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**REPORT OF THE 2023 ACTIVITIES OF THE
PRC SUB-COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES, RETURNEES, AND
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This report presents the activities of the Permanent Representative Committee (PRC) Sub-Committee on Refugees, Returnees, and Internally Displaced Persons for the period January 2023 to December 2023. These activities were based on a work plan that was approved by the Sub-Committee in a plenary meeting on 13 April 2023.
2. The PRC Sub-Committee on Refugees, Returnees, and IDPs undertook, and provided support, guidance and leadership in the following activities: -
 - a. Humanitarian Assessment Missions to selected Member States affected by humanitarian crises.
 - b. Operationalization of the African Humanitarian Agency
 - c. Participation in meetings organized by the HHS Departments:
 - d. Participation in the following Global Forums

II. HUMANITARIAN ASSESSMENT MISSIONS CONDUCTED IN 2023

3. In 2023, the PRC Sub-Committee on Refugees, Returnees, and IDPs planned and executed working field visits to seven African Union member States and extended Solidarity Gesture to eight Member States namely Mali (150,000), Eswatini (150,000), Ethiopia (150,000), Malawi (500,000), Mali (150,000), Mozambique (150,000), Sahrawi (150,000), and Somalia (150,000). The Commission is in the process of transferring solidarity to the State of Libya (500,000), Democratic Republic of Congo (150,000), Morocco (500,000), and Nigeria (150,000)
4. Democratic Republic of Congo and Mauritania were not visited because the Commission did not get clearance from the government authorities to conduct the missions in those countries.
5. The missions to Libya, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Nigeria will be done in November and December 2023 if the Commission gets clearance from the relevant authorities.

COUNTRY SPECIFIC REPORTS

ESWATINI

6. The Humanitarian Assessment Mission to the Kingdom of Eswatini was conducted from 26 -29 July 2023, led by H. E Alifre Ayele, Ambassador of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and Permanent Representative to the African Union. He was accompanied by the Director for Health and Humanitarian Affairs and an Officer from the Humanitarian Affairs Division.
7. The Mission expressed solidarity of AU Member States with the Government and people of Eswatini and donated One Hundred and Fifty Thousand United States

Dollars (150,000 U.S. Dollars) to the government and the people of Eswatini and to encourage them to deal with and find a durable solution to the Internally Displaced Persons.

8. The AU mission met with H.E Chief Ndlaluhlaza, Ag. Prime Minister, H.E Mabulala Maseko, Ag. Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and Ag. Minister of Internal Affairs and the National Disaster Risk Management,

Mission's Findings

9. The humanitarian situation in the Kingdom of Eswatini was driven by Cyclone Eloise which affected four (4) regions namely Hhohho, Manzini, Lubombo and Shiselwini. losses and damage caused to critical infrastructure of which homes and crops are included. This impeded livelihood of the citizens and immobilized communities as connectivity between communities was destroyed.

10. The damage to critical and basic social infrastructure was significant and hindered the provision of essential social services such as health, education, water, energy, transport and communication. The mission learned that the country suffered 4 deaths, 2,768 people affected, 777 houses, 53 bridges and 774km of road infrastructure were destroyed. The estimated financial loss was speculated to be in the region of E500 million.

Challenges

11. The country was forced to redirect resources meant for development to deal with resources and mitigation to the aftermath of Cyclone Eloise. This will greatly affect the development plans of the country. Additionally, the lack of adequate resources minimized the country's ability to respond rapidly to the Humanitarian crises. Also, with the persistent nature of the bad weather, it made reconstruction efforts to stall which further increased impediments to connectivity and repairs to critical infrastructure.

Recommendations.

12. The mission recommended that the AU and partners need to support the Government of Eswatini and the National Disaster Management Agency in capacity building on Disaster Risk Management and Resilience, and in inter-sectoral coordination for early warning and early Action.

MALAWI

13. Tropical Cyclone Freddy ravaged the Republic of Malawi as it caused a minimum of 676 deaths and affected over two (2) million people and caused damages to roads and critical infrastructure.

14. Upon an invitation from the Government of Malawi, the PRC Sub-Committee on Refugees, Returnees and IDPs conducted a humanitarian field visit to Malawi from 23

- 27 April 2022. The mission was jointly led by H.E Minata Samate Cessouma, Commissioner for Health, Humanitarian Affairs and Social Development and H.E. Mahlaba Ali Mamba, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Eswatini and Chairperson of the PRC Sub-Committee on Refugees accompanied by officers from the Health and Humanitarian Affairs Directorate.

