

PSC ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY BRIEF



APRIL 2022

PSC SECRETARIAT
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SUMMARY

The Republic of Burundi concluded the chairship of the Peace and Security Council (PSC) of the African Union (AU) for the month of April 2022. The Provisional Programme of Work for April 2022 was adopted in March 2022, with nine meetings, namely (i) Mine Action in Africa; (ii) Briefing on the Continental Early Warning and Security Outlook on the Continent; (iii) Consideration of financing for ATMIS; (iv) Update on Member States in political transition (Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali and Sudan); (v) Follow-up on the Great Lakes Summit of February 2022 in Kinshasa; (vi) Debate on climate change, peace and security in Africa; (vii) Reflection meeting on Youth, Peace and Security in Africa held in Burundi with the 5 AYAPs; and (viii) Briefing by the PSC Chairperson to the PRC on the Council's activities for the month of April 2022. During the month, there was also an informal consultative meeting between the Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security and the PSC Members. In addition, the PSC also held a reflection forum on Unconstitutional Changes of Government in Africa (Accra Declaration).

It should also be noted that the PSC considered and adopted its Provisional Programme of Work for May 2022. The PSC Meetings for April 2022 were chaired by H.E. Ambassador Willy Nyamitwe, Permanent Representative of Burundi to the AU.

MINE ACTION IN AFRICA

The month of April began with a meeting on Mine Action in Africa, which was held on 1 April 2022. During the 1072nd PSC meeting, Council adopted Communiqué [[PSC/PR/COMM.1072\(2022\)](#)] in commemoration of the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action.

PSC also recognized the commitments of Member States demonstrated through the development of national programmes to address the threat of landmines and explosive

remnants of war. Furthermore, Council commended those Member States that have fulfilled their mine clearance obligations to ensure that anti-personnel mines no longer cause death or disability to the populations in their territories. It also encouraged those that have not yet done so to do the same in order to contribute to the efforts aimed at creating a landmine-free Africa. It then called on non-state actors to respect international mine ban conventions and treaties.

Council took note with serious concern of the continued use of anti-personnel landmines in some parts of the world, including the use of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) by non-state armed groups and terrorist groups, which jeopardize the continental efforts aimed at creating a landmine-free Africa. In this regard, Council strongly condemned the use of anti-personnel landmines, paid tribute to the victims of landmines and IEDs and wished a speedy recovery to the injured.

In addition, Council requested the Commission, with the support of the RECs/RMs and partners, to organize an advocacy forum for Member States and all stakeholders to exchange views and share experiences on addressing threats posed by mine action in Africa. It further reiterated its request to the Commission to finalize the AU Mine Action and Counter-IED Strategies to be submitted to the PSC for consideration. Council appealed to those Member States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Anti- Personnel Mine Ban Convention and ensure its full implementation.

BRIEFING ON THE CONTINENTAL EARLY WARNING AND SECURITY OUTLOOK ON THE CONTINENT

At its 1073rd meeting held on 6 April 2022, the PSC adopted Communiqué [[PSC/PR/COMM.1073\(2022\)](#)] on the continental early warning and security outlook on the continent. PSC expressed grave concern over the persistence of a myriad of threats to peace, security, stability and the socio-economic development of the Continent.

Council underscored the importance of adopting a multidimensional approach to address the structural causes of conflict, including governance deficits, economic inequality, exclusion, human rights abuses as well as violent extremism and terrorism. It also emphasized the need to redouble efforts to invest in national peace infrastructure, build more effective and accountable institutions and promote social cohesion.

Council reiterated the importance of collective security approaches in addressing the threats to peace, security and stability on the Continent. In this regard, it encouraged Member States to further enhance inter-agency coordination and internal cooperation by sharing and exchanging information through existing AU-inspired mechanisms, including CISSA, the Nouakchott and Djibouti processes.

While underlining the primary responsibility of Member States in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism, PSC encouraged them to ratify, domesticate and implement all relevant African and international counterterrorism instruments. In this regard, AU Member States were called upon to ratify the AU Convention on Cyber Security and the Protection of Personal Data (Malabo Convention) in order to have a continental harmonized approach to combating cybercrime and transnational crime. In addition, it requested AFRIPOL to elaborate an African strategy paper on cybercrime in light of the increasing threats of cybercrime and cyber-attacks in the Continent.

