Protocol.

11. At its 68<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 14 December 2006, the PSC considered a concept paper on the establishment of a coordination and consultation mechanism between the PSC and the United Nations Security Council, submitted by Egypt. At the end of its deliberations, the PSC, having welcomed the concept paper, took note of the views expressed by its members regarding the need to undertake wider consultations within the African Union and to examine the legal aspects of the required mechanism, with a view to articulating a comprehensive perspective on the way forward.

## **V. STATE OF PEACE AND SECURITY ON THE CONTINENT**

12. The following paragraphs give an overview of the developments that occurred in the different regions of the continent during the period under review, in light of the activities and initiatives undertaken by the African Union and its Peace and Security Council, and as a complement to the information provided in the relevant parts of the Report of the Chairperson of the Commission for the period July – December 2006.

13. In the Comoros, despite the progress made in the reconciliation process, including the successful conduct of the electoral process which led to the election of President Ahmed Abdallah Mohamed Sambi in May last year, the situation remains fragile, as a result of continued disagreement between the Executive of the Union and the Executives of the Autonomous Islands on the issue of division of constitutional powers that should devolve on each of the Comorian entities. This disagreement revolves around security issues, particularly the arming, strength and missions of the internal security forces, as well as the status of public enterprises, the judicial organization and the status of the magistracy. The situation is particularly worrying in Anjouan, where the military, administrative and institutional authority of the Union has yet to be established. In view of this situation, the President of the Union has written to Comoros' bilateral and multilateral partners, including the AU, to request that an international force be deployed to Anjouan to assist the Comorian Government re-establish republican legality in the Island.

14. Against this background, the Commission, working with AU partners in the Comoros, has dispatched, under the supervision of the Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the Commission to the Comoros, a multidisciplinary team of experts to assist the Comorian parties to overcome their differences on power sharing, in strict compliance with the Constitution of the Union of the Comoros. A ministerial meeting of the countries of the region and the Troika on the Comoros is also envisaged, as well as a meeting of the PSC, to take stock of the situation and decide on measures that could be taken to overcome the current difficulties, including the deployment of a force that would contribute to the creation of a conducive security environment during the forthcoming elections in the Islands, scheduled to take place in March-April 2007.

15. The period under review witnessed dramatic developments in Somalia. Indeed, following the fighting that erupted towards the end of December 2006 between the forces of the Union of Islamic Courts (UIC) and those of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG), the latter regained control of Mogadishu and other areas previously

occupied by the UIC. It should be added that these developments took place in a context characterized by a lack of progress in the Arab League-sponsored peace talks between the TFG and the UIC, which were convened in Khartoum.

16. It is against this background that the PSC met on 19 January 2007, to review the situation. On that occasion, the PSC expressed its conviction that there exists today a unique and unprecedented opportunity to restore structures of governance in Somalia and bring about lasting peace and reconciliation, which the Somali people, their leaders and the international community as a whole should seize. It stressed the need on the part of the Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs) to embark on an all-inclusive and genuine process of dialogue and reconciliation within the framework of the Transitional Federal Charter. Finally, the PSC decided to authorize the deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), for a period of 6 months, starting from the date of this decision, with the mandate (i) to provide support to the TFIs in their efforts towards the stabilization of the situation in the country and the furtherance of dialogue and reconciliation, (ii) to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance, and (iii) to create conducive conditions for long-term stabilization, reconstruction and development in Somalia.

17. The PSC appealed to AU member states, the League of Arab States, the European Union and its member states, the United Nations, as well as other AU partners, to urgently provide, in a predictable and coordinated manner, the required financial, technical and logistical support to facilitate the deployment of AMISOM as soon as possible. It also stressed that the long term stabilization and post-conflict reconstruction of Somalia would require the strong involvement of the United Nations. In this respect, the PSC urged the United Nations Security Council to consider authorizing a United Nations operation in Somalia that would take over from AMISOM at the expiration of its 6 months mandate.

