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**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. The Report of the Peace and Security Council (PSC) on its Activities and the State of Peace and Security in Africa is submitted pursuant to Article 7(q) of the Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the PSC of the African Union (AU). According to the Article, 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 PSC in the pursuit of its mandate during the period from July 2011 to January 2012, and provides an overview of the state of peace and security on the continent during the period.

### **II. SIGNING AND RATIFICATION OF THE PSC PROTOCOL**

2. Since the entry into force of the Protocol, in December 2003, fifty-one (51) Member States have signed the PSC Protocol, while forty-four (44) have 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, Republic of Guinea, Liberia, Seychelles and Somalia.

### **III. MEMBERSHIP OF THE PSC AND ROTATION OF THE CHAIRMANSHIP**

3. As stipulated in Article 5 (1) of the Protocol the PSC is composed of fifteen (15) members with equal rights, who 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 current list of PSC members in the English alphabetical order is as follows: Benin, Burundi, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

4. It should be recalled that, the Executive Council, during its fourteenth ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, from 28 to 29 January 2010, conducted elections for all the fifteen seats of the Council, as they had become vacant. This was in line with decision Assembly/AU/ Dec.106(VI) by which the Assembly delegated its power to the Executive Council for election of members of the PSC under Article 5 (2) of the Protocol to the Executive Council for the current and future elections. Notably the mandate of the ten (10) members of the PSC elected in January 2010, for a two year term, will expire in January 2012. Accordingly, during its 20<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session to be held in Addis Ababa on 26 and 27 January 2012, the Executive Council, should elect 10 Members of the PSC for a 2 years term.

5. 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 following the

English alphabetical order of the list of the PSC members. During the period under review, the chairmanship of the PSC rotated as follows:

- Benin July 2011;
- Burundi August 2011;
- Chad September 2011;
- Rwanda October 2011;
- Djibouti November 2011;
- Equatorial Guinea December 2011; and
- Kenya January 2012.

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

6. During the period under review, the PSC, in discharging its mandate, engaged in sustained efforts to address conflict and crisis situations within the continent, in close cooperation with all other stakeholders, including other AU Organs and Regional Economic Communities/Regional Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (RECs/RMs), as well as the United Nations Security Council, the European Union Political and Security Committee and other AU partners. In this regard, the PSC held twenty five (25) meetings, including one at the level of Heads of State and Government, in Addis Ababa, on 26 August 2011, and one at the ministerial level in New York, on 21 September 2011.

7. Among the meetings held during the reporting period were briefing sessions to receive updates on various peace and security situations and related issues. The countries and other stakeholders concerned with the situations and issues discussed were invited to these meetings and briefing sessions, in conformity with the provisions of the PSC Protocol and in line with the established practice of the PSC. The meetings and briefing sessions held during the reporting period are reflected in Annex I (Index) attached to this report.

##### **A. Activities relating to crisis and conflict situations and other related issues**

8. During the period under review, the PSC considered the following crisis and conflict situations: Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Egypt, Libya, Madagascar, Republic of Guinea, Somalia, Republic of Sudan (Darfur) and relations between Sudan and South Sudan, as well as the issue of the Lord Resistance Army (LRA).

##### **(i) Darfur**

9. During the period under review, the PSC remained actively seized with the various aspects of the situation in Darfur, in particular the activities of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID) and the activities of the AU High Level implementation Panel on Sudan (AUHIP). In this context, the PSC held four meetings (286<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 19 July 2011; 297<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 20 October 2011;

300<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 28 November 2011; and 301<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 30 November 2011).

**10.** At its 286<sup>th</sup> meeting, held on 19 January 2011, the PSC, *inter alia*:

- noted with satisfaction the progress made in the deployment of UNAMID military and police components;
- expressed concern at the prevailing insecurity in some parts of Darfur, leading to the loss of human lives and the displacement of civilian populations;
- noted with satisfaction the conclusion of the Doha political talks, in particular the signing of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) by the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM), on 14 July 2011;
- requested the AUHIP on Sudan and UNAMID to intensify their efforts for the launching of the DPP; and
- decided to extend, for a further period of 12 months, the mandate of UNAMID and requested the UN Security Council to do the same.

**11.** At its 297<sup>th</sup> meeting, the PSC decided that the mandate of the AUHIP be extended for a period of one year, to enable it to facilitate completion of the outstanding issues, in line with the relevant decisions of Council and the recommendations of the AU High-Level Panel on Darfur (AUPD).

**12.** At its 300<sup>th</sup> and 301<sup>st</sup> meetings, held on 28 and 30 November 2011, the PSC:

- took note of the intention of the United Nations Secretary-General to develop a roadmap on the peace process for Darfur in close consultation with the AU. In this respect, Council reiterates the need to fully take into account the AU position on Darfur, as articulated in its communiqué of 29 October 2009 endorsing the report of the AUPD, and subsequent AU decisions on Darfur;
- reiterated its support to the efforts being made by the AUHIP, with the support of UNAMID, to facilitate the early launching of the DPP, in line with all relevant AU decisions. In this context, the PSC welcomed, the commitment of the GoS to create an enabling environment, requested the AUHIP and UNAMID to intensify their efforts aimed at engaging all Darfurian stakeholders and called upon AU partners, in particular the UN Security Council and its members, and the international community at large to fully support this Process.

**(ii) Sudan /South Sudan**

**13.** Regarding the relations between Sudan and South Sudan, the PSC held two meetings (301<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 30 November 2011 and the 308<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 16 January 2012). At its 301<sup>st</sup> meeting, the PSC:

- welcomed the progress made thus far in the post secession negotiations;
- stressed the primary responsibility of the leadership of Sudan and South Sudan in ensuring that the outstanding issues are swiftly resolved, in line with the overriding and agreed principle of two viable States, at peace with, and mutually supportive of, one another;
- reiterated AU's full support to the Agreement on Abyei and urged both Sudan and South Sudan to faithfully and unconditionally implement their obligations under the Agreement and commended UNISFA for its tireless efforts in the discharge of its mandate;
- underlined the critical role that the international community can play in the attainment of the objective of two viable States, including the immediate lifting of the sanctions imposed on Sudan, the granting of debt relief and the provision of timely and adequate financial support to lessen the impact on the Sudanese economy resulting from the loss of substantial revenue following the secession of South Sudan, and the provision of aid and technical assistance to the new state of South Sudan, as well as political support to the holistic approach to peace.

**14.** At its 308<sup>th</sup> meeting, the PSC:

- commended the progress made in the negotiations, particularly regarding border demarcation, between Sudan and South Sudan;
- expressed deep concern with the lack of progress in addressing core issues affecting relations between the two States, namely nationality, border security, Abyei, oil and humanitarian access;
- stressed the primary responsibilities of the leadership of Sudan and South Sudan to resolve the issues for the benefit of their people and regional peace and security.

**(iii) Republic of Guinea**

**15.** At its 287<sup>th</sup> meeting, held on 21 July 2011, following the attack on the private residence of President Alpha Condé, the PSC:

- strongly condemning the attack and reaffirmed the principled position of the AU in its total rejection of violence, in particular political assassination;

- welcomed the address to the nation by President Alpha Condé, on 18 July 2011, and urged the Guinean parties to promote dialogue and to work together to create conditions conducive for the preparation and holding of peaceful, free, fair, transparent and credible legislative elections.

**(iv) Côte d'Ivoire**

**16.** The PSC considered the post-conflict situation in Côte d'Ivoire at its 288<sup>th</sup> meeting, held on 10 August 2011. On that occasion, the PSC:

- noted with satisfaction the significant progress made in the process of return to normalcy in Côte d'Ivoire since the assumption of power by President Alassane Dramane Ouattara and the establishment of the Government on 1 June 2011;
- requested the Commission, working closely with AU partners, including ECOWAS, the United Nations, the European Union and bilateral partners, to:
  - immediately dispatch a mission to assess the situation of the Ivorian refugees in Côte d'Ivoire's neighbors and the requirements for their early return;
  - provide support for post-conflict reconstruction and development; and
  - facilitate and support cooperation and joint action among the countries of the region to address security related issues.

**(v) Somalia**

**17.** During the reporting period, the PSC held four (4) meetings to consider the situation in Somalia (285<sup>th</sup> held on 13 July 2011, 289<sup>th</sup> held on 16 August 2011, 293<sup>rd</sup> held on 13 September 2011, 298<sup>th</sup> held on 17 November 2011, 302<sup>nd</sup> held on 2 December 2011, 304<sup>th</sup> held on 22 December 2011 and 306<sup>th</sup> held on 5 January 2012).

**18.** At its 285<sup>th</sup> meeting, the PSC noted with deep concern the humanitarian situation in Somalia and urged all AU Member States to contribute, in whatever way they can, to the alleviation of the suffering of the Somali people. The PSC also called on African humanitarian NGOs to contribute to the ongoing efforts.

**19.** At its 289<sup>th</sup> meeting, held on 16 August 2011, the PSC:

- welcomed the extension of TFG and AMISOM forces' control over areas formerly occupied by Al-Shabbab in Mogadishu;
- encouraged the TFG and AMISOM forces to pursue their efforts;

- called on the TFG to take all necessary steps for the expeditious implementation of the pending transitional tasks; and
- welcomed the initiative by the Commission to convene, in Addis Ababa, on 17 and 18 August 2011, a consultative workshop bringing together all stakeholders to identify the concrete steps that need to be taken in the coming months in order to avail AMISOM a support commensurate with the challenges at hand.