CONSIDERATION OF FINANCING FOR ATMIS

At its 1075th meeting held on 12 April 2022, the PSC adopted Communiqué [[PSC/PR/COMM.1075\(2022\)](#)] on the Predictable, Adequate and Sustainable Financing for the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS).

PSC welcomed UN Security Council Resolution 2628 (2022) adopted unanimously on 31 March 2022 and commended the UNSC for authorizing the reconfiguration of the AMISOM into the ATMIS.

Council noted with deep concern the commencement of ATMIS mandate without the required resources for its effective implementation, including predictable, sustainable and adequate financing. It welcomed the commitment and financial support of the EU for ATMIS and, in this regard, requested the EU to maintain the same level of funding support provided to AMISOM to ensure sustainability, since ATMIS will maintain all AMISOM personnel up to 31 December 2022, as outlined in AUPSC Communiqué [[PSC/PR/COMM.1068\(2022\)](#)] adopted on 8 March 2022 and UN Security Council Resolution 2628 (2022).

Council further noted with concern the status of the Special Representative of the Chairperson of the Commission and Head of ATMIS at this critical time in Somalia. To this end, the Chairperson of the Commission was requested to take steps to protect the gains made in Somalia in the interest of all stakeholders

Given its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the UN Security Council was urged by Council to authorize the use of the UN-assessed contributions for ATMIS and to increase its logistical support for Somalia in order to consolidate peace, security and stability in the country, as well as to preserve the positive gains made so far under the auspices of the AU through AMISOM.

Council also requested the Chairperson of the Commission to scale up efforts to explore more innovative options for predictable and sustainable financing through the engagement of more AU partners to mobilize adequate resources for the operations of ATMIS, including the possibility of organizing a donor conference dedicated to the promotion of the effectiveness of ATMIS.

An appeal was made to AU Member States and partners, who are in a position to do so, to consider providing financial and in-kind support to ATMIS to further enhance its capacity and capabilities for the effective implementation of its mandate.

UPDATE ON MEMBER STATES IN POLITICAL TRANSITION (BURKINA FASO, CHAD, GUINEA, MALI AND SUDAN)

At its 1076th meeting held on 14 April 2022, the PSC adopted Communiqué [\[PSC/PR/COMM.1076\(2022\)\]](#) which focused on the political transition processes in Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali and Sudan.

The PSC expressed concern over the persistence of conflict and crisis situations adversely impacting the peace, security and stability in Member States in political transition. Council underlined those unconstitutional changes of government undermine the gains made towards achieving democracy, good governance and stability.

Council stressed the importance of addressing the structural root causes and drivers of unconstitutional changes of government, as well as identifying, initiating and promoting integrated post-conflict stabilization projects geared toward building resilience and economic recovery. In this regard, council underlined the need to redouble efforts in accompanying these Member States in their political transitions to ensure a timely and successful return to democratic and constitutional dispensation.

Council pointed out the ongoing political processes and mediation efforts by the relevant Regional Economic Communities and Regional Mechanisms (RECs/RMs) in the Member States in political transition as a constructive means towards the restoration of effective and inclusive governance and constitutional order.

The communiqué of the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government on the political situation in Burkina Faso, Guinea and Mali adopted on 25 March 2022 was endorsed by the PSC as a collective, concerted approach in response to conflict management and stability in the region.

Sudan

As a viable approach in pursuance of a democratic transition, peace, security, and stability, Council underscored the primacy of dialogue between all the stakeholders and called on all stakeholders to place the supreme interest of the country above all else and commit to creating a conducive environment for the political process. Council urged all the Sudanese stakeholders to commit to a cessation of acts of violence, and reiterated its call to the authorities to release all political detainees to demonstrate goodwill in support of the intra-Sudanese consultations.

Consequently, PSC requested AU Member States and partners to continue to provide the necessary support to the peace process in Sudan in a coordinated manner, including through the ongoing tripartite plan.

Chad

PSC denounced the atrocities and acts of aggression against peaceful demonstrators and urged all stakeholders to exercise restraint and refrain from any action that could lead or place civilians in harm's way, in close collaboration with the relevant REC/RM and the AU Centre on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development. Council took note of the Transition Authorities' condemnation of the aggression and implementation of changes in some departments, especially the security services, and acknowledged the tour of the President of the Transition Military Council to the hinterland.