18. No progress has been made in the peace process between Eritrea and Ethiopia. The demarcation process remains paralyzed, while, as confirmed by the United Nations, the security situation in and around the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ) has further deteriorated. At the time of finalizing this report, the Security Council was yet to make a decision on various options proposed to it by the United Nations Secretary-General for possible changes to the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Eritrea-Ethiopia (UNMEE)

19. Efforts to promote lasting peace and reconciliation in Darfur have continued, amidst a volatile security situation on the ground. These efforts focused mainly on the implementation and broadening of the support base of the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) of 5 May 2006, and the enhancement of the peace support operation in Darfur. The AU and the UN are intensifying their efforts to make the DPA more inclusive and facilitate its implementation. It goes without saying that for them to succeed, it is vital that the Sudanese parties create conducive security environment on the ground.

20. Regarding the peace support operation in Darfur, and following the observation by the PSC, at its meeting held in New York on 20 September 2006, that efforts to reach an agreement on the envisaged transition from the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) to a United Nations peacekeeping operation were not successful, a consensus on a phased approach to a strengthened peace-keeping presence in Darfur was reached during a high-level consultation on the situation in Darfur held in Addis Ababa on 16 November 2006, under the co-chairmanship of the United Nations Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the AU Commission. This involves the full and expeditious implementation of the short-term United Nations support package (light support package) provided for by Resolution 1706 (2006), to be followed by an enhanced support package (heavy support package); the third step would be a hybrid AU/UN operation. At its meeting held in Abuja on 30 November 2007, the PSC decided to endorse the conclusions of the high-level consultation. The light support package is currently under implementation, while the discussions between the AU and the UN on the heavy support package have been finalized and a letter transmitting the details of the support to be provided have been sent to the Sudanese authorities. The discussions on the hybrid operation have been also concluded by the AU and the UN. Efforts shall be intensified to implement the agreed arrangements within the framework of the tripartite mechanism involving the African Union, the United Nations and the Government of the Sudan.

21. Concerning the situation in South Sudan, the period under review witnessed the second anniversary of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), which was signed in Nairobi on 9 January 2005 between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A). Efforts towards the implementation of the CPA have continued. However, several challenges still lie ahead; hence the need for continued commitment from the parties in implementing their obligations as stipulated by the CPA, in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Agreement.

22. After several months of relative calm, Chad became embroiled in armed conflict, notably in the East and South-East of the country, where the rebellion resumed its activities, launching attacks in several localities. It is against this background that a peace agreement was signed in Tripoli, in December 2006, under the auspices of the Libyan Jamahiriya, between the Chadian Government and the United Front for Change (FUC) led by Captain Mahamat Nour Abdelkerim.

23. Relations between Chad and The Sudan deteriorated in the wake of the attack on N'Djamena in April 2006. These relations did not see any improvement during the period under review, despite the efforts of Libya to help the two countries overcome their difficulties. The PSC met on 15 and 23 November 2006, respectively, to hear communications from Chad and The Sudan on the relations between the two countries. At both meetings, the PSC voiced concern at the incidents that had occurred along their common border and the deterioration in their relationship. The PSC urged them to maintain constant dialogue pursuant to the Tripoli Declaration and Agreement, and all the other instruments they had signed, so as to maintain peace, security and stability in the region, and to create the mechanisms envisaged to this end.

24. In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the period under review was marked by legislative elections and the first round of the presidential poll, both of which took place on 30 July 2006, as well as by the second round of the presidential and provincial elections held on 29 October 2006. President Joseph Kabila was elected with 58.05% of the vote cast and sworn into office on 6 December 2006. Mr. Jean Pierre Bemba, whose bid to get the 29 October 2006 elections annulled had been rejected by the Supreme Court, made a commitment to “run a strong and republican opposition” through the next five years.