**20.** At its 293<sup>rd</sup> meeting, held on 13 September 2011, the PSC:

- welcomed the Roadmap adopted by the consultative meeting held in Mogadishu from 4 to 6 September 2011, which outlined the key deliverables to be accomplished before August 2012, the timelines for the completion of each task and the institutions responsible, the resources required and the mechanisms to ensure compliance by the Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs);
- called on the international community, in particular the United Nations, to take the steps expected of it and to fully assume its responsibilities towards the Somali people, in line with the relevant provisions of the UN Charter;
- endorsed the revised Concept of Operations (CONOPS), for AMISOM and which was elaborated on the basis of the conclusions of the technical consultative workshop convened by the Commission in Addis Ababa, from 17 to 18 August 2011;
- requested the UN Security Council, in line with its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, to reaffirm its commitment to authorize the deployment of a United Nations operation to take over AMISOM and support the long term reconstruction and stabilisation of Somalia. In the meantime, requested the Security Council to authorize the enhancement of the support package provided by the United Nations, under resolutions 1863(2009) and 1964(2010); and
- decided to undertake, as early as possible, a visit to Mogadishu to further express its support to the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia, as well as to the efforts of AMISOM, and to assess the situation on the ground. Requested the Commission to make the necessary preparations;

**21.** At its 298<sup>th</sup> meeting, held on 17 November 2011, the PSC:

- commended the TFG forces and the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) for their courage and dedication;

- welcomed the initiative taken by the Commission to convene a ministerial level meeting of the AMISOM TCCs and other interested countries and institutions, in Addis Ababa, on 14 November 2011;
- stressed the need for the Somali stakeholders to fully and timely honour their commitments under the Kampala Accord and the Political Roadmap, so that the political and military aspects of the ongoing efforts progress in tandem;
- reiterated its call on the United Nations, to enhance its support to AMISOM, in order to enable the Mission to more effectively discharge its mandate and extend its area of operation.

**22.** At its 302<sup>nd</sup> meeting, held on 2 December 2011, the PSC:

- expressed, once again, AU's gratitude to the TCCs, and looked forward to the deployment of additional troops from Burundi, Djibouti and Uganda, as well as for the reconsideration of the Security Council mandated level of 12, 000 troops;
- requested Kenya to favorably consider the integration of its forces into AMISOM, as part of the next phase of deployment of AMISOM, and welcomed the decision of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia to support the AMISOM-TFG-Kenya operation;
- urged the TFIs, signatories to the Roadmap, guarantors and the international community at large to support the realization of the cardinal objectives in the Roadmap;
- requested the Commission to expedite the finalization of the Strategic Concept for its early consideration by Council and to immediately engage the United Nations and other relevant partners, with the view to securing their support for the second phase of the implementation of AMISOM mandate;
- once again, called upon the United Nations Security Council to consider authorizing funding from the assessed budget, to AMISOM, of the required mission support including the enhanced personnel, force enablers and multipliers, contingent-owned equipment, as well as allowances for the troops and formed police units provided for in the Strategic Concept;
- requested the Commission to submit recommendations to enhance the mandate of AMISOM; and
- reiterated previous calls on the United Nations Security Council to adopt a resolution that enforces measures to control access to the ports of Kismayo,



Haradhere, Marka and Barawe and an air-exclusion zone to cut off arms supplies to Al Shabaab.

**23.** At its 305<sup>th</sup> meeting, held on 22 December 2011, the PSC:

- welcomed the efforts made by the joint AU-UN Technical Assessment Mission (TAM) towards the finalization of the Strategic Concept for the next phase of the implementation of AMISOM mandate;
- requested the Commission to actively pursue and complete the consultation process towards the finalization of the Strategic Concept, in particular through the early convening of a meeting of the Chiefs of Defense Staff and Ministers of Defense of the TCCs and other interested countries ; and
- reiterated that the recent developments on the ground brought about by the forced withdrawal of Al Shabaab from Mogadishu and the ongoing joint Kenya and TFG forces operation in South Central Somalia open a unique window of opportunity to improve security and further reconciliation and stability.

**24.** At its 306<sup>th</sup> meeting, held on 5 January 2012, the PSC:

- endorsed the Strategic Concept for future AMISOM operations as a planning tool for enhancing the strength of AMISOM and furthering the gains made on the ground;
- urged the UN Security Council to expeditiously consider and authorize the support required for the immediate implementation of the Strategic Concept;
- requested the Commission to accelerate the preparation and consultations on the follow-on planning requirements, including the elaboration and early finalization of a new AMISOM CONOPS to adequately address all relevant issues, such as command and control, liaison and coordination and troops-to-task per sector;

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- welcomed the initiative of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom to convene a Special Summit on Somalia in London, on 23 February 2012;
- decided to renew the mandate of AMISOM for a further period of 12 months with effect from 16 January 2012.

**(vi) Libya**

**25.** During the period under review, the PSC dedicated five (5) meetings to the situation in Libya: 285<sup>th</sup> held on 13 July 2011, the 290<sup>th</sup> held on 22 August 2011; the 291<sup>st</sup> held on 26 August 2011, the 294<sup>th</sup> held on 21 September 2011 and the 297<sup>th</sup> held on 20 October 2011. At its 285<sup>th</sup> meeting, the PSC:

- stressed that the Proposals for a Framework Agreement on a Political Solution to the Crisis in Libya, as endorsed by the Assembly in Malabo, provides a viable basis for a way out of the crisis;
- expressed support for the technical interaction between the Commission and the representatives of the High-Level *ad hoc* Committee and the Libyan parties; and
- encouraged the *ad hoc* Committee to pursue and intensify its efforts, as mandated by the Assembly in Malabo, and consistent with the provisions of Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, as well as paragraph 2 of UN Security Council resolution 1973(2011).

**26.** At its 290<sup>th</sup> meeting, the PSC received a briefing on the situation in Libya. At its 294<sup>th</sup> the PSC:

- took note of the communiqué adopted by the AU High-Level *ad hoc* Committee on Libya, at its meeting held in Pretoria, on 14 September 2011, and the recommendations contained therein, as well as the statement made by the Chair of the Union, at the UN-sponsored High-Level meeting on Libya held in New York on 20 September 2011;
- reiterated the AU's deep concern with the proliferation of weapons originating from Libyan military depots, and their impact on regional security and stability;
- appealed to the member states and partners to cooperate with the Commission towards the early holding of a pledging conference to mobilize resources for the socio-economic reintegration of African migrant workers into their countries of origin; and
- took note of the provisions of resolution 2009 (2011), and requested the Security Council to lift the measures imposed with respect to no-fly zone and ban on flights and to terminate the authorization given to member States in this respect.

**27.** At its 291<sup>st</sup> meeting, the PSC:

- called for the formation of an inclusive transitional Government, the establishment of a constitutional and legislative framework for the democratic transformation of Libya;
- endorsed the report of the meeting of the AU High-Level *ad hoc* Committee on Libya held on 25 August 2011, and requested the Committee to actively pursue the accomplishment of the mandate entrusted to it; and
- requested the Commission to continue to work closely with the countries concerned to identify ways to address the challenges associated with the proliferation of weapons emanating from Libyan military depots.

**28.** At its 297<sup>th</sup> meeting, the PSC:

- taking into account the uniqueness of the situation in Libya and the exceptional circumstances surrounding it, and without prejudice to the relevant AU instruments, decided to authorize the current authorities in Libya to occupy the seat of Libya in the AU and its organs; and
- authorized the Chairperson of the Commission to take the required steps for the early establishment of an AU Liaison Office in Tripoli, to assist, in the efforts aimed at stabilizing the situation in Libya, promoting national reconciliation and inclusivity and facilitating the transition process towards democratic institutions, building on the relevant provisions of the AU Roadmap.

**(vii) Democratic Republic of Congo**

**29.** At its 298<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 17 November 2011, the PSC commended the visits undertaken to DRC by the Panel of the Wise and the Chairperson of the Commission ahead of the elections of 28 November 2010, and endorsed the messages that were delivered to all the Congolese actors on the occasion. The PSC requested the Chairperson of the Commission to continue to closely follow the evolution of the situation and to take any initiative that he will deem necessary to support the electoral process and facilitate its good conduct.

**(viii) Egypt**

**30.** At its 299<sup>th</sup> meeting, held on 22 November 2011, the PSC expressed its deep concern at the violent incidents that occurred in Egypt and deplored the loss of lives that has been recorded. The PSC strongly appealed for utmost restraint from all the stakeholders concerned, in particular the authorities of the transition and the security forces. The PSC requested the Chairperson of the Commission and the Panel of the Wise to continue to closely monitor the developments of the situation and to extend every possible support to facilitate the completion of the transition through the election of democratic Institutions.

**(ix) Madagascar**

**31.** Council dedicated two (2) meetings to the situation in Madagascar: 283<sup>rd</sup> held on 12 July 2011 and 303<sup>rd</sup> held on 8 December 2011. At its 283<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the PSC:

- stressed the need for continued efforts to find a lasting solution to the crisis in Madagascar, within the framework of AU instruments relating to unconstitutional changes of Government,
- took note of the decision of the SADC Extraordinary Summit held in Sandton, South Africa, from 11 to 12 June 2011, in which the Heads of State and Government, among others, approved, with amendments, the Roadmap for a way out of the crisis in Madagascar;
- requested the Commission and the SADC Secretariat to take the necessary steps to establish a joint presence on the ground, in order to better monitor the evolution of the situation and facilitate the implementation of the SADC Roadmap.

**32.** At its 303<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the PSC:

- took note with satisfaction of the significant progress made in the national reconciliation and exit crisis process;
- requested the Malagasy stakeholders to scrupulously implement the commitments made, including the establishment of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), in a spirit of consensus and inclusiveness, and the preparation and organisation of free, transparent and credible elections that would crown the Transition;
- urged the *Zafy Mouvance* to join the High Council of the Transition and the Transition Congress and to submit the names of its candidates and strongly called on this *Mouvance* to join the Transition;
- requested the Commission and SADC Secretariat to expedite the process of establishing a joint Liaison Office in Antananarivo that will ensure effective monitoring of the situation and provide daily support to the efforts of the Malagasy parties.