15. The AU mission to Malawi met with H.E. Lazarus Chikwera, President of the Republic of Malawi, and also met the Cabinet of the Republic of Malawi. The AU Mission presented a cheque of Five Hundred Thousand United States Dollars (\$500,000.00) as a Solidarity Gesture from AU Member States in solidarity and support for the tragedy they have suffered.

16. The AU mission conducted field visits to Chilombe and Soche hill the most affected region and visited internally displaced camps in those regions. The delegation met with the displaced people at the camps and expressed sympathy for the unfortunate disaster. The mission also met with UN and partners, where the Commissioner expressed gratitude for their support to meet the immediate short-term response to the catastrophic destruction of Cyclone Freddy

17. The AU Mission held a press conference, where the commissioner commended the government of Malawi for their response and continued work in mitigation, adaptation, relocation and resilient livelihood that is going on in the affected communities. She also referenced the Solidarity Gesture of the Commission and appealed to partners to continue their support to the country.

Mission's Findings.

18. The delegation learned that there have been 681 confirmed deaths, 578 missing persons, over 2,000 injuries, and over 600,000 people displaced. One village was washed away completely, and Infrastructure was destroyed gravely.

19. The government deployed the military to assist with live-saving efforts, rescue efforts, and Fastrack infrastructure rehabilitation. Settlement is underway, while severely impacted communities are being sheltered in camps. One of the most critical needs is shelter. To address the urgent demand, the government and its partners undertook a needs assessment exercise and prepared a three-month response plan. This response plan has been approved and is currently being implemented. Member States in the SADC region, Government, Partners, and Civil Society Organizations have been contributing to help affected families with shelter, food, education, health, and psycho- social support.

Challenges

20. Malawi is facing the humanitarian consequences of natural disasters resulting in the need towards reconstruction of homes, roads, schools, health facilities, public administration, and public amenities. Such level of reconstruction needs a large sum of

financial capacity in order to properly rebuild all infrastructures in the affected regions.

Recommendation.

- a. More support should be provided to enhance the Government's efforts in dealing with humanitarian challenges caused by natural disasters. Furthermore, development-oriented support is required to facilitate return, reintegration, and rehabilitation where possible.
- b. The country needs improve on its coordination system to make it more efficient in handling the challenges that it may face.
- c. The country is focusing on resettling IDPs to safer and less-risky areas. However, to achieve a durable solution, this should be done with the IDPs' consultation, discussion, and participation. People who have been forcibly displaced tend to return to their original land, despite the high risk. IDPs must be informed, sensitized, and consulted before resettled.
- d. Call upon International Community especially the humanitarian and development partners, including UN agencies and international organizations, to continue supporting the government in its efforts towards rebuilding the affected infrastructure and in finding lasting solutions to the effects of disasters.

MALI

21. The PRC Sub-Committee on Refugees, Returnees and IDPs conducted a solidarity assessment mission to Mali was jointly led by H.E Minata Samate Cessouma, Commissioner for Health, Humanitarian Affairs and Social Development and H.E Jainaba Jagne, Ambassador of the Republic of The Gambia to Ethiopia and Permanent Representative to the African Union and the Economic Commission for Africa from 5 – 9 February 2023. She was accompanied by officers from the Humanitarian Affairs Division.

22. The mission to Mali held meetings with diverse stakeholders including the transitional President, the transitional Government Prime Minister, H.E Choguel Kokalla Maiga, the Minister of foreign Affairs Mr. Abdulaye Diop, the Minister Delegate to the Minister of Health and Social Development, responsible for humanitarian action, solidarity, refugees and displaced persons Mr. Oumarou Diarra as well as UN Agencies and affected populations.

23. The mission also conducted field trips to refugee / displacement camps namely Menaka and Gao. These field missions aimed to strengthen the coordination of the humanitarian response in these two regions, to plead with key actors, civil or military, to further facilitate humanitarian access to populations in need. In Gao and Menaka the delegation had discussions with regional authorities and interim regional advisors, but also with humanitarian actors. The mission visited projects and sites of internally displaced people, with whom it also discussed their living conditions and unmet needs.