Council, however, requested the Transition Authorities to redouble their efforts to ensure an inclusive and transparent process and engage with all political and social stakeholders on the main components of the transition, especially the National Dialogue, implementation of recommendations, referendum process for a new constitution and a free, transparent and credible election process.

Additionally, Council called on the Transition Authorities to sustain engagements with all sectors of society in formulating the various

components of the inclusive National Dialogue, including criteria for participation, agenda and duration, in order to build confidence and trust in the process and promote Chadian ownership.

Mali

The PSC took note of the ongoing mediation efforts of the ECOWAS Special Envoy and Mediator to Mali, H.E Goodluck Ebele Jonathan, former President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and his engagement with the Transition Authorities to agree on a feasible duration of the Transition. To this end, it urged the Transition Authorities to work closely with ECOWAS towards a possible agreement on the Transition Roadmap, including the electoral calendar, in order to pave the way for a swift return to constitutional order.

Council was pleased to note the inter-Malian dialogue initiatives to promote consensus on the reforms to be undertaken and to build the confidence of stakeholders in the upcoming electoral process, including the immediate resumption of dialogue through the established mechanisms between the signatories of the 2015 Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Mali which arose from the Algiers process.

Council expressed deep concern over the incident which occurred in Moura, central Mali, which reportedly resulted in 300 deaths, and called for a full and independent investigation into the atrocities, and in this regard urged the Transition Authorities to ensure that the perpetrators are brought to justice.

Guinea

PSC restated its call to the transition authorities to guarantee former President Alpha Condé his liberties. Moreover, it called for more engagement on the Monitoring Mechanism on the transition process in Guinea by the AU, ECOWAS, UN and all other relevant stakeholders, pursuant to Communiqué [[PSC/PR/COMM.1030\(2021\)](#)] which was adopted on 10 September 2021 as a comprehensive framework for coordinated support and follow-up of the transition in the country. Council encouraged the Transition Authorities to expedite the establishment of a

transition timetable with clearly defined timelines and priority actions of the government, in accordance with the deadline set by the ECOWAS Extraordinary Summit held on 25 March 2022.

PSC stressed the importance of an inclusive political process representing all the strata of Guinean society.

Burkina Faso

PSC acknowledged the release of former President Roch Marc Christian Kabore from detention, as contained in a brief statement issued by the Government to that effect. It reiterated its position demanding the safety, personal health, and respect of the liberties of the former President.

Council also took note of the adoption of the Transitional Charter on 1 March 2022, the inauguration of the President on 2 March 2022, the appointment of a civilian Prime Minister on 3 March 2022 as well as the formation of the Transitional Government and the appointment of the Transitional Legislative Assembly.

Council welcomed the agreement between the Transition Authorities and ECOWAS on the appointment of the latter's Special Envoy and Mediator to Burkina Faso and encouraged the Transition Authorities to deepen consultations with ECOWAS in order to reach an agreement on the duration of the political transition.

ACCRA DECLARATION ON UNCONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES OF GOVERNMENT IN AFRICA

At its 1077th meeting held on 18 April 2022, PSC considered the Declaration of the Reflection Forum on Unconstitutional Changes of Government in Africa (Accra Declaration) which was held from 15 to 17 March 2022, in Accra, Ghana.

Council decided to submit the Accra Declaration to the Extraordinary Session of the AU Heads of State and Government to be held on 28 May 2022 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea for consideration and adoption, while it earnestly looks forward to the outcome of the Extraordinary Summit.

Member State	PSC Session	Suspension	Suspension Lift	PSC Session	Days Under Suspension
Central African Republic	90	17 March, 2003	24 June, 2005	33	830
Togo	25	25 February, 2005	27 May, 2005	30	91
Mauritania	36	04 August, 2005	10 April, 2007	76	614
Mauritania	144	07 August, 2008	29 June, 2009	196	326
Guinea	164	29 December, 2008	09 December, 2010	252	710
Madagascar	181	20 March, 2009	27 January, 2014	415	1774
Niger	216	19 February, 2010	16 March, 2011	266	390
Cote d'Ivoire	252	09 December, 2010	21 April, 2011	273	133
Guinea-Bissau	318	17 April, 2012	17 June, 2014	442	791
Mali	327	14 July, 2012	24 October, 2012	339	102
Central African Republic	363	25 March, 2013	31 March, 2016	586	1102
Egypt	384	05 July, 2013	17 June, 2014	442	347
Burkina Faso	544	18 September, 2015	26 September, 2015	547	8
Sudan	854	06 June, 2019	06 September, 2019	875	92
Mali	941	19 August, 2020	09 October, 2020	954	51
Mali	1001	01 June, 2021			333*
Guinea	1030	10 September, 2021			232*
Sudan	1041	26 October, 2021			186*
Burkina Faso	1062	31 January, 2022			89*