**(x) Issue of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)**

**33.** Council dedicated two (2) meetings to the issue of the LRA: 295<sup>th</sup> and 299<sup>th</sup> held on 27 September and 22 November 2011, respectively. At its 295<sup>th</sup> meeting, the PSC:

- congratulated the affected Member States for the cooperation they have developed amongst themselves and for their efforts against the LRA and

commended the Commission for the steps already taken in pursuance of the AU decisions;

- expressed its deep concern at the continuing criminal activities of the LRA and its devastating effects; and
- requested the Commission to submit to it a report on the implementation modalities of the main mechanisms provided for in the AU regional cooperation initiative for the elimination of the LRA, to enable it to authorize the envisaged operation.

**34.** At its 299<sup>th</sup> meeting, the PSC:

- commended the countries of the region for the cooperation they have developed amongst themselves, as well as for their cooperation with the Commission in the implementation of the relevant AU decisions on the LRA;
- decided, pursuant to the request of the Assembly of the Union, as contained in decision Assembly/AU/Dec.369 (XVII), to authorize, as an AU initiative with the support of the international community, the implementation of the Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the LRA (RCI-LRA), for an initial period of six (6) months;
- stressed the need for the rehabilitation of the areas affected by LRA activities and requested the Commission, in consultation with the United Nations and other appropriate international institutions, to contribute to the formulation of an appropriate strategy and the mobilization of the necessary resources to this end.

## **B. Consideration of Thematic Issues**

**35.** During the period under review, the PSC dealt with the following thematic issues:

### **(i) Terrorism**

**36.** At its 303<sup>rd</sup> meeting, held on 8 December 2011, the PSC:

- expressed deep concern over the worsening of the scourge of terrorism in Africa and the growing linkages between terrorism and transnational organized crime;
- urged Member States that have not yet done so to take without any further delay the steps required to become parties to the 1999 Convention and its 2004 Protocol, as well as to relevant international instruments;

- took note of the proposal made by the Commission on the functions and modalities of work of the Peace and Security Council Sub-Committee on Counter-Terrorism, and undertook to speedily finalize the document.

***(ii) Partnership between the African Union and the United Nations***

**37.** At its 307<sup>th</sup> meeting, held on 9 January 2012, to consider the partnership between the African Union and the United Nations on peace and security, the PSC:

- emphasized the need for innovative approaches to peace making and peacekeeping, in order to more effectively address the peace and security challenges facing the continent;
- reiterated AU's strong conviction on the need for the AU and the UN, building on the progress already achieved and lessons learned, to develop a stronger partnership, based on an innovative strategic and forward-looking reading of Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, in order to more effectively promote peace, security and stability in Africa;
- reiterated its call to the United Nations to address in a systematic manner the issue of the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of the funding of AU peace support operations undertaken with the consent of the Security Council, through the use of UN assessed contributions;
- further reiterated the imperative to fast track the reform of the UN Security Council in order to bring to an end the historical prejudice on Africa with regard to Security Council membership.

**C. Participation of the PSC in peace and security activities of other AU Organs**

**38.** In response to an invitation from the Government of the People's Republic of China, an AU delegation, led by Ambassador Cherif Mahamat Zene, Permanent Representative of Chad to the AU, in his capacity as Chairperson of the PSC for the month of September, participated, from 13 to 18 September 2011, in Beijing, in the China-AU Workshop on issues of peace and security. The main objective of the Workshop was to strengthen cooperation and partnership between the AU and China in the area of peace and security, within the broader framework of the China-Africa Forum. The Workshop enabled both sides to identify ways and means of reinforcing China's support to AU peace efforts within the context of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), including the possible establishment of a China-Africa Facility for Peace. At its 296<sup>th</sup> meeting, held on 17 October 2011, to consider the outcome of the mission, the PSC welcomed the outcome of this mission and expressed its appreciation to the Chinese authorities for their willingness to support the efforts of the AU to promote peace, security and stability in Africa.

#### **D. Meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies of the PSC**

**39.** During the period under review, and as a follow-up to its recommendations on elections related conflict and violence, as endorsed by the Assembly in July 2009, the Panel undertook a mission to DRC, ahead of the elections of 28 November 2011. Members of the Panel also joined the Chairperson of the Commission during the visit he undertook to DRC from 6 to 8 November 2011.

**40.** On 5 and 6 December 2011, in Zanzibar, the Panel convened its 11<sup>th</sup> meeting, during which it reviewed the peace and security situation on the continent and agreed on measures to take, as well as its work programme for 2012. In particular, the Panel discussed also the situation in Libya, Cote d'Ivoire, Somalia, Egypt, Tunisia and the DRC. The Panel also exchanged views on its thematic report on women and children in armed conflicts. The report will be submitted, in due course, to the relevant AU organs for consideration and adoption. The Panel also agreed to submit its recommendations on an African Framework on Non-Impunity, Justice and National Reconciliation to Member States, as a guideline on the basis of which they could, whenever necessary, articulate responses to the challenges of peace, justice and reconciliation.

**41.** The 11<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Panel was preceded, from 5 to 6 December 2011, by a workshop on the theme: "*Strengthening political governance for peace, security and stability in Africa*", organized with the support of the Nairobi-based African Leadership Centre. The workshop, which was attended by members of the Panel of the Wise, eminent African personalities, representatives of RECs, civil society organizations and think tanks, as well as partners, was opened by the Tanzanian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Bernard Membe. This workshop took place as a follow-up to the communiqué of the 275<sup>th</sup> meeting of the PSC, held in Addis Ababa, on 26 April 2011, which requested the Panel to undertake a comprehensive review of the existing mechanisms relating to democratization and governance in Africa, in order to make concrete recommendations to the PSC.

**42.** The Panel reviewed the initial recommendations of the workshop and agreed to deepen its reflection, through broader consultations with all stakeholders, including the Pan-African Parliament, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the RECs, African think tanks, academic institutions and civil society organizations. In the meantime, the Panel encouraged African civil society organizations to contribute actively to this process by generating debates and discussions at grassroots level, as well as by contributing to the monitoring of the implementation of relevant AU instruments on governance and democracy. The Panel decided to finalize its reflection on all relevant issues at its next meeting, which will be preceded by another preparatory workshop.

**43.** Finally, the Panel maintained close consultations with both the Chairperson of the Commission and the Commissioner for Peace and Security, as well as with the PSC. On 17 November 2011, the Panel briefed the PSC on its activities. On that occasion, the PSC expressed appreciation to the Panel, for its commitment and contribution to the promotion of peace, security and stability on the continent.

**E. Briefings by the Chairpersons of the PSC to the Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC)**

**44.** In line with Article 7 of the PSC Protocol and the Conclusions of Dakar the PSC Retreat of July 2007 on Working Methods, and in order to keep all Member States informed of the activities 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. Accordingly, the successive Chairpersons of the PSC for the period under review briefed the PRC on the activities undertaken by the PSC during the respective months.

**V. STATE OF PEACE AND SECURITY IN AFRICA**

**45.** The state of peace and safety on the continent remains contrasted. Although some progress has been made, there are still many challenges to be overcome, whether it be in the area of persistent conflict situations, the difficulties of implementing peace agreements, or the consolidation of peace. The following paragraphs outline developments in certain situations on the ground. They also deal with the partnership between the AU and the UN in the area of peace and security.

**i) Situations on the ground**

**a) The Comoros**

**46.** In the Comoros, the past six months were marked by the consolidation of the progress achieved in the process of national reconciliation; in particular through the action led by President Ikililou Dhoinine and his Government. In this respect, it is noteworthy to mention the unification of the national police force last September 21, thus putting an end to the conflict surrounding the prerogatives of the central and local authorities as regards internal security and the management of the police force. In the meanwhile, the Comoros continue to be confronted with a number of challenges. From the economic point of view, the situation remains difficult. Adequate international assistance is urgently needed. In this respect, the Assembly could, once more, appeal to the international community for the commitments made on 23 February 2011 at the Doha Conference for the Comoros to be honoured. The appeal would help to give the Comorian authorities the resources necessary for the implementation of the National Program of Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (NPDDR) in Anjouan, aimed at completing the collection of individual arms still circulating in the Island as well as cope with other related problems.

**47.** On another note, the question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, which became a French Department on 31 March 2011, continues to cause tensions with France. The Comorian Government reiterated the rejection by the Comoros of the decisions and initiatives taken by France. It, in particular, requested the urgent reactivation of the "Committee of Seven" in charge of the question of Mayotte or, failing this, the setting up of a mediation mechanism.



## **b) Madagascar**

**48.** Progress has been recorded in the settlement of the ongoing political crisis in Madagascar which began since the unconstitutional change of government in March 2009. The noteworthy event in this respect was the signing, in Antananarivo, on 16 September 2011, under the aegis of SADC, of the Roadmap for the exit of the crisis in Madagascar. The Roadmap contains four main points: a) Institutions of the Transition; b) Electoral framework; c) Confidence-building measures and national reconciliation efforts; and d) Implementation and follow-up mechanisms of the Agreement. Eight political parties/groupings and the Zafy and Ravalomanana political Movements were party to the Roadmap, whereas the Ratsiraka Movement refused to sign it, demanding as a precondition that the de facto authorities cancel their ban on airlines flying to Madagascar not to board former President Didier Ratsiraka. It should however be noted that Mr. Ratsiraka was able, with the consent of the de facto authorities, to return to Madagascar on 24 November 2011. Former President Marc Ravalomanana could not, on his part, return to Madagascar, as the local authorities issued an arrest warrant against him and indicated that he would be arrested on his arrival at the Antananarivo airport.