25. The establishment of institutions emanating from free and democratic elections marks the conclusion of a long transition process in the DRC and opens a new page in the history of that country. It now behoves upon the various Congolese political stakeholders to rally to the difficult task of reconstructing their country and consolidating peace. The support of the international community remains crucial in this regard.

26. In Burundi, the period under review was characterized by significant progress in the peace and reconciliation process. In this regard, mention should be made of the signing, on 7 September 2006, of a Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement between the Government and the Agathon Rwasa wing of Palipehutu-FNL, and the definitive withdrawal of the United Nations Operation in Burundi (UNOB), which, on 1 January 2007, was replaced by the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi, whose activities will be oriented to development. Post-conflict reconstruction activities have continued. In this respect, it should be noted that Burundi constitutes, together with Sierra Leone, the first field test for the UN Peace-building Commission.

27. Subsequent to the signing of the comprehensive ceasefire agreement, the PSC, at its 65<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 9 November 2006, approved the establishment of a special working group, as stipulated by the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement, and welcomed South Africa’s expressed readiness to contribute to the establishment of the special working group. On 28 December 2006, and as a follow up to the PSC decision, the AU Mission in Burundi, jointly with UNOB and the Government of Burundi, organized the official ceremony for the transfer to the African Union of a South African contingent, which hitherto had operated under UNOB mandate. Furthermore, the Commission approached Member States to provide it with officers to serve on the Joint Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JVMM) and on the joint liaison teams.

28. In the Central African Republic (CAR), the period under review was marked by attacks on, and occupation of, several localities by rebels of the *Union des forces démocratiques pour le rassemblement (UFDR)* between 29 October and 28 November 2006. Subsequently, the CAR armed forces were able to regain control of these localities. Both the current Chairperson of the African Union and the Chairperson of the Commission strongly condemned these attacks and reiterated the AU’s rejection of all attempts to change government by unconstitutional means.

29. The PSC met on 7 December 2006 to examine the situation in the CAR in light of the report of the multi-disciplinary mission of experts that visited CAR in April 2006 to assess the situation and make recommendations on how best the AU and its Member States could assist CAR, as well as the outcome of the visit of the Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the Commission to Bangui, in December 2006. The PSC reiterated its commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and stability of CAR, as well as its rejection of all attempts to seize power by force. The PSC endorsed the recommendations put forward by the multidisciplinary mission of experts, and underscored the need for AU Member States to back the efforts aimed at achieving socio-economic recovery in CAR and consolidating peace and stability in the country.

30. The process of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region continues to see progress, as evidenced by the convening of the Summit in Nairobi on 14 and 15 December 2007. The Summit adopted the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region comprising Protocols, Action Programmes, the Regional Follow-up Mechanism and the Special Fund. The Pact is designed to provide a legal framework for the relations between the eleven Member States of the process of the Conference; the implementation of the Dar-es-Salaam Declaration, the Protocols, Action Programmes, the Regional Follow-up Mechanism and the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Development; and the creation of conditions for sustainable security, stability and development among Member States.

31. The Summit further designated Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania to host the Secretariat of the Conference and provide the first Executive Secretary, respectively. Tanzania has appointed its national coordinator to assume the position of Executive Secretary. The Democratic Republic of Congo was designated to host the next Summit (the third in the series) slated for 2008. Thus, Kenya, Tanzania and DRC will constitute the Troïka of the process of the Conference during the period between the 2nd and 3rd Summits.

32. The situation in Liberia has, since last June, witnessed considerable progress. The Government of President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, which has identified national reconciliation, sustainable development and economic governance as the key priority areas, continues to grapple with the arduous task of post-conflict reconstruction in the face of very limited resources. It is pertinent to emphasize that the Government is faced with enormous challenges, and the current dearth of resources has a negative impact on its ability to deliver on socio-economic matters.