Table 1: Member States suspended by the PSC due to unconstitutional change of government: years suspended, year suspension lifted and number of days suspended - 2004 to 30 April 2022*.

The PSC adopted Communiqué [[PSC/PR/COMM.1/1077\(2022\)](#)] which endorsed the Declaration of the Reflection Forum on Unconstitutional Changes of Government in Africa (the “[Accra Declaration](#)”) held from 15 to 17 March 2022 in Accra, Ghana.

PSC took note of and endorsed the Declaration of the Reflection Forum and expressed its sincere gratitude to the Government and People of the Republic of Ghana for hosting the forum and for the hospitality accorded to all participants.

FOLLOW-UP ON THE GREAT LAKES SUMMIT OF FEBRUARY 2022 IN KINSHASA

The Peace and Security Council, adopted Communiqué [[PSC/PR/COMM.1078\(2022\)](#)] on the situation in the Great Lakes Region at its 1078th meeting held on 19 April 2022.

The PSC welcomed the positive developments achieved in the Great Lakes region, including the various initiatives to further enhance inter-state cooperation, promote stability, peace and development and to build mutual trust and

confidence between and among the countries of the Region. Council endorsed the Conclusions of the 10th Regional Oversight Mechanism (ROM) held in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, on 24 February 2022, which reiterated the relevance of the Peace and Security Cooperation Framework for the DRC and the region to address the stability challenges confronting the Great Lakes region and applauded H.E. President Felix Tshisekedi and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo for hosting the summit.

Council commended the leaders of the countries of the Great Lakes region for their unwavering commitment to promote good neighbourliness, peace, security, stability and the socio-economic development of the region with the support of the Guarantors of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework Agreement for the DRC and the region.

Council further highlighted the critical role of the Guarantors of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework Agreement for the DRC and the region and other relevant stakeholders to ensure the full implementation of the Framework Agreement. In this regard, it urged parties to the Agreement to enhance their collaborative efforts to ensure its full implementation with a view to attaining peace, security and stability in the region.

The PSC expressed deep concern over the security situation in the eastern part of the DRC and embraced the peaceful efforts deployed by the DRC and its neighbouring countries in addressing the security challenges posed by the presence of armed groups and terrorist groups. Therefore, Council requested the Commission to continue engaging the DRC and its neighbouring countries to support their efforts.

PSC also expressed serious concern over the resurgence of ex-M23 in the Kivu and Ituri regions and strongly condemned the atrocities committed by the ex-M23 as well as the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) and other armed and terrorist groups which result in the loss of lives and suffering of the civilian population. In this respect, the Peace and Security Council of the

AU called for an immediate ceasefire and surrender of weapons to the authorities of the DRC without pre-conditions and called on all armed groups to engage in the implementation of the recently adopted National Strategy of the Programme for Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Reintegration and Stabilization. Council recognized the situation and the atrocities committed in Eastern DRC as terrorism and decided to include them on the agenda of the AU Summit of May 2022 in Equatorial Guinea. Council commended the DRC for its efforts in promoting voluntary disarmament programmes in the country to collect illegally-owned weapons from civilians and requested the AU Commission to provide the necessary support to the DRC, in line with the AU's initiatives to silence the guns and within the framework of the Africa Amnesty Month.

Council further welcomed the roll-out by the Government of DRC of a Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme (DDR) as well as community development plans to address the issue of ex-combatants and the voluntary return of refugees, among others. In this regard, Council pleaded with the AU Member States and partners to support the efforts of the DRC through the provision of financial and technical support.