Mission's Findings

24. As of the reporting period in February 2023, the humanitarian situation in Mali has been characterized by a complex crisis affecting the country and driven by conflict, insecurity, and climate shocks, triggering large scale population displacements, socio-political instability, climate shocks and epidemics and unprecedented levels of food and nutrition insecurity. At the time of the mission, the insecurity in Mali was due to ethnic conflicts, armed attacks by non-state groups / actors on civilians, attacks by extremist groups and between rebel groups and communal groups. Mali is also suffering from drought which has increased food insecurity. The country has recorded human rights abuses and violations of International Humanitarian Law. Violent attacks by insurgents have affected the country civilians, with up to 8.8 million people affected and in need of humanitarian aid i.e 42% of the population.

25. In the Gao and Ménaka regions, active fighting among extremist groups near populated areas has been the primary protection concern, as well as growing instances of their intimidation of communities to consolidate influence. Islamic State in the Greater Sahara remains a key perpetrator of violence, with attacks and threats in multiple areas of the Djebok and Gabero communes in Gao district, Talataye and Tin Hama in Ansongo *cercle* in the Gao region, and Anderamboukane, Emis Emis and Inékar in the Ménaka region.

26. The deepening of the protection crisis negatively affected the already dire humanitarian situation. The number of internally displaced persons rose from 350,000 to 397,000 in the centre and north of the country, while more than 175,000 Malian refugees were in neighbouring countries. More than 1.8 million people face severe food insecurity and 2 million children under the age of 5 are affected by acute malnutrition. While humanitarian actors made significant efforts to provide identified internally displaced persons with food, shelter and health care, resource mobilization remains a key challenge.

27. The mission noted that the interim government's efforts in providing protection, assistance and accommodation for internally displaced persons is limited due to financial limitations however the National Directorate for Social Development (DNDS) in partnership with other Partners is working to improve the living condition of displaced people in the Camp.

28. The government has shown pragmatic implementation of the 2009 Kampala Convention, and the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention which proves domestication of the frameworks of the African Union but needs the assistance from UN agencies working on the ground to improve the situations of displaced people and meet their needs.

29. The mission noted during the tour of the camps, that there is no strategies for self-sufficiency for the refugees and IDPs in revenue production, agriculture and other means of livelihoods, especially since access to food, health and education is limited

Challenges.

30. Mali's main challenges are the overlapping of crises exacerbated by climatic, epidemiological, political and security shocks which seriously disrupt the supply of essential social services to its people undermining development efforts.

Recommendations.

- a. Encourage concerned parties to engage in political dialogue to resolve the conflict going on in the country, implement peaceful political transition, and create conducive conditions for the return, rehabilitation, and reintegration of IDPs and Refugees in safety and dignity.
- b. Support to the government of Mali to design and implement projects that address the pressing needs of refugees and internally displaced persons through increased engagement with partners. To this end, the government, humanitarian partners and key stakeholders needs to focus and improve on provision of security, provision of schools and education facilities, provision of health facilities and health care and provision of water and sanitation facilities.

MOZAMBIQUE

31. The PRC Sub-Committee on Refugees, Returnees and IDPs conducted a Humanitarian Assessment mission to Mozambique from 05 to 11 August 2023 to assess the general humanitarian situation in the country with a focus of the situation in the northern province of Cabo Delgado. The mission was led by H.E Lamine Yahiaoui, Ambassador of Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic to the African Union and Member of the bureau of the PRC Sub-Committee on refugees, Returnees and IDPs.

32. The mission exchanged with different stakeholders including representative of the national Emergency Management Agency, officers from the ministry of foreign affairs, OCHA and local authorities from Cabo Delgado province capital in Pemba.

33. The mission also conducted field trips to displacement sites located in Cabo Delgado province to assess the situation of displaced persons.

Mission's Findings

34. Since 2017, Cabo Delgado, Mozambique's northernmost province, is the scene of a deadly insurrection. An Islamist insurgency, locally known as al-Shabab (though it is distinct from the similarly named group in Somalia), has entered its seventh year. Since they began their attacks in October 2017, militants in the country's resource-rich northern Cabo Delgado province have killed over 4,500 people and displaced over one million, mostly women and children. Troops from Rwanda and countries in the southern Africa region have helped contain the insurgency. Yet the group's violence against

civilians continues, and in May 2022, the Islamic State's (ISIS) central command recognized al-Shabab as one of its provinces. While weakened to the point where they are not conducting complex attacks, as they have in years past, the insurgents continue to resort to guerrilla tactics and pose a threat not only to Mozambique but to other states in the region.