**49.** On October 14, 2011, parties signatory to the Roadmap concluded the framework for its implementation. Thereafter, Mr. Jean Omer Beriziky, unique candidate for the Zafy Movement, was appointed consensus Prime Minister by the President of the Transition. The new Prime Minister formed a Government of national unity. Another important hurdle was overcome with the installation, on 1 December 2011, of the Transitional Congress (TC) and the Higher Transitional Council (HTC). The Zafy Movement, which had refused to be part of the new Government on the grounds that there was no consensus on the distribution of ministerial portfolios, also refused to occupy the seats reserved for it in the Transitional Congress and the Higher Transitional Council.

**50.** Within the framework of following up and support for the efforts of the Malagasy political actors, the Peace and Security Council, in its 303rd meeting held on December 8, 2011, as indicated earlier, took note with satisfaction at the significant progress recorded in the national reconciliation and crisis-exit processes. The PSC encouraged SADC to continue its efforts and to persevere in accompanying the Malagasy parties. The same day, the International Contact Group on Madagascar (ICG-M) met under the aegis of the AU. The ICG-M encouraged the Malagasy parties to persevere in their efforts, recognizing the need for constant support and follow up of the international community, to facilitate the smooth beginning and the successful conclusion of the Transition. Subsequently, a SADC delegation, accompanied by Commission representatives and the Francophonie, went to Antananarivo from 19 to 22 December 2011, in order to evaluate the implementation of the Roadmap and the ways and means of its accompaniment by the international community. Just before the finalization of this report, the Ravalomanana Movement announced that it was suspending its participation in the Transition as a result of the decision taken on 21

January 2012 by the de facto authorities to prevent the landing, in Madagascar, of the plane carrying President Marc Ravalomanana.

**51.** The Assembly of the Union could, in the same spirit as the 303rd meeting of the PSC, commend the progress recorded in the search for a solution to the crisis in Madagascar and encourage the Malagasy parties not to spare any effort in bringing the process to a successful conclusion. The Assembly could also congratulate SADC for its commitment and the significant results it has achieved, and reiterate the intention of the AU to lift the suspension of Madagascar in participating in AU activities, as well as the other sanctions imposed in relation to the crisis, if SADC confirms that satisfactory progress has been accomplished in the implementation of the Roadmap. Lastly, the Assembly could mark its support for the ongoing efforts with the opening of the Joint AU-SADC Liaison Office, charged to support, on a day-to-day basis, the implementation of the Roadmap.

### **c) Somalia**

**52.** The Assembly's ordinary session in Malabo took place against the background of the signing, on 6 June 2011, of the Kampala Accord between the President of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia, Mr. Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed, and the Speaker of the Transitional Federal Parliament (TFP), Mr. Sharif Hassan Sheikh Aden. The Accord extended the transitional period by one year, up to 20 August 2012. Subsequently, a new Prime Minister and Government were appointed. The TFP approved the composition of the new Government, as well as the political programme of the Prime Minister.

**53.** From 4 to 6 September 2011, the UN, the AU, IGAD and other members of the international community facilitated an inclusive consultative meeting of Somali stakeholders in Mogadishu. That forum concluded with the adoption of a Transitional Roadmap outlining key deliverables for the completion of the transition, under four major benchmarks: (a) security (b) outreach and reconciliation, (c) good governance, and (d) constitution, parliamentary reforms and elections. The Roadmap also provided for a four-tier Implementation Monitoring Mechanism. In November 2011, the TFG Cabinet appointed a 21-member committee to oversee the Roadmap implementation; endorsed the revised National Security and Stabilization Plan (NSSP), which is now before Parliament for adoption; and expanded the Joint Security Committee (JSC) to include the regional entities. It also established a nine-member Committee of Experts to lead the process of finalizing the draft Constitution – in this respect, a constitutional conference took place in Garowe, Puntland, in December 2011 and adopted the *Garowe Principles which provide a framework for the basis of representation and the selection criteria of the new federal Parliament under a new federal constitution to be adopted by a Constituent Assembly*. In addition, a consultative forum for civil society organizations was convened in Mogadishu, in November 2011, to make contribution to the Roadmap implementation process.

**54.** While commendable steps have been taken, much more is required to achieve the benchmarks and timelines of the Roadmap. On the one hand, the Somali

stakeholders should continue to demonstrate the necessary political will and unity of purpose. The parliamentary crisis, which began on 13 December 2011 with a group of parliamentarians purportedly ousting the TFP Speaker, points to continued divisions among and within the TFIs. On the other hand, the timely realization of the Roadmap's benchmarks is linked to the mobilization of adequate resources by the international community. Equally important is the need to expand the Roadmap activities to the newly liberated areas and to neutralize spoilers.

**55.** Significant improvements have been recorded in the overall security situation in Somalia. In early August 2011, strong pressure from the TFG and AMISOM forces compelled Al Shabaab extremists to withdraw from almost all of Mogadishu. Elsewhere in the country, the TFG forces and pro-TFG militias, including Ahlu Sunna Wal Jammah (ASWJ), have increased pressure on Al Shabaab insurgents. In October 2011, following a series of kidnappings of tourists and aid workers on Kenyan territory by suspected Al Shabaab militants from across the border in Somalia, Kenya deployed troops into Somalia, on the basis of IGAD decisions, as well as relevant UN Security Council resolutions. The Kenyan operation, conducted jointly with the TFG forces, has already contributed to weakening Al Shabaab extremists in the Middle and Lower Jubba and Gedo regions. Ethiopia is also contributing to these efforts, providing support to TFG and allied forces in the Bay and Bakool regions.

**56.** In order to take advantage of the current momentum on the ground, the Commission convened a series of meetings involving the TFG, TCCs to AMISOM and other interested countries, namely, Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda, as well as the UN. As a follow-up, a Strategic Concept on the next phase of the implementation of AMISOM mandate was developed by a joint AU-UN team and subsequently reviewed by the meeting of Ministers of Defence of AMISOM TCCs and other interested countries, held in Addis Ababa on 4 January 2012. The following day, the PSC approved the Strategic Concept, which provides for an increase in AMISOM strength, with the rehousing of the Kenyan troops, the expansion of its area of operations, the provision of enablers and force multipliers and the enhancement of the capacity of the TFG forces. On 11 January 2012, the Strategic Concept was presented to the UN Security Council. In the meantime, the force strength of AMISOM has increased with the deployment of additional troops from Burundi and Uganda, as well as the arrival in the Mission area of the first elements of the battalion pledged by Djibouti.

**57.** Today, we are at a defining moment in the quest for peace, security and reconciliation in Somalia. The signing of the Kampala Accord and subsequent adoption of the Political Roadmap, as well as the security gains made on the ground, create a unique opportunity to open a new chapter in Somalia's troubled history. While much will depend on the commitment of the Somali stakeholders and their capacity to rise to the challenges at hand, the international community, the United Nations and the Security Council in particular, has a critical role to play to help the Somali people bring to a definite end the conflict in their country, as well as provide the much needed humanitarian assistance for the affected populations. The Assembly may wish to call on the Security Council to swiftly and positively respond to the appeal made by the PSC. The Assembly may also wish to impress upon the Somali stakeholders the need to

honour the commitments made, refrain from actions likely to complicate the search for peace and reconciliation and reiterate its appreciation to IGAD and its Chair, Prime Minister Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia, for their leadership role and commitment to a lasting solution to the crisis in Somalia.

**d) *Peace Process between Ethiopia and Eritrea***

**58.** There has been no progress in the peace process between Eritrea and Ethiopia. Over the years, the Assembly of the Union has expressed concern at this impasse, emphasizing the need for renewed African efforts to help the two countries to peacefully resolve their border dispute, normalize their relations and lay the foundation for lasting peace and security in the Horn of Africa.

**e) *Relations between Djibouti and Eritrea***

**59.** At its Malabo Session, the Assembly of the Union reiterated its call on Djibouti and Eritrea to pursue, in good faith, the scrupulous implementation of the 6 June 2010 Agreement, concluded under the auspices of Qatar, in order to resolve their border dispute and consolidate the normalization of their relations, and requested the Commission to closely follow the situation and make every effort to facilitate progress. On 4 October 2011, the Chairperson of the Commission received a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Djibouti, Mr. Mahmoud Ali Youssef. In that letter, the Minister indicated that two Djiboutian prisoners of war, out of the 19 detained by Eritrea, recently escaped from that country to Sudan before being transferred to Djibouti, while Eritrea consistently denied detaining any Djiboutian prisoner. The Minister, who indicated that Djibouti had complied with all its obligations relating to the issue of prisoners of war and that the issue had been brought to the attention of the Qatari Mediation, requested the Chairperson to use his good offices to help free the Djiboutian soldiers still detained in Eritrea.

**60.** On 15 November 2011, the Chairperson of the Commission wrote to the Eritrean Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Osman Saleh Mohammed, to bring this matter to his attention and seek the views of his country. He indicated that the Commission stood ready to assist resolving this humanitarian issue, within the context of the decision of the Malabo Session of the Assembly of the Union. In a response dated 29 November 2011, the Eritrean Minister stressed that the issue of prisoners of war being part of the 6 June Agreement, whatever complaint or problem raised by any of the parties should be directed to the attention of the Emir of Qatar. He added that there should be no other parallel mediation modality or mechanism, and accused Djibouti of repeated provocations and hostile diplomatic campaigns, in violation of the Agreement, adding that his country was fully and strongly committed to the letter and spirit of the Agreement.

**61.** Against this background, the Assembly may wish to reiterate the call it made in Malabo for Djibouti and Eritrea to pursue, in good faith, the scrupulous implementation of the Agreement they signed. It may also wish to request the PSC to closely follow-up the matter and report regularly to it.