Council emphasized the need to identify sustainable mechanisms of funding, including access to the Peace Fund, in order to facilitate the implementation of the Action Plan of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework Agreement for the DRC and the region. Council applauded the positive efforts of countries in the region to enhance bilateral cooperation, including the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo in July 2021 to strengthen peace and security along their shared border.

Council emphasized the need for the AU to provide support, particularly non-military assistance to address the challenges facing the region. This includes the development of a strategy for the region to enhance support for post-conflict reconstruction and development

activities aimed at improving living conditions and promoting regional integration and development through the involvement of the PCRD Centre in Cairo. Council underscored the importance of dialogue and the establishment of healing mechanisms in the community to address the trauma of conflict, including trauma suffered by those affected by sexual violence.

Council highlighted the need to evaluate and assess the implementation of the Framework Agreement with a view to enhancing its effectiveness in addressing the challenges facing the DRC and the region. Consequently, Council requested the Guarantors of the Framework Agreement to initiate the process in consultation with the relevant key stakeholders.

Finally, Council commended the Democratic Republic of Congo for joining the East African Community and thereby enhancing efforts at regional integration and cooperation.

DEBATE ON CLIMATE CHANGE, PEACE AND SECURITY IN AFRICA

On 21 April 2022, the PSC held deliberations on climate change in Africa at its 1079th meeting. The forum adopted [Communiqué \[PSC/PR/COMM.1/1079\(2022\)\]](#).

The PSC commended the efforts deployed by the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) to provide the required political leadership and strategic guidance for the Continent's relentless engagement on Climate Change. This extended to the critical role being played by the African Group of Negotiators (AGN), currently led by the Republic of Zambia, to safeguard African unity in the intricate climate change negotiations.

Council underscored the need for all Member States to implement the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as to partner with the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations in building effective national

climate change resilience capacities for agriculture and the development of climate smart infrastructure, among others.

Council welcomed the progress made thus far by the AU Commission in cooperation with the Arab Republic of Egypt in preparation for the 27th Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27) to be held in November 2022 and awaits its outcomes. In this regard, Council encouraged all Member States and the AU Commission to support Egypt's presidency of COP27.

PSC welcomed the appointment of H.E. President Filipe Jacinto Nyusi of the Republic of Mozambique for his appointment as the AU Champion for Disaster Risk Management, as well as the appointment by the COP27 Presidency of Dr. Mahmoud Mohieldin, who is also the UN Envoy for Financing the Sustainable Development Agenda.

Council underscored the importance of an integrated implementation of all regional, continental and international instruments on climate change, including the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030).

The PSC also encouraged the Commission to continue mainstreaming climate change into all its activities, particularly in early warning on potential/looming climate change-related security threats to the Continent.

Council requested the AU Commission to expedite the finalization of the Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the Study on the nexus between Climate Change, Peace and Security on the Continent, pursuant to the Press Statement adopted at Council's Open Session held on 21 May 2018, and to urgently submit it for consideration by Council.

PSC highlighted the importance of a Common African Position on Climate Change and emphasized the need to mobilize predictable

and sustainable climate financing, including the establishment of an African Climate Fund.

Taking note of the recent climate change-related floods in the Kwazulu-Natal province, Council expressed its heartfelt condolences to the Government and people of the Republic of South Africa for the loss of lives and appealed for international assistance to South Africa in its recovery efforts.

REFLECTION MEETING ON YOUTH, PEACE AND SECURITY IN AFRICA HELD IN BURUNDI WITH THE 5 AFRICAN YOUTH AMBASSADORS FOR PEACE (AYAPs)



PSC held a meeting on youth, peace and security in Africa, with the participation of H.E. Évariste Ndayishimiye, President of the Republic of Burundi, as a Guest of Honour. Council adopted Communiqué [PSC/PR/COMM.1080 (2022)] which recognized the critical role of the youth in promoting peace and security in Africa.

This meeting was preceded by a continental dialogue on Youth, Peace and Security held in Bujumbura, Burundi from 23 to 25 April 2022, at which the *Bujumbura Declaration on Youth, Peace and Security* was adopted and presented to the PSC on 26 April 2022.

PSC noted with appreciation the successful convening of the Continental Dialogue on Youth, Peace and Security in Bujumbura, Burundi, and expressed appreciation to the Government and people of Burundi for the laudable hosting of the Dialogue advancing the youth, peace and security agenda on the Continent, including the country's efforts at prioritizing youth inclusion in

peace and security and establishing a Youth Bank.