35. Cabo Delgado province had long been ripe for conflict. Major sources of frustration included socio-economic exclusion and resentment of the influence of liberation-era generals with business interests in the province. Cabo Delgado has remained one of Mozambique's poorest provinces, notwithstanding discoveries of minerals and natural gas, which are perceived to benefit elites. Many of al-Shabab's members were motivated to join the insurrection by the desire to share in economic benefits through the seizure of power. The group quickly grew in strength, becoming a threat to national and regional stability.

36. During the field visit to Pemba and nearby cities, the mission noticed that poverty and lack of socio-economic inclusion are part of causes of the conflict that have to be tackled. An estimated 945,000 people have been internally displaced by the armed conflict in Cabo Delgado Province in northern Mozambique, which continues to increase humanitarian needs.

37. In the three northern provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa, the conflict has left more than a million people food insecure, including people who are displaced and the families hosting them. A significant number of health facilities have been damaged or destroyed, affecting the capacity to detect and respond to disease outbreaks, and to provide critical and timely care.

Challenges

38. Apart from displacement in the northern Mozambique, Mozambique is regularly exposed to cyclones, floods and droughts. During the 2022 rainy season, the country was hit by four extreme weather events, affecting more than a million people and damaging private and public infrastructure. Droughts, which have become more frequent, are a dire concern for Mozambique, as 80 per cent of the population of more than 32 million depends on rain-fed agriculture.

Recommendation.

- a. More support should be provided to enhance the Government's efforts in dealing with humanitarian challenges caused by insurrection in the Cabo Delgado region.
- b. The AU and partners to continue supporting the country to implement the Kampala Convention in regions affected by displacements.
- c. Call upon International Community especially the humanitarian and development partners, including UN agencies and international organizations, to continue

supporting the government in its efforts towards supporting the displaced persons in the affected region.

SAHRAWI REFUGEES IN ALGERIA

39. The PRC Sub-Committee on Refugees, Returnees, and IDPs organized a Humanitarian Assessment Mission from 7 – 12 August 2023, to Tindouf refugee camps in Algeria. The mission was led by H.E. Mahlaba Ali Mamba, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Eswatini to Ethiopia, and Permanent Representative to the African Union and the Economic Commission for Africa. He was accompanied by officers from the Health and Humanitarian Affairs Directorate.

40. The mission visited H.E Burchrya Beyond, Prime Minister, H.E Mohamwd Moulud, Minister of Finance, H.E Mohamed Yahia, Director General of the Sahrawi Red Crescent, H.E Adda Ahmeim, Governor of Smare, and H.E Jura Bulahi, Governor of Aswerd. They also visited the National Association of Detainees and Imprisoned, the Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Water Resources, the Smare and Aswerd refugee camps..

Findings of the mission.

41. The humanitarian situation in Tindouf refugee camp has been protracted for almost 25 years and as other protracted caseloads in Africa, is facing dwindling financial assistance towards refugee programmes. The people residing in these camps are engaged in income-generating activities, agriculture, and the production of art to supplement the funding gaps and meet their livelihood needs.

42. The Sahrawi Red Crescent has a good distribution network which contributes to 85% of the sustainability of the refugees in the various camps. Education, security and critical infrastructure for protection and assistance of displaced persons is provided by the host country.

Challenges.

43. This situation is aggravated by the long-term protracted displacement affecting humanitarian funding. The host country has to contend with the building the capacity of refugees to generate revenue for their sustenance.

Recommendations.

- a. The Host government and humanitarian partners should expand and provide locally relevant and adaptive livelihood opportunities for the refugee in and around the camps given the arid weather conditions so as to improve the refugee's living conditions.

- b. Water recycling plants and systems are needed to harvest and recycle the scarce water in the arid weather conditions. This work should be carried out on a large scale.
- c. Youth development and engagement programmes should be done at schools, particularly in digital skills development and literacy.
- d. Africa-based NGOs should be encouraged to strengthen partnerships and engagement with the Sahrawi Red Crescent and increase their presence in the refugee camps.
- e. Need-based capacity building and support for the Sahrawi Red Crescent, including exchange, experience sharing, and the temporary deployment of experts is needed.