33. The Government of President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf should be commended for the steps it has taken towards peace building and post-conflict reconstruction. However, these efforts cannot succeed without the full support of the international community, including the African continent. It is against this background that the PSC, at its meeting held on 18 August 2006, stressed the need for the AU and its Member States to make a significant contribution towards peace building and post-conflict reconstruction in Liberia. In this respect, and as requested by the PSC, the Commission intends to dispatch to Liberia a multidisciplinary team of experts to assess the situation and make



concrete recommendations on the assistance that could be rendered by the AU and its Member States.

34. In Côte d'Ivoire, efforts taken since last June did not lead to any significant progress in the peace process and to the holding of elections within the time-limits prescribed by Resolution 1633 (2005) adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 21 October 2005. In fact, the relevant international institutions, namely ECOWAS, the AU through its PSC, and the UN Security Council, had to establish a new transitional period of one year, during which those outstanding activities of the peace process would have to be carried out so that free and regular elections could be organized by 31 October 2007 at the latest. It was agreed that during this new and final transition period, President Laurent Gbagbo would remain Head of State, and that the mandate of Prime Minister Charles Konan Banny would be extended for a similar period of time. The powers of the Prime Minister were reinforced to enable him to implement all the provisions of the roadmap established by the International Working Group (IWG) and of the agreements signed between the Ivorian parties so that free, open, fair and transparent elections can be organized by 31 October 2007 at the latest.

35. However, the peace process continues to face difficulties. At its meeting held on 1 December 2006, the IWG noted with deep concern the delay that already exists in the implementation of resolution 1721 (2006) and the deterioration of the political climate in Côte d'Ivoire. It is against this background that President Laurent Gbagbo, on 19 December, made a number of proposals to find a way out of the crisis, notably the institution of a direct dialogue with the rebellion. At its meeting held on 12 January 2007, the IWG noted that there was a total stalemate in the peace process. Regarding the proposal for direct dialogue with the rebellion, the IWG reaffirmed its commitment to permanent consultation between the Ivorian parties with a view to the total implementation of resolution 1721. The IWG stressed that direct dialogue must focus on the implementation of concrete and precise solutions, namely with regard to identification, the disarmament process, the restructuring of the armed forces and the holding of credible elections throughout the national territory. At the 31<sup>st</sup> meeting of its Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held in Ouagadougou, on 19 January 2007, ECOWAS welcomed the initiative by President Gbagbo to engage direct dialogue with the rebellion. It further decided, in consultation with the AU, to dispatch a high-level delegation to the States member of the Security Council to explore, based on the outcome of the proposed dialogue, ways and means of speeding up the implementation of resolution 1721.

36. The period under review was marked by a deterioration of the situation in Guinea. At the time of finalizing this report, the parties were involved in discussions aimed at finding a peaceful and negotiated solution to the crisis. In addition, ECOWAS, as a follow-up to the decision taken at its summit held on 19 January 2007, dispatched a mission to Conakry to support the ongoing efforts. On this part, the Chairperson of the Commission issued a communiqué urging the Guinean authorities to promote dialogue in order to put an end to the current tension and create the necessary conditions for a lasting solution to the crisis and expressing AU's support for ECOWAS efforts; he is

also engaged in consultations with African leaders to examine possible ways and means of helping to find a speedy and lasting solution to the crisis.

37. During the period under review period, the situation in Mauritania continued to evolve positively. Following the approval, by referendum, of the country's new Constitution, the electoral process entered a decisive phase, with the holding of the first and second rounds of the twin municipal and legislative elections on 9 November and 3 December 2006, respectively. The presidential election scheduled for 11 March 2007 shall mark the culmination of the political transitional period started in the country on 3 August 2005.

## VI. CONCLUSION

38. Generally, there were contrasting developments in the Continent in the past six months. Although progress was observed in the promotion of peace and reconciliation in some countries, the deadlock persists in other situations. Furthermore, the situation remains unstable in some countries emerging from conflicts; this further highlights the need for sustained action in the area of post-conflict reconstruction and development. In addition, new crises emerged, which could probably have been avoided with more sustained preventive action.