**f) *Activities of the Somalia/Eritrea Monitoring Group***

**62.** On 5 December 2011, the UN Security Council adopted resolution 2023(2011). In that resolution, the Security Council, having notably expressed grave concern at the findings of the Somalia/Eritrea Monitoring Group report of 18 July 2011, made a number of pronouncements on the matter, including the use of the “Diaspora tax” and the potential use of the Eritrean mining sector by the Eritrean Government as a financial source to destabilize the Horn of Africa region or violate relevant UN Security Council resolutions. It stressed the need for full compliance with the arms embargo imposed by resolution 733(1992), as elaborated and subsequently amended, as well as the need to ensure strict implementation of the arms embargo established by resolution 1907(2009), including inspection, under certain conditions, of all cargo bound to or from Eritrea. It expressed its intention to apply targeted sanctions against individuals and entities, as per its relevant resolutions. The Security Council decided to expand the mandate of the Monitoring Group to monitor and report on measures imposed by resolution 2023(2011). On its part, Eritrea strongly rejected the conclusions of the report of the Monitoring Group, and termed the resolution as totally unfounded and as lacking any legal basis.

**g) *CPA outstanding issues, post-secession negotiations between Sudan and South Sudan, Darfur and related AU’s efforts***

**63.** The Malabo Summit took place against the background of significant progress in the implementation of the outstanding issues of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). Indeed, a few days before the Summit, the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement (SPLM) signed an Agreement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of Abyei, while the GoS and the SPLM-North signed the Framework Agreement on Political Partnership and Security Arrangements in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan. The Assembly will also recall that then Sudan’s First Vice-President Salva Kiir Mayardit attended the Summit. The Assembly acknowledged the choice for independence made by the people of South Sudan during the self-determination referendum of January 2011, and stressed that it looked forward to welcoming the Republic of South Sudan as the newest AU Member State immediately upon its independence, on 9 July 2011.

**64.** The ceremony marking the declaration of independence of South Sudan took place in Juba, on 9 July 2011. Subsequently, the Republic of South Sudan was welcomed as a member of the AU. The official hoisting of the flag of South Sudan at the AU Headquarters took place on 15 August 2011 in a ceremony attended by President Salva Kiir Mayardit. Since the declaration of independence, the Government of South Sudan has been engaged in a process of nation-building and political reconciliation with other political parties and militia groups. This is made all the more urgent by the violence witnessed recently in the Jonglei State in particular, which opposed different communities over cattle rustling.

**65.** During the period under review, the Commission, notably through the AUHIP, has actively continued to work with the parties towards the resolution of the outstanding CPA

issues, as well as on the post-secession arrangements, based on the overriding and agreed principle of two viable States, at peace with, and mutually supportive of, one another. In the course of November 2011, the AUHIP initiated a new round of negotiations on the outstanding issues, including: (i) access by the South to the oil pipelines that run through the North; (ii) transitional financial arrangements to cushion the economic shock to the Sudanese economy from the loss of revenue that accompanied the secession of the South; (iii) division of assets and liabilities; (iv) arrears relating to oil and other outstanding matters; (v) banking and cross-border payments; (vi) trade relations; (vii) border demarcation, dispute resolution and the management of pastoralist migration across the common border; (viii) security matters, including the management of a demilitarized zone between the two States; (ix) management of water resources, including the Nile waters; (x) nationality status of South Sudanese in Sudan and Sudanese in South Sudan; (xi) dispute resolution mechanisms; and (xii) efforts to find a solution to the Abyei issue.

**66.** From 19 to 20 December 2011, the AUHIP convened a meeting, in Addis Ababa, between Sudan and South Sudan, to review the status of outstanding issues in the negotiations between the two States. On that occasion, both parties agreed to continue to negotiate in earnest to reach agreement speedily on outstanding issues. Negotiations resumed on 17 January 2012. In this respect, the Assembly may wish to echo the call made by the PSC at its 302<sup>nd</sup> meeting, held on 30 November 2011, for both countries to demonstrate the required spirit of compromise and commitment to good neighborliness, in order to speedily conclude negotiations on all the outstanding issues.

**67.** With respect to Blue Nile and South Kordofan States of Sudan, the parties have not followed up on the Framework Agreement, and fighting continues in some parts of the Two Areas. It is critical that both parties immediately cease hostilities and find a peaceful settlement. Equally important is the need to permit humanitarian access to those in need of assistance and facilitate the return of displaced persons as well as refugees to their homes. Clearly, the establishment of a “Sudan Revolutionary Front” (SRF), composed of three Darfur armed groups, including the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), and the SPLM-North, will further complicate the search for a solution, the SRF having made it clear that its objective is to overthrow the current regime in Sudan, using all available means.

**68.** Regarding the situation in Darfur, Sudan, one of the key developments during the period under review was the adoption, on 14 July 2011, of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) and the signing of an Agreement by the GoS and the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM). This represented an important step forward in the peace process. Sustained efforts are being made towards the implementation of the DDPD. The Assembly may wish to commend the GoS and the LJM for their commitment and efforts, as well as encourage the hold out groups to join this process. At the same time, efforts should continue towards the holding of the Darfur Political Process (DPP), primarily as a domestic exercise to involve all Darfurians in determining the future of Darfur within Sudan, bearing in mind the deep-rooted and complex nature of the conflict in Darfur. It should be noted that the death of Dr. Khalil Ibrahim, the founding leader of

JEM, in December 2011, is yet another factor that impacts on the pursuit of the peace efforts.

**69.** Efforts have also continued to be made in the area of post-conflict reconstruction and development. The AU Ministerial *ad hoc* Committee on Post-Conflict Reconstruction in Sudan and South Sudan has remained actively seized of the matter. As a follow-up to the visit undertaken by a technical team, mandated by the Committee, to Sudan, in March – April 2010, arrangements are underway for the launching of an African Solidarity Initiative, which will commence by a Solidarity Conference, on the margins of the AU Summit in June 2012. This Initiative, which will cover other countries emerging from conflict, aims at mobilizing additional commitments and contributions to support ongoing efforts, including those undertaken by the Ministerial Committee and its member countries.

**70.** Although the challenges facing Sudan and South Sudan are not unfamiliar, in important respects they are exceptional. There are few countries on this continent that have such bitter histories of division and conflict. Newly-independent South Sudan has very modest institutions and extremely low human development indicators. Sudan faces an extremely severe economic shock at a time when it is debarred from the sources of international financial assistance that would normally be available to cushion such adversity. The exceptional nature of these challenges, in turn, makes it incumbent upon the African continent, and international donors and creditors, to exert commensurate efforts to ensure that the two nations emerge from the current difficult period as full and valued members of the African community of nations and the international community as a whole. Sudan and South Sudan have come a long way in their struggle for peace, justice and reconciliation. The leadership of the two countries and their people should, once more, be commended for their steadfastness and resilience. The Assembly may wish to urge them to remain committed in addressing the pressing challenges at hand.

#### **h) *Democratic Republic of Congo***

**71.** The peace consolidation process in DRC entered a new phase with the holding of one-round presidential and legislative elections on 28 November 2011. Organized within the constitutional timeframe, the elections posed huge logistical challenges. The political will of the authorities, the solidarity of some countries of the region, as well as the support of MONUSCO and the international community made it possible for the polls to hold, despite the many difficulties encountered.

**72.** To create a political climate conducive to the holding of peaceful elections, the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) put in place a series of mechanisms. For instance, it set up a National Mediation Commission for the Electoral Process (CNMPE) with responsibility to ensure the proper conduct of the political actors and to serve as a framework for easing tensions. Similarly, the bid for appeasement inspired the establishment, with international community support, of a Code of Conduct for candidates in the presidential elections. The Code was signed by 10 of the 11 presidential aspirants. For its part, the Panel of the Wise, acting within the framework of its mandate to backstop efforts at conflict prevention, as well as the recommendations

contained in its report on election-related conflicts and violence, carried out a mission to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) from 6 to 8 October 2011. As a follow-up to the mission, the Chairperson also travelled to the DRC to meet with the Congolese authorities and the country's political actors. He seized the opportunity to underscore the imperative need for all the concerned actors to work towards the holding of peaceful elections, and to act in keeping with the tenets of the Constitution and the institutions of the Republic.

**73.** Despite the efforts deployed, the elections of 28 November took place in an atmosphere of tension, marked by many incidents. On 9 December 2011, INEC published the provisional results of the presidential elections, with candidate Joseph Kabila Kabange in the lead, followed by Etienne Tshisekedi. On 16 December, the Supreme Court published the final results, and proclaimed Mr. Kabila President-elect of the Republic with 48.95% of the votes, while Mr. Tshisekedi obtained 32.33%. The President-elect was sworn in on 20 December. The results and the subsequent decision of the Supreme Court were rejected by Mr. Tshisekedi and other opposition candidates. Mr. Tshisekedi had refused to seize the Supreme Court on the grounds that it was not impartial and went ahead to proclaim himself President-elect and was sworn in on 26 December 2011, in a ceremony organized at his residence. Concerning the legislative elections, their results had not been published at the time of finalizing this report.

**74.** In conclusion, the Assembly could express satisfaction at the conduct of the second post-conflict elections in DRC, with observers from several national and international organizations, including the AU, ECCAS, COMESA, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and SADC. The focus of the Congolese stakeholders should now be to draw lessons from the elections that have taken place in order to deepen the democratic process in their country, on the basis of the conclusions of the observer teams. In view of the many challenges facing the Congo, it is crucial for the actors concerned to allow the supreme interests of the country to prevail and to refrain from any action likely to undermine peace and stability. In that regard, the Assembly could welcome the declaration made by President Kabila on the occasion of his swearing in, underlining his determination to be the President of all Congolese, to meet their aspirations for wellbeing, and work in a spirit of openness with all political stakeholders of the country.