SOMALIA

44. The PRC Sub-Committee on Refugees carried out a humanitarian assessment mission to the Federal Republic of Somalia from 9 - 15 September 2023. The mission was led by H.E. Jainaba Jagne, Ambassador of the Gambia to Ethiopia and Permanent Representative to the African Union and the Economic Commission for Africa. She was supported by officers from the HHS department and from the AU Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS).

45. The mission met with various government officials, including H.E Ahmed Yusuf Ahmed, Minister of Environment and Climate Change, H.E Hamza Abdi Barra, Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Somali and H.E Safia Hassan Mohamed, Commissioner for National Commission of Refugees, IDPs and Returnees, and the executive of the Civil Society Organizations. The mission also had meetings with UN agencies and humanitarian partners working in the country who briefed the mission on the extent of the drought and famine problems in the country which affect nearly 7.8 million people, which makes up nearly half of the country's population. Somalia has a dire protracted humanitarian crisis and it keeps increasing with the advent of climate change phenomena that affects the country. The mission also met with the Embassy representatives of Troop Contributing Countries (TCC)

Mission's Findings

46. Somalia faces an acute humanitarian situation, with 5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, including more than 2 million people affected and 320,000 people displaced by extreme drought. Rains have largely failed in most of Somalia, leading to the worst seasonal harvests on record. livestock losses and high grain prices have also been recorded.

47. Drought conditions in the south of the country deteriorated from severe to extreme, while those in other regions went from minor to moderate. Water wells are drying up as the levels of the Juba and Shabelle rivers continue to drop at an alarming rate. Water prices have risen sharply, with eastern and central parts of Galmudug State, Jubbaland, and the Southwest States registering the highest prices.

48. Drought has devastated livelihoods, particularly because the most vulnerable populations have seen their resilience eroded by decades of protracted conflict, climatic shocks, and disease outbreaks. 75% of Somalis continue to live below the poverty line. The current drought and severe water shortages and lack of access to sanitation and hygiene facilities have increased the risk of epidemics, including acute watery diarrhea and cholera, especially in IDP camps and conflict-affected areas.

49. Extreme food insecurity continues to claim the lives of Somalis amid unprecedented multi-seasonal drought in the eastern Horn of Africa. If government agencies and international donors fail to provide higher levels of relief funding in the future, hunger-related deaths may exceed those of the past famine in Somalia - when nearly 260 000 people died.

Challenges.

- a. The main challenge is the proposed draw down of ATMIS deployed soldiers as it is feared that it could result in high level of insecurity for persons of concern (refugees and internally displaced persons).
- b. The country is affected by food insecurity caused by drought and famine attributed to irregular, very little or no rainfall.
- c. The country faces inadequate funding, especially for internally displaced persons, hence, intervention from partners is only present where there is the presence of ATMIS and UNSOS. There is also funding gaps affecting the full responses to the massive internal displacement which are conflict-driven and climate-induced disasters.

Recommendations.

- a. The AU and the entire international community need to advocate for urgent humanitarian assistance to Somalia and to mobilize and appeal for durable solutions to the forcibly displaced persons in Somalia.
- b. There is need to encourage the government to integrate humanitarian needs in the national development plans.

III. PARTICIPATION IN OTHER ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE MANDATE OF THE PRC SUB-COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES I

50. In addition to the humanitarian assessment missions, the PRC Sub-Committee on Refugees, Returnees and IDP also participated in other activities within their mandate as follows: -