39. Moreover, the Commission is still faced with serious financial and logistical constraints in its bid to successfully carry out the peace support operations authorized by the Peace and Security Council. Indeed, in contrast to the United Nations, the AU does not have a system of assessed contributions to fund its peace support operations. To a large extent, it relies on support from partners, which means that the financing of its operations remains precarious, as was clearly shown by the AMIS operation.

40. In this context, it is vital to reflect on the need to build closer partnership with the United Nations, within the framework of Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter on Regional Arrangements. This would involve ascertaining to what extent the United Nations could, through assessed contributions, fund peace support operations undertaken by the AU with the consent of the United Nations. At the same time, dialogue should be intensified with AU's partners, particularly those of the G8, with a view to establishing a financing mechanism for peace support operations carried out by the AU which would be complementary to the Africa Peace Facility established by the EU at the request of the AU.

**MEETINGS AND BRIEFING SESSIONS OF THE PEACE AND  
SECURITY COUNCIL, JULY 2006– JANUARY 2007**

Meeting/ Briefing	Date	Agenda	Working Documents	Communiqué/Other Output
59 <sup>th</sup>	24 July 2006	- Situation in <b>Somalia</b> ;  - Situation in the <b>DRC</b>		- <b>Press Statement</b> on the situation in Somalia - <b>Press Statement</b> on the electoral process in the Democratic Republic of Congo
Briefing	4 August 2006	- Outcome of the IGAD Ministerial Meeting on <b>Somalia</b> ;  - Elections in the <b>DRC</b>		- Press statement on the outcome of the Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of IGAD on Somalia, held in Nairobi on 1st August 2006, <b>PSC/PR/BR/PS/1(IV)</b>  - Press Statement on the elections of 30 July 2006 in DRC <b>PSC/PR/BR/PS/2(IV)</b>
60 <sup>th</sup>	18 August 2006	Post-conflict reconstruction efforts in <b>Liberia</b>	Information Note on the situation and the post-conflict reconstruction efforts in Liberia <b>PSC/PR/2(LX)</b>	Communiqué on the situation and the post-conflict reconstruction efforts in Liberia <b>PSC/PR/COMM(LX)</b>
Briefing	22 August 2006	Situation in the <b>DRC</b>		Press Statement on the situation in the DRC <b>PSC/PR/BR/PS(V)</b>
Briefing	25 August 2006	Meetings of the IGAD Chiefs of Staff and the IGAD Committee of Ambassadors which took place on 17 August 2006 in Nairobi to discuss the situation in <b>Somalia</b>		
Meeting/	Date	Agenda	Working Documents	Communiqué/Other Output

<b>Briefing</b>				
61 <sup>st</sup>	31 August 2006	IGASOM deployment plan in <b>Somalia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Revised deployment plan for IGAD Mission to Somalia 17 August 2006</li> <li>- Report of the Military Staff Committee meeting held on 28 August 2006 on the deployment plan of IGASOM</li> </ul>	Communiqué the deployment plan of the IGAD Peace Support Operation in Somalia (IGASOM) <b>PSC/PR/COMM (LXI)</b>
Briefing	4 Sept. 2006	Latest developments in <b>Darfur</b>		Press Statement on developments in Darfur <b>PSC/PR/BR/PS/ (VII)</b>
62 <sup>nd</sup>	13 Sept. 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IGASOM deployment plan in <b>Somalia</b></li> <li>- Briefing by the Government of the Sudan on the Situation in <b>Darfur</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Revised deployment plan for IGAD Mission to Somalia</li> <li>- Report of the Military Staff Committee meeting held on 28 August 2006 on the deployment plan of IGASOM</li> </ul>	Communiqué on the deployment plan of the IGAD Peace Support Mission to Somalia (IGASOM) <b>PSC/PR/COMM (LXII)</b>
63 <sup>rd</sup>	20 Sept. 2006 <b>(New York)</b>	Situation in <b>Darfur</b>	Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the Situation in Darfur] <b>PSC/MIN/2(LXIII)</b>	Communiqué on the situation in Darfur <b>PSC/MIN/COMM (LXIII)</b>
Briefing	5 October 2006	Activities of <b>the African Center for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT)</b>	Presentation of the structure and activities of the African Center for the Study and Research on Terrorism	Press Statement on the activities of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism <b>PSC/PR/BR /PS(VIII)</b>