Council urged the Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the AU Commission on Youth and the African Youth Ambassadors for Peace (AYAPs), in close collaboration with Youth Focal Points in the RECs/RMs, to continue engaging youth across the Continent to promote youth involvement in conflict prevention, resolution and transformation in order to promote sustainable peace and socio-economic development from the grassroots level right up to the Continental level.

Council called upon the youth on the Continent to unite and harness their talents, strengths and creativity to transform Africa and achieve sustainable peace, security, stability and socio-economic development. It further stressed the need to promote African languages, including Kiswahili, as one of the means of bridging the divide between the youth of the Continent and achieving regional integration.

PSC reiterated its call on Member States to sign, ratify and domesticate the African Youth Charter, and encouraged Member States to domesticate the AU Continental Framework on Youth, Peace and Security, in line with their national youth policies and development plans together with the development of National Action Plans (NAPs) in order to institutionalize the meaningful participation of the youth at all levels of decision-making.

The PSC endorsed the Declaration of the Continental Dialogue (the "*Bujumbura Declaration on Youth, Peace and Security*") and welcomed the recommendation to the AU to consider appointing H.E. Évariste Ndayishimiye, President of the Republic of Burundi, as the AU Champion for Youth, Peace and Security Agenda, in recognition of his endeavours to capacitate the youth to drive the socio-economic development of Burundi.

Underscoring the importance of youth involvement in the national and continental agenda, PSC decided to institutionalize the holding of an Annual Continental Dialogue on

Youth, Peace and Security to follow up on the implementation of decisions on this theme and the Bujumbura Declaration on Youth, Peace and Security.

ENVISAGED ACTIVITIES FOR MAY 2022



The month of May 2022 will be chaired by the Republic of Cameroon. The PSC, at its 1074th meeting held on 8 April 2022, adopted its Provisional Programme of Work for the month of May 2022. In May 2022, the PSC is expected to hold thirteen meetings, including a training of the Members of the PSC Committee of Experts. At the end of the month, the Chairperson for April will brief the PRC on the Council's activities for the month of May 2022. For the first time since the new PSC Members took their seats in the Council in May 2022, the PSC Military Staff Committee will meet to discuss issues relating to the Continental Logistics Base.

MESSAGE: COMMISSIONER FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS, PEACE AND SECURITY



On behalf of the Chairperson of the Commission, Ambassador Bankole Adeoye congratulated the outgoing Chairperson, H.E Ambassador Willy Nyamitwe of Burundi, for his commendable chairship of the Council for the month of April 2022. The Commissioner also welcomed Ambassador Churchill Ewumbue-Monono of the Republic of Cameroon on his assumption of the chairship for the month of May 2022. He assured the Republic of Cameroon of the Commission's readiness to

provide all the required support throughout the month and beyond.

CHAIRSHIP OF THE PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL FROM APRIL 2022 TO JUNE 2023

Burundi	April 2022
Cameroon	May 2022
Congo	June 2022
Djibouti	July 2022
The Gambia	August 2022
Ghana	September 2022
Morocco	October 2022
Namibia	November 2022
Nigeria	December 2022
Senegal	January 2023
South Africa	February 2023
Tanzania	March 2023
Tunisia	April 2023
Uganda	May 2023
Zimbabwe	June 2023

Key Speakers/Invited Guests – April 2022

S/N	Meeting/Activity	Key Speakers	Outcome
1.	1072 nd PSC meeting on 1 April 2022 Mine Action in Africa	H.E Ambassador Willy Nyamitwe, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Burundi and Chairperson of the PSC for the month of April 2022 H.E. Ambassador Bankole Adeoye, Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security Representative of UNOAU Representative of ICRC	Communiqué- PSC/PR/COMM.1072 (2022)
2.	1073 rd meeting on 6 April 2022 Briefing on the continental early warning and security outlook on the continent	H.E. Ambassador Willy Nyamitwe, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Burundi to the African Union (AU) and Chairperson of the Peace and Security Council (PSC) of the AU for April 2022 H.E. Ambassador Bankole Adeoye, AU Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security H.E. Ms. Zainab Ali Kotoko, Executive Secretary of the Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA)	Communiqué- PSC/PR/COMM. 1073 (2022)
3.	1075 th meeting on 12 April 2022 Consideration of financing for the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS)	H.E. Ambassador Willy Nyamitwe, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Burundi and Chairperson of the Peace and Security Council for the month of April 2022 H.E. Ambassador Bankole Adeoye, Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security Representative of the Federal Republic of Somalia Representative of the Secretariat of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Representative of the United Nations Office to the African Union Representative of the European Union Delegation to the African Union	Communiqué- PSC/PR/COMM.1075 (2022)