#### ***i) Central African Republic***

**75.** Among the major developments in the Central African Republic since the Malabo session, may be mentioned the holding on 4 September 2011 of legislative by-elections in 14 constituencies, the results of which were invalidated by the Constitutional Court. The said elections were an extension of the presidential and legislative elections held on 23 February 2011. Drawing lessons from the elections, the authorities of the Central African Republic set up a consultation committee composed of the concerned players, as well as AU, UN and EU as observers, for review of the electoral code.



**76.** Many other developments deserve to be mentioned. On the economic front, the Government of CAR has taken a number of initiatives including the organization of the first Estates General on Finance in Bangui on 8 September 2011. The Government plans to present the final version of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSD2) at a roundtable of technical and financial partners to be convened early in 2012. As regards the security situation, this was characterized by the activities of elements of certain local armed groups as well as the continuing activities of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). In this regard, it should be noted that the African Union took active part in the elaboration of MICOPAX (Peace Consolidation Mission in CAR) programme of activities and budget for 2012 and this, in the perspective of the withdrawal at the end of 2013, of the troops deployed in CAR. The African Union has approved the African Peace Facility (APF) request for financing of the said activities and monitors the activities in question.

**77.** The Assembly could urgently appeal to the international community to more effectively accompany the Central African Republic in its peace consolidation efforts. Similarly, the Assembly could urge the authorities of that country to pursue and speed up the reforms already set in motion, including the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes as well as the security sector reform, and to spare no effort to deepen and consolidate democracy. It is also necessary to encourage the Central African Republic and neighbouring countries to strengthen cooperation in security matters in a bid to face the threat posed by the activities of armed groups.

**j) *Regional Cooperation Initiative against the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)***

**78.** At its Malabo session, the Assembly of the Union welcomed the steps taken towards the operationalization of the Regional Cooperation Initiative against the LRA (RCI-LRA), expressed its full support to the Conclusions of the ministerial meeting of the affected countries, held in Addis Ababa in June 2011, and requested the PSC to authorize the proposed operation in all its components. It is against this background that the Commission briefed the 295<sup>th</sup> meeting of the PSC on the proposed Initiative. This was followed by a report to the 299<sup>th</sup> meeting of the PSC, held on 22 November 2011, during which, the PSC authorized the launching of the RCI-LRA, as an AU initiative with the support of the international community, for an initial period of six months. The RCI-LRA aims at strengthening the operational capabilities of the countries affected by the atrocities of the LRA; creating an environment conducive to the stabilization of the affected areas; and facilitating the delivery of humanitarian aid to affected areas. The PSC approved the establishment of the different components of the RCI-LRA, namely: the Joint Coordinating Mechanism (JCM), the Regional Task Force (RTF), and the RTF HQs, including the Joint Operations Centre (JOC).

**79.** In order to maintain the momentum generated by the efforts of the countries of the region and the PSC decision, immediately after the PSC meeting, the Chairperson of the Commission appointed an acting Special Envoy for the LRA Issue, in the person of Mr. Francisco Madeira, concurrently with his current responsibilities as the AU Special Representative for Counter-Terrorism Cooperation. Subsequently, he, together with Mr.

Abou Moussa, the UN Special Representative for Central Africa, who is in charge of the LRA issue in the UN system, undertook, in early January 2012, a mission to the affected countries. Steps are also being taken to operationalize the JCM and the RTF.

**80.** The Assembly may wish to commend the countries of the region for their commitment and determination to ensure the success of the Initiative. The RCI-LRA offers the most viable and effective framework for a coordinated and regionally-owned effort to bring to an end the criminal activities of the LRA. The Assembly may also wish to call upon all Member States in a position to do so, as well as AU partners, to support this initiative.

**k) *Sudan-Chad Relations and other aspects of the Regional Cooperation for Peace and Development***

**81.** The relations of friendship and confidence subsisting between Chad and The Sudan since the signing of the 15 January 2010 Bilateral Agreement have continued to gain strength. Remarkable progress was recorded in terms of security along the common border, thanks to the joint forces deployed along the border which has facilitated the conduct of the operations of humanitarian organizations working in the East of Chad and the resumption of cross-border commercial activities. On the occasion of the 4<sup>th</sup> ceremony for the transfer of the rotational command of the Joint Force at Abéché in Chad on 15 October 2011, the two countries expressed satisfaction at the work accomplished. The success of the Chad-Sudan cooperation has propelled CAR to join in the process of securing the border. In fact, the cooperation between Chad and The Sudan has for the most part gone beyond the sole aspect of security. Permanent consultation has taken root at the political level with regular exchanges of delegations and personalities. Besides, Chad and The Sudan are working towards strengthening their economic cooperation, including the launch of heavy infrastructure projects.

**82.** It is noteworthy, moreover, to state that, as part of efforts to ensure the return to The Sudan of the Sudanese refugees in Chad, whose number is estimated at 278,000 spread over 12 sites in the East of the country, two tripartite technical meetings were held, respectively, in Khartoum in July 2011 and in N'Djamena in November 2011. Deliberations for finalization of the Chad-Sudan-HCR tripartite agreement will go on until the next tripartite technical meeting which will take place in El Geneina in The Sudan in February 2012.

**l) *Côte d'Ivoire***

**83.** The situation in Côte d'Ivoire continued to see significant improvement in the aftermath of the crisis that rocked that country following the presidential election of 28 November 2010. Parliamentary elections, it should be recalled, were held on 11 December 2011. Victorious in the elections were the two major parties of the Houphouëtistes Rally for Peace and Democracy (*RHDP*). The Ivoirian Popular Front (*FPI*) and other opposition parties under the banner of the National Resistance Congress for Democracy (*CNRD*) which had indicated that they could participate in the election subject to certain preconditions, in the end, opted to boycott the polls, particularly in the

wake of the transfer, on 29 November 2011, of former President Laurent Gbagbo to the Hague for the judicial proceedings initiated by the International Criminal Court (ICC). It is, however, noteworthy that independent candidates, including members of the *FPI*, won 35 seats. The various election observer missions, including that of AU, were of the view that the elections had been transparent.

**84.** The Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission (*CDVR*) established in September 2011 to promote reconciliation has continued to carry out its mandate. Concurrently with the action of the ICC, the Ivorian authorities have initiated a series of judicial proceedings sequel to the violence that trailed the presidential elections and the economic crimes perpetrated in that context. President Ouattara has, on several occasions, reaffirmed his determination to combat impunity, including in his own camp. On the economic front, sustained efforts are being deployed to facilitate the resumption of economic activities, and significant results have already been recorded in this respect. As regards the humanitarian situation, a substantial return of displaced persons and refugees has been recorded. The Ivorian authorities are devoting attention to implementation of the security sector reform. Mention needs also to be made of the visit to Côte d'Ivoire in the first half of November 2011 of an AU multi-disciplinary team of experts to assess the country's post-conflict needs. The Commission is working on the launching of an African solidarity initiative intended to mobilize continental-level support towards post-conflict reconstruction. The Assembly could commend the progress recorded, encourage the Ivorian authorities to be steadfast in the efforts underway and urge Member States and the international community to support the ongoing process, including by providing financial and other needed assistance.

#### **m) *Liberia***

**85.** The key development in Liberia during the period under review was the holding of the presidential/legislative elections on 11 October and the presidential run-off on 8 November 2011. President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf was re-elected for a second 6-year term of office. Despite the challenges encountered and the unfortunate boycott of the elections by the leading opposition party, the Congress for Democratic Change (CDC), the AU Election Observer Mission, together with other international and local observers, gave a positive account of the electoral process. It is to be noted that, on the eve of the inauguration of President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, on 16 January 2012, the opposition, which had hitherto threatened to disrupt the ceremony, recognized her victory.

**86.** The Assembly may wish to congratulate the Government and people of Liberia for the successful polls, and to urge all political actors and stakeholders in the country to engage in an inclusive dialogue process towards the consolidation of the democratic process in the country. The Assembly may also wish to urge the Liberian Government to sustain its efforts towards the betterment of the lives of the Liberian people, particularly by meeting the indicators outlined in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and to encourage the international partners to continue supporting the Liberian Government.

**n) Republic of Guinea**

**87.** The period immediately following the Malabo Session of the Assembly of the Union was marked in Guinea by the attack on the private residence of President Alpha Condé in the early hours of 19 July 2011. The attack was strongly condemned by both the AU and ECOWAS as well as other members of the international community.

**88.** On 15 November 2011, President Alpha Condé met with key opposition leaders. On that occasion, he made a commitment to ensure the promotion and maintenance of consultation between the Government and the opposition and, to this end, set up a committee to find a consensus with the opposition on the preconditions it had issued. On this score, a number of measures addressing the concerns of the opposition have been taken so as to promote trust and confidence and defuse the political atmosphere. On 22 December, the opposition announced its decision to resume dialogue with the Government to discuss all issues relating to the preparation, organization and conduct of the legislative elections in the first half of 2012. However, since it could not come to agreement with the Government and the Committee on the form of the consultation, it subsequently renounced its decision. The Assembly could, in this context, appeal to all the Guinean actors to resume the dialogue as soon as possible.

**o) Guinea Bissau**

**89.** Following the death of President Malam Bacai Sanha in Paris on 9 January 2012, Guinea Bissau entered a transitional phase that will culminate in presidential elections. Meanwhile, the Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. Raimundo Pereira, will assume the interim. These developments took place in a difficult context marked by the attacks against the Armed Forces General Headquarters on 26 December 2011. The authorities stated that it was an attempted coup that would have resulted in the assassination of the Prime Minister and the Chief of Staff.

**90.** During the reporting period, efforts continued to be deployed towards the consolidation of peace and post-conflict reconstruction in Guinea Bissau. Following a series of consultations in July and August, the Government reaffirmed its determination to combat impunity and corruption, guarantee proper administration of justice and shed every possible light on the assassinations of March and June 2009. Moreover, the Government adopted the National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (*DENARP II*) for the period 2011-2015. This new strategy focuses on the consolidation of peace and the rule of law, acceleration of economic growth and human resource development. The Guinea Bissau Government plans to organize a donors' roundtable in the first quarter of 2012. As regards the Defense and Security Sector Reform (*RSDS*), efforts are underway for the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government, ECOWAS and the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (*CPLP*).

**91.** The Assembly could reaffirm the AU's readiness and determination to assist Guinea Bissau, including in the holding of the planned Roundtable and encourage that country's authorities to persevere in their efforts. In the same vein, the Assembly could invite Member States, partners and the international community at large to lend their

support towards the *RSDS*, and more generally, the post-conflict reconstruction and development of Guinea Bissau.

**p) Tunisia**

**92.** Progress has continued to be made towards the successful completion of the transition. On 23 October 2011, the Tunisians elected a Constituent Assembly which has 217 members. The election was deemed free, fair and transparent by all international observer missions, including the one dispatched by the AU. The Ennahda party obtained a little over 41% of the vote, securing 89 seats. On 10 December, the Constituent Assembly adopted the draft bill on the provisional setup of the public powers, considered as a mini-Constitution for the interim period, pending the adoption of a final Constitution. On 12 December, Mr. Moncef Marzouki from the Congress for the Republic (CPR) was elected by the Constituent Assembly as President of the Republic. He was sworn in on 13 December 2011. Subsequently, a new Government, headed by Mr. Hamadi Jebali, was formed and approved by the Constituent Assembly. The Assembly may wish to, once again, reiterate AU's appreciation of the progress made in Tunisia, which reflects the genuine commitment of the Tunisian authorities and stakeholders to move forward on the path of democratization and good governance.

**q) Egypt**

**93.** Commendable progress has been made during the period under review, in spite of the challenges being encountered, including the violent incidents that occurred during the period under review, resulting, unfortunately, in the loss of lives. Following the popular referendum of 19 March 2011, Egypt launched, in November 2011, a two-phase process for the election of the 508-member People's Assembly (Lower House). The first phase was completed in November, the second in December 2011, and the last phase ended in January 2012.

**94.** The Assembly may wish to welcome these elections, which are an important step in the efforts to successfully conclude the transitional period. The elections for the 270-strong Shura Council (Upper House) will also be conducted in three phases from 29 January to 11 March 2012. The presidential elections are due by mid-2012. The Assembly may also wish to reiterate the AU's support to the ongoing transition process in Egypt.

**r) Libya**

**95.** The Malabo Session of the Assembly of the Union extensively discussed the situation in Libya. Having paid tribute to the AU High-Level *ad hoc* Committee on Libya and to its members for their commitment, the Assembly endorsed the *Proposals for a Framework Agreement on a Political Solution to the Crisis in Libya*, as presented by the Committee, within the context of the AU Roadmap and the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions. The Assembly requested the *ad hoc* Committee to submit these Proposals to the Libyan parties, and to engage them on that basis.

**96.** Immediately thereafter, the *ad hoc* Committee submitted the Proposals to the then Government of Libya and to the National Transitional Council (NTC). Several interactions were subsequently organized with the parties, in July and August 2011, which formally reacted to the Proposals. Both the *ad hoc* Committee and the Commission also maintained close contact with the International partners. All these efforts took place against the background of a fast evolving situation on the ground. Indeed, in the third week of August 2011, the NTC forces entered Tripoli and subsequently extended their control to the entire country. As the NTC forces were gaining control of Sirte, they also captured Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, who was subsequently killed.

**97.** The *ad hoc* Committee convened in Addis Ababa, on 25 and 26 August 2011, and in Pretoria, on 14 September 2011. The PSC also met at Summit level in Addis Ababa, on 26 August, and at ministerial level, in New York, on 21 September 2011. The AU also participated in the UN-sponsored High-Level meeting on Libya. As indicated above, at its 297<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 20 October 2011, and in view of the uniqueness of the situation in Libya and the exceptional circumstances surrounding it, and without prejudice to the relevant AU instruments, the PSC authorized the current authorities in Libya to occupy the seat of Libya at the AU and its organs. It also requested the Chairperson of the Commission to take the required steps for the early establishment of an AU Liaison Office in Tripoli, to support the transition process. On 16 January 2012, the Chairperson of the Commission visited Libya for consultations with the new authorities. During the discussions, the Libyan authorities emphasized the commitment of the new Libya in the African Union. On this part, the Chairperson expressed AU's readiness to contribute, along with the regional and international partners, in the consolidation and stabilization of the transition in Libya. In the meantime, on 27 October 2011, the UN Security Council adopted resolution 2016 (2011) in which it decided to terminate the authorization given to Member States to take all necessary measures to protect civilians and civilian populated areas under threat of attack in Libya, as well as the ban on all flights in the Libyan airspace.

**98.** The Assembly may wish to assure the Libyan authorities of AU's support and readiness to closely work with them in addressing the many challenges confronting their country. The fate of the Libyan people is inseparable from that of the rest of their African brothers and sisters, with whom they have historical ties. A stable and democratic Libya will be a tremendous asset for the continent.

#### **s) *Western Sahara***

**99.** During the period under review, there has been no progress in the peace process regarding the self-determination of the non-self-governing Territory of Western Sahara, despite the continuous efforts exerted by the Personal Envoy of the UN Secretary-General for Western Sahara, Ambassador Christopher Ross. From 19 to 21 July 2011, Ambassador Ross convened the parties for the 8<sup>th</sup> round of informal talks in Manhasset, New York, at the end of which the parties agreed to resume the talks, after the conclusion of the 66<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN General Assembly. It will be recalled that the current series of talks were initiated after the two parties, the Kingdom of Morocco and

the Frente POLISARIO, four years ago, submitted to the UN Secretary-General their respective proposals for the resolution of the conflict. The Security Council subsequently mandated direct negotiations without preconditions, to take place between the parties with the view of achieving “a just and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in the context of arrangements consistent with the UN principles and purposes.”

**100.** On the ground, and following a football match, the southwestern town of Dakhla witnessed, in late September 2011, communal violence, which was reminiscent of the brutal confrontations in Laayoune, a year ago. At the international level, the European Parliament, on 14 December 2011, revoked the EU-Morocco Fisheries Agreement that had allowed fishing by vessels from the countries of the Union not only in Moroccan territorial waters but also in the rich Atlantic shores of non-self-governing Western Sahara. The Agreement was nullified because of its illegality, as Morocco, under international law, has no right to grant access to resources that belong only to the people of Western Sahara. On 20 December, the US Congress adopted an act requiring the respect of human rights in Western Sahara as a precondition for any financial and military assistance appropriated for Morocco.

**101.** The Assembly may wish to urge the parties to earnestly cooperate with the Personal Envoy towards the definitive resolution of the dispute within the context of the relevant AU and UN decisions and resolutions. The Assembly may also wish to acknowledge and support the efforts being made by the Commission, in pursuance of its pronouncements on the issue of Western Sahara, including the consultations with the UN Personal Envoy and the discussions which the Chairperson of the Commission had with President Mohamed Abdelaziz of SADR, in December 2011, on the eve of the holding of the 13<sup>th</sup> Congress of Frente Polisario.

## **ii) Follow-Up to the Prodi Report on AU-UN Partnership**

**102.** At its 16<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, from 30 to 31 January 2011, the Assembly of the Union encouraged the Chairperson of the Commission to prepare and submit to the PSC a report on the AU's strategic vision of the cooperation between the African Union and the United Nations on peace and security matters, bearing in mind relevant AU decisions and the need for flexible and creative interpretation of Chapter VIII of the UN Charter [Assembly/AU/Dec.338 (XVI)]. This request was made in the context of the presidential statement adopted by the UN Security Council on 22 October 2010 in which this organ noted the Secretary-General's intention to submit a report which will define the United Nations' Secretariat strategic vision for UN-AU cooperation in peace and security. At their 5<sup>th</sup> annual consultative meeting held in Addis Ababa on 21 May 2011, the PSC and the Security Council affirmed that they were looking forward to the reports that the UN Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the Commission intended to submit on their respective strategic visions of the cooperation between the AU and the UN.

**103.** Over the years, the AU and the UN have taken a number of steps to strengthen their partnership. Cooperation between the Commission and the Secretariat has

recorded commendable achievements. Innovative modalities, such as the hybrid operation in Darfur and the UN support package to AMISOM, have been devised and implemented to meet the requirements of fast evolving realities on the ground. The PSC and the UN Security Council have also endeavored to deepen their partnership. Yet, additional efforts are required to build a more strategic relationship between the AU and the UN in the area of peace and security. Such an approach is made more compelling by the fact that, Africa, in spite of the significant progress made over the past few years, still accounts for the highest number of conflicts worldwide. In addition to the traditional threats to peace, security and stability, the African continent is now facing a new set of threats.

**104.** This is the background that informed the report of the Chairperson of the Commission and the subsequent decision of the PSC regarding the need for the AU and the UN to develop a stronger partnership, based on an innovative strategic and forward-looking reading of Chapter VIII of the UN Charter. More specifically, the Chairperson proposed that the AU and the UN should agree on a set of principles aimed at clarifying their relationship and anchoring it on a more solid platform. From the AU perspective, these principles should revolve around the following: support for African ownership and priority setting; consultative decision-making, division of labor and sharing of responsibilities; and comparative advantage.

**105.** In parallel, practical steps should be taken to enhance the effectiveness of the annual meetings between the PSC and the Security Council, develop regular interaction between their respective chairs and undertake joint field missions. Equally important is the need for the Security Council to afford due consideration to our legitimate requests and address, in a more systematic manner, the funding of AU-led peace support operations undertaken with the consent of the UN. On their part, the AU Commission and the UN Secretariat should continue to work towards greater collaboration and coordination.

**106.** On 12 January 2012, the Security Council held a meeting on the partnership between the AU and the UN, during which it considered the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations – African Union cooperation in peace and security. The meeting, which was chaired by President Jacob Zuma of South Africa, was also attended by the Chair of the PSC for the month of January, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kenya, Mr. Moses Wetangula, and by the AU Commissioner for Peace and Security, Ambassador Ramtane Lamamra. The Security Council adopted resolution 2033(2012), in which it, among others, expressed its determination to take effective steps to further enhance the relationship between the UN and regional organizations, in particular the AU, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the UN Charter. The Security Council took note of the respective strategic visions of the partnership between the AU and the UN, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General and that of the Chairperson of the Commission. It stressed the importance of common and coordinated efforts between the PSC and the Security Council, supported further interaction between the AU Commission and the UN Secretariat and stressed the need to enhance the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of financing regional organizations when they undertake peacekeeping under a United Nations mandate.



## **VI. CONCLUSION**

**107.** During the period under review significant gains have been made in the quest for peace, thanks to Africa's efforts and the support received from partners within the international community. At the same time, a number of challenges remain, with the continued prevalence of conflicts in some part of the continent and the task of consolidating peace where it has been achieved.

**108.** Against this background, and in addition to the steps taken to resolve existing conflicts and consolidate the achievements made, there is need to strengthen the ongoing efforts to address the root causes of conflicts in a holistic and systematic manner, including through implementing existing instruments in the areas of human rights, the rule of law, democracy, elections and good governance. In this respect, it is crucial that Member States that have not yet done so speedily to sign and/or ratify those instruments and fully implement their provisions. Equally crucial is the need for Member States to extend full cooperation to the PSC in the discharge of its mandate.

**MEETINGS AND BRIEFING SESSIONS OF THE PEACE AND  
SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE AFRICAN UNION, JULY 2011 TO JANUARY 2012**

<b>Meeting/ Briefing</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Agenda</b>	<b>Communiqué/ Other Output</b>	<b>Working Documents</b>
283 <sup>rd</sup>	6 and 12 July 2011	Briefing on the situation in Madagascar	Press Statement: <b>PSC/PR/BR. (CCLXXXIII)</b>	
284 <sup>th</sup>	11 July 2011	PSC/PRC on the strengthening of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) of the African Union to improve prevention, management and resolution of the crises emanating from popular uprisings in Africa (in partnership with the Institute for Security Studies -ISS)		
285 <sup>th</sup>	13 July 2011	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Briefing on the advent of the Independence of South Sudan</li> <li>2. Briefing on the situation in Libya</li> <li>3. Briefing on the situation in Somalia</li> </ol>	Press Statement <b>PSC/PR/BR.1 (CCLXXXV)</b> Press Statement <b>PSC/PR/BR.2 (CCLXXXV)</b> Press Statement <b>PSC/PR/BR.3(CCLXXXV)</b>	
286 <sup>th</sup>	19 July 2011	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Briefing on the activities of the UNAMID</li> <li>2. Preparation for the PSC field mission to Côte d'Ivoire</li> </ol>	Communiqué <b>PSC/PR/COMM(CCLXXXVI)</b>	Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the Situation in Sudan <b>PSC/PR/2(CCLXXXVI)</b>  Information Note PSC Field Mission to Côte d'Ivoire

Meeting/ Briefing	Date	Agenda	Communiqué/ Other Output	Working Documents
287 <sup>th</sup>	21 July 2011	Briefing on the Situation in Guinea	Communiqué <b>PSC/PR/COMM(CCLXXXVII)</b>	
288 <sup>th</sup>	10 August 2011	1. Consideration of the PSC Field Mission Report to Cote d'Ivoire  2. Preparation for the PSC mission to China: workshop on peace and security	Communiqué <b>PSC/PR/COMM(CCLXXXVIII)</b>	Report of the field mission of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union to Côte d'Ivoire 25-30 July 2011 <b>PSC/PR/(CCLXXXVIII)</b>
289 <sup>th</sup>	16 August 2011	1. Briefing on the recent developments in Somalia  2. Continuation of the preparation of the mission to China	Press Statement <b>PSC/PR/BR(CCLXXXIX)</b>	
290 <sup>th</sup>	22 August 2011	Situation in Libya		
291 <sup>st</sup>	26 August 2011	Situation in Libya (the level of the Heads of State and Government)	Communiqué <b>PSC/AHG/COMM.(CCXCI)</b>	Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the Situation in Libya and on the Efforts of the African Union for a Political Solution to the Libyan Crisis- <b>PSC/AHG/3 (CCXI)</b>
292 <sup>nd</sup>	7 September 2011	Continuation of the Preparation of the PSC mission to China		Briefing Note on the AU-China Workshop on Peace and Security, Beijing 12 to 16 September 2011
293 <sup>rd</sup>	13 September 2011	Consideration of the Report of the Chairperson on the situation in Somalia	Communiqué <b>PSC/PR/COMM(CCXCIII)</b>	Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the situation in Somalia <b>PSC/PR.2(CCXCIII)</b>

Meeting/ Briefing	Date	Agenda	Communiqué/ Other Output	Working Documents
294 <sup>th</sup>	21 September 2011	Situation in Libya –Ministerial Level meeting	Communiqué <b>PSC/PR/COMM(CCXCIV)</b>	
295 <sup>th</sup>	27 September 2011	1) Report on the Implementation of the Recommendation of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Regional Meeting on the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)  2) Consideration of the Budget Programme of the PSC for 2012	Press Statement <b>PSC/PR/BR(CCXCV)</b>	<b>Draft Report</b> of the Chairperson of the Commission on the Operationalization of the AU-Led Regional Cooperation Initiative Against the Lord's Resistance Army
296 <sup>th</sup>	17 October 2011	Consideration of the Report of the AU Mission to China	Press Statement <b>PSC/PR/BR(CCXCVI)</b>	Mission Report of the African Union Delegation to the China-AU Workshop on Issues of Peace and Security 13 to 18 September 2011, Beijing Peoples Republic of China <b>PSC/PR/2 (CCXCVI)</b>
297 <sup>th</sup>	20 October 2011	1) Briefing on AU's efforts in the Republic of Sudan, the Republic of South Sudan and on the activities of the AU High Level Implementation Panel  2) Briefing on the situation in Libya	Communiqué <b>PSC/PR/COMM/1.(CCXCVII)</b>  Communiqué <b>PSC/PR/COMM.2(CCXCVII)</b>	
298 <sup>th</sup>	17 November 2011	1) Briefing on the situation in Somalia  2) Briefing on the visit of the Chairperson of the Commission	Press Statement <b>PSC/PR/BR.1(CCXCXVIII)</b>  Press Statement <b>PSC/PR/BR.2(CCXCXVIII)</b>	

Meeting/ Briefing	Date	Agenda	Communiqué/ Other Output	Working Documents
		and the Panel of the Wise to the Democratic Republic of Congo		
299 <sup>th</sup>	22 November 2011	1) Consideration of the Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the operationalisation of the AU-led Regional initiative against the Lord's Resistant Army  2) Update on the latest developments in Egypt	Communiqué <b>PSC/PR/COMM.(CCXCIX)</b>  Press Statement <b>PSC/PR/BR.(CCXCIX)</b>	Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the Operationalisation of the AU-Led Regional Cooperation Initiative Against the Lord's Resistance Army - <b>PSC/PR/(CCXCVIX)</b>
300 <sup>th</sup>	28 November 2011	Briefing on Darfur		
301 <sup>st</sup>	30 November 2011	Consideration of the Report of the AU High Level Implementation Panel in Sudan	Communiqué <b>PSC/PR/COMM./(CCCI)</b>	Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the efforts and activities of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel in Sudan- <b>PSC/PR/(CCCI)</b>
302 <sup>nd</sup>	2 December 2011	Next phases of the implementation of AMISOM mandate	Communiqué <b>PSC/PR/COMM.(CCCII)</b>	Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the Implementation of Phase Two of the Mandate of the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) <b>PSC/PR/(CCCII)</b>
303 <sup>rd</sup>	8 December 2011	1. Consideration of the situation in Madagascar  2. Consideration of the Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the State of terrorism in Africa	Communiqué <b>PSC/PR/COMM.1 (CCCIII)</b>  Communiqué <b>PSC/PR/COMM.2 (CCCIII)</b>	Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on Terrorism in Africa and the AU's Efforts to Address this Scourge <b>PSC/PR(CCCIII)</b>

Meeting/ Briefing	Date	Agenda	Communiqué/ Other Output	Working Documents
304 <sup>th</sup>	15 December 2011	Preparation for the PSC Retreat/Consultation on the African Governance Architecture		
305 <sup>th</sup>	22 December 2011	Implementation of the next phases of the AMISOM Mandate	Press Statement <b>PSC/PR/BR.(CCCV)</b>	
306 <sup>th</sup>	5 January 2012	Implementation of the next phases of the AMISOM Mandate	Communiqué <b>PSC/PR/COMM.(CCCVI)</b>	
307 <sup>th</sup>	9 January 2012	Consideration of the AU-UN Strategic Partnership Report	Communiqué <b>PSC/PR/COMM.(CCCVII)</b>	Report of the Chairperson of the Commission between the AU-UN on peace and security. <b>PSC/PR/2.(CCCVII)</b>

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# Report of the Peace and Security Council on Its Activities and the State of Peace and Security in Africa

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