Meeting/ Briefing	Date	Agenda	Working Documents	Communiqué/Other Output
64 <sup>th</sup>	17 October 2006	Situation in <b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire <b>PSC/AHG/3(LXIV)</b></li> <li>- Recommendations of the ECOWAS Extraordinary Summit on Côte d'Ivoire</li> </ul>	Communiqué on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire <b>PSC/AHG/COMM(LXIV)</b>
65 <sup>th</sup>	8 November 2006	Implementation of the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement of 7 September 2006 between the Government of the <b>Republic of Burundi</b> and the <b>Palipehutu-FNL</b>	Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the implementation of the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement of 7 September 2006 between the Government of the Republic of Burundi and the Palipehutu-FNL <b>PSC/PR/2(LXV)</b>	Communiqué on the implementation of the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement of 7 September 2006 between the Government of the Republic of Burundi and the Palipehutu-FNL of Agathon Rwasa: <b>PSC/PR/Comm(LXV)</b>
Briefing	15 November 2006	Briefing by the Representative of Chad, on the relations between <b>Chad and the Sudan</b>		
Briefing	23 November 2006	Briefing by the Representative of the Sudan, on the relations between the <b>Sudan and Chad</b>		Press release on <b>Chad/Sudan</b> relations <b>PSC/PR/BR/PS(X)</b>

Meeting/ Briefing	Date	Agenda	Working Documents	Communiqué/Other Output
66 <sup>th</sup>	30 November 2006  (Abuja, Nigeria)	Situation in <b>Darfur (the Sudan)</b>	Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the situation in Darfur (the Sudan) <b>PSC/AHG/3(LXVI)</b>	Communiqué on the situation in Darfur <b>PSC/AHG/Comm(LXVI)</b>
67 <sup>th</sup>	7 December 2006	Outcomes of the Evaluation Mission to the <b>Central African Republic</b>	Briefing note on the African Union Evaluation Mission of the situation in the Central African Republic, 15 to 18 November 2006 <b>PSC/PR/2 (LXVII)</b>  - Report of the multidisciplinary experts' mission to the Central African Republic (CAR) 3 – 15 April 2006 <b>PSC/PR/3(LXVII)</b>	Communiqué on the Outcomes of the Evaluation Mission to the Central African Republic <b>PSC/PR/Comm(LXVII)</b>
68 <sup>th</sup>	14 December 2006	Coordination and Consultation Mechanism between the <b>Peace and Security Council</b> and the <b>United Nations Security Council</b>	Concept Paper on the Establishment of a Coordination and Consultation Mechanism between the Peace and Security Council and the United Nations Security Council, proposed by Egypt.	Communiqué on the Coordination and Consultation Mechanism between the Peace and Security Council and the United Nations Security Council <b>PSC/PR/Comm (LXVIII)</b>

<b>Meeting/ Briefing</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Agenda</b>	<b>Working Documents</b>	<b>Communiqué/Other Output</b>
Briefing	8 January 2007	Situation in <b>Somalia</b>		Press Statement on the situation in <b>Somalia PSC/PR/BR/PS/(XI)</b>
69 <sup>th</sup>	19 January 2007	Situation in <b>Somalia</b>	Report of the Chairperson on the situation in Somalia <b>PSC/PR/2 (LXIX)</b>	Communiqué on the situation in Somalia <b>PSC/PR/Comm.(LXIX)</b>

2007

# Report of the Peace and Security Council on its activities and the state of peace and security in Africa

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