		H.E. Ambassador Francisco Caetano Madeira, SRCC for Somalia and Head of the AU Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS)	
4.	1076 th meeting on 14 April 2022 Political transition processes in Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali and Sudan	<p>H.E. Ambassador Willy Nyamitwe, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Burundi to the African Union (AU) and Chairperson of the Peace and Security Council (PSC) of the AU for April 2022</p> <p>H.E. Ambassador Bankole Adeoye, AU Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security</p> <p>H.E. Professor Mohammed Al-Hacen Lebatt, Principal Strategic Adviser of the Chairperson of the AU Commission and AU Special Envoy to Sudan</p> <p>H.E. Ambassador Basile Ikouebe, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the AU Commission and Head of the AU Office in Chad</p> <p>H.E. Ambassador Maman Sidikou, High Representative of the Chairperson of the AU Commission and Head of the AU Mission for the Sahel (MISAHEL)</p> <p>Representative of the Republic of Ghana, Chair of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)</p> <p>Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)</p>	<p>Communiqué- PSC/PR/COMM.1076 (2022)</p>
5.	1078 th meeting on 19 April 2022 Situation in the Great Lakes Region	<p>H.E. Ambassador Willy Nyamitwe Permanent Representative of the Republic of Burundi to the AU and Chairperson of the PSC for the month of April 2022</p> <p>H.E. Adeoye Bankole, Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security</p> <p>H.E. Christophe Lutundula Apala, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Congo</p>	<p>Communiqué- PSC/PR/COMM.1078 (2022)</p>

		<p>H.E. Antonio Tete, Minister of External Relations of the Republic of Angola, Chair of the ICGLR</p> <p>Ambassador Michelle Ndiaye, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the Commission and Head of the AU Liaison Office in the Democratic Republic of Congo</p> <p>Ms. Bintou Keita, Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the DRC</p> <p>Ambassador Huang Xia, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the Great Lakes region</p>	
6.	<p>1079th meeting on 21 April 2022</p> <p>Climate change, peace and security in Africa</p>	<p>H.E. Ambassador Willy Nyamitwe, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Burundi and Chairperson of the Peace and Security Council for the month of April 2022</p> <p>H.E. Ambassador Bankole Adeoye, Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security</p> <p>H.E. Ambassador Josefa Sacko, Commissioner for Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Development</p> <p>H.E. Ambassador Mohamed Gad, Permanent Representative of Egypt to the AU</p> <p>H.E. Mr. Parfait Onanga, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of the UN Office to the African Union</p>	<p>Communiqué- PSC/PR/COMM.1079 (2022)</p>
7.	<p>1080th meeting on 21 April 2022</p> <p>Reflection meeting on Youth, Peace and Security in Africa held in Burundi with the African Youth Ambassadors for Peace.</p>	<p>H.E. Ambassador Willy Nyamitwe, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Burundi and Chairperson of the Peace and Security Council for the month of April 2022</p> <p>H.E. Évariste Ndayishimiye, President of the Republic of Burundi</p> <p>H.E. Ambassador Albert Shingiro, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation of the Republic of Burundi</p>	<p>Communiqué- PSC/PR/COMM. 1080 (2022)</p>

		<p>H.E Ambassador Ezéchiel Nibigira, Minister of East African Community Affairs, Youth, Sports and Culture of the Republic of Burundi</p> <p>H.E. Ambassador Adeoye Bankole, AU Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security</p> <p>Ms. Chido Cleopatra Mpemba, Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the AU Commission on Youth</p> <p>Mr. Christian Achaleke, African Youth Ambassador for Peace, representing Central Africa</p> <p>H.E Parfait Onanga-Anyanga, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU)</p> <p>Mr. Xavier Crespín, Representative of UN Resident Coordinator in Burundi and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p>	
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