PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL
360TH MEETING
22 MARCH 2013
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

PSC/PR/COMM.(CCCLX)

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The Peace and Security Council of the African Union (AU), at its 360th meeting held on 22 March 2013, in an open debate format, adopted the following decision on the full use of all available tools in preventive diplomacy:

Council,

1. Takes note of the statement made by the Commissioner for Peace and Security on the AU’s conflict prevention efforts, the challenges encountered and the best way forward, as well as of the statements made by Member States, Regional Economic Communities/Regional Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (RECs/RMs) and partners;

2. Acknowledges the holding by the United Nations Security Council of an open debate on "Optimizing the use of preventive diplomacy tools: prospects and challenges in Africa", on 16 July 2010 under the presidency of Nigeria;


4. Notes that, while the number of violent conflicts in the continent has been significantly reduced and important advances have been made, thanks to Africa’s determination and collective efforts, with the support of its partners, a number of African countries remain trapped in a vicious cycle of conflict, linked to multiple factors, including governance deficit. In this respect, Council stresses the need to address the root causes of conflicts in a systematic and holistic manner, and the imperative for all Member States, in line with their commitments under relevant AU instruments, to work towards ever-higher standards in the areas of human rights, democracy, good governance and conflict prevention, a prerequisite to attain socio-economic development and integration on the continent;

5. Stresses that one of the main objectives of the Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council is the anticipation and prevention of conflict, as stipulated in Article 3 of the Protocol. In this respect, Council recalls that the Peace and Security Council Protocol contains detailed provisions on conflict prevention, as illustrated in particular by the

1 About 25 participants from Member States, Regional Economic Communities/Regional Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, as well as bilateral and multilateral partners, took the floor during the open debate.
articles relating to the powers of the Peace and Security Council [Article 7 (1 a & b)], the
determination of its agenda [Article 8 (7)], entry points and modalities for action [Article 9], the
role of the Chairperson of the Commission [Article 10 (2)], the responsibilities of the Panel of
the Wise [Article 11], the Continental Early Warning System-CEWS [Article 12], and the African
Standby Force [Article 13 (3d)]. Council further recalls the provisions of the Peace and Security
Council Protocol on the relations with the Regional Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention,
Management and Resolution [Article 16], the Pan-African Parliament [Article 18], the African
Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights [Article 19], and civil society organizations [Article
20]. Council also recalls that effective cooperation with the United Nations and other
international organizations, as provided for in Article 17, can greatly contribute to conflict
prevention efforts in Africa;

6. Acknowledges that over the years, the AU has adopted several instruments on human
and people’s rights, governance, elections and democracy, respect for diversity and minority
rights, as well as management of natural resources, which represent a consolidated framework
of norms and principles whose observance would considerably reduce the risk of conflict and
violence on the continent and consolidate peace where it has been achieved. Council
underlines the particular importance of the July 2000 Solemn Declaration on the Conference on
Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa (CSSDCA) and its July 2002
Memorandum of Understanding, the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance,
as well as the significance of the Declaration on the shared values adopted by the Assembly of
the Union at its 16th Ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, from 30 to 31st January 2011;

7. Stresses that the immediate priority for the AU should no longer be to adopt additional
instruments, but rather to implement the existing ones. In this respect, Council, while
welcoming the progress made in operationalizing the relevant provisions of the Peace and
Security Council Protocol, including those pertaining to the CEWS and the Panel of the Wise,
calls for renewed efforts from all concerned to ensure effective use of them. Council further
calls for the strict observance by Member States of AU’s instruments on governance, human
rights and other related issues, in order to reduce the risk of conflicts and violence on the
continent;

8. Agrees, in order to enhance preventive diplomacy and further the overall objective of
conflict prevention on the continent, that the following steps should be taken:

(a) strengthening of the linkages between early warning and early response, which
requires that the relevant AU policy organs operate with the required flexibility
and act effectively on the information provided to them regarding potential
conflicts and crises,

(b) periodic review by Council, at least once every six months, of the state of peace
and security on the continent, using horizon scanning approaches, on the basis
of updates provided by the CEWS, relevant AU institutions, such as the Panel of
the Wise, African and international think tanks, civil society organization and other stakeholders,

(c) regular briefings by the Commission and other stakeholders, at least every two months, as provided for in the press statement adopted at its 311th meeting held on 16 February 2012 [PSC/PR/BR( CCCXI)], on electoral processes in Africa, bearing in mind that elections on the continent have more often than not been marred by violence, sometimes leading to full-blown conflict,

(d) operationalization of the 2009 Livingstone formula on the interaction with civil society,

(e) effective follow-up by Council, within the framework of its conflict prevention responsibilities, of the progress towards the promotion of democratic practices, good governance, the rule of law, protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for the sanctity of human life and international humanitarian law by Member States, as provided for in Article 7 (m) of the PSC Protocol, and

(f) convening of biannual meetings on preventive diplomacy and conflict prevention, within the context of Council’s mandate and processes;

9. **Stresses** the primary responsibility of the Member States in ensuring successful conflict prevention efforts. In this respect, Council **calls on** all Member States that have not yet do so to urgently take the necessary steps to become parties to the AU’s instruments on governance and democracy, and **urges** all Member States that are parties to those instruments to fully comply with them. Council **underscores** the importance of effective leadership in shaping and maintaining institutions of good governance, and **encourages** Member States to put in place comprehensive national prevention mechanisms that would operate in conjunction with the relevant AU and RECs/RMs structures. Council **also emphasizes** the need and obligation of Member States to extend full cooperation to the Peace and Security Council in the discharge of its mandate, particularly in the area of conflict prevention, as provided for in Article 7 (2, 3 & 4) of the PSC Protocol. Council **appeals** to Member States to avail to the Commission the resources necessary for successful conflict prevention efforts;

10. **Calls on** the Commission to accelerate its efforts towards the full operationalization and strengthening of the CEWS, and to make full use of all instruments availed to it by the PSC Protocol in conflict prevention, notably by expeditiously bringing to the attention of the Peace and Security Council any matter which may threaten peace, security and stability in the continent, and dispatching envoys and other emissaries