- a. The Sub-committee participated in the Annual Youth Forum co-organized with the office of the AU Youth Envoy, that took place **15-17 May 2023** in Madagascar, where the youth offered their time, skills and expertise through volunteerism in humanitarian crisis in Africa, advocate for the needs of persons affected by humanitarian crisis in Africa; the use of technology and innovation in humanitarian response and role models for leadership in humanitarian response in Africa.
- b. African/World Refugee Day – **20th June 2023** was commemorated under the theme “Hope away from Home: A world where refugees are always included” and emphasizes the overarching issue of refugee inclusion in Africa. The department jointly with UNHCR organized a panel to address this issue.
- c. The members of the PRC Sub-Committee on Refugees also participated in the capacity building program on African Humanitarian Architecture: Law and Policy organized from **28-30 August 2023** in Bujumbura Burundi.
- d. The PRC Sub – Committee on Refugees took part in the meeting of experts that worked on incorporating the inputs from Member States into the draft Protocol on Statelessness that took place **4-5 September 2023** in Cape Town South Africa.
- e. The Chair of the PRC Sub-Committee on Refugees further attended a Side Event in New York, United States of America in **21-22 September 2023**, on “the cost of inaction in Sudan” where several recommendations were made in light of the situation in Sudan. The second one organized by the Swiss Mission to the UN discussed the protection of civilians in Africa and proposed ways of overcoming the associated challenges with this.
- f. The Chairperson of the Sub-Committee H.E. Mahlaba Ali Mamba, attended on **4 - 9 October 2023** in Geneva, Switzerland, the 74th Session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner’s Programme (ExCom), where all countries participated and reported on the humanitarian situation in their countries. Most African countries reported efforts being made to host refugees in their territories amidst dwindling global humanitarian financing.
- g. Members of the bureau of the PRC Sub-Committee on Refugees and those who conducted humanitarian assessment missions over the year participated in the 11th Annual Humanitarian Symposium organized in late **November 2023** in Nairobi, Kenya, bringing together all Humanitarian Stakeholders to engage on humanitarian situation in Africa.

- h. In **December 2023**, the PRC Sub-Committee will attend the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) meeting which largely aligns with the AUC's pan African vision of managing humanitarian situations.
- i. Meetings of the Bureau and the PRC Sub-Committee on Refugees held during the year 2023:
- | | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| 10 March 2023 | - | Bureau meeting to prepare for the Plenary Meeting |
| 28 March 2023 | - | Plenary Meeting focusing on: - |
| | - | Handover of the former Bureau Members |
| | - | Adoption of the 2023 Work Plan. |
| 4 May 2023 | - | Emergency Bureau Meeting to discuss the Sudan conflict and its impact on neighboring countries. |
| 1 Sept 2023 | - | Bureau Meeting to Prepare for the Plenary Meeting |
| 13 Sept 2023 | - | Plenary Meeting focusing on: - |
| | - | Briefing by UNHCR on GRF Pledges, |
| | - | AU proposals on GRF Pledges, |
| | - | Briefing on Operationalization of the AfHA |
| | - | Disaster situations in Libya and Morocco |
| 1 Dec 2023 | - | Bureau Meeting to Prepare for the Plenary Meeting |
| 4 Dec 2023 | - | Plenary Meeting focusing on: - |
| | - | Consideration of Reports to Jan/Feb 2024 Summit |

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

51. The PRC Sub-Committee on Refugees, Returnees, and IDPs decides to;
- a. Call on AU Member States and the international community to support the humanitarian response in African countries most affected by humanitarian crises for a protracted length of time with particular attention to the Horn of Africa region, Sahrawi caseload, the Great Lakes region, and the Sahel region.
 - b. Thank Member States that have honored their pledges and calls on those that have not yet done so to redeem them as soon as possible. More follow up needs to be made on partners that pledged during the Malabo Pledging Conference to honor their pledges and support the humanitarian needs in Africa.
 - c. Commission to ensure that the African Humanitarian Agency is operational in 2024 as soon to alleviate the dire humanitarian situation of the vulnerable population visited in different countries during the field missions.

- d. Approves the proposed pledges presented by the Commission to be presented at the Global Refugee Forum focusing on the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees.
- e. Remain ceased on the challenging humanitarian crisis in the Sudan and the displacement trends to its neighboring countries (Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, and South Sudan), the Sahel, the Horn of Africa Region and the Lake Chad basin, the disasters that hit Libya and Morocco and the Southern Africa Region.
- f. Call on Member States that have not yet signed or ratified the 1969 OAU Convention and the 2009 Kampala Convention to do so, and those that have ratified these instruments are urged to fully incorporate them into their national laws and policies to enable their effective implementation at national and local levels.
- g. Commend all Member States for hosting refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants and call for global solidarity and burden sharing with these countries and the host communities.

V. CONCLUSION

52. The PRC Sub-Committee on refugees, Returnees, and IDPs expresses its gratitude to the Governments of the Member States visited in 2023, and to the humanitarian partners and other stakeholders working in the countries visited for their collaboration extended the Sub-Committee during the assessment missions.

53. The PRC Sub-Committee on refugees, Returnees, and IDPs also expresses its appreciation to the Ambassadors that conducted the assessment missions during the period under consideration and encourages other Ambassadors to avail themselves to support the Sub-Committee in undertaking this noble assignment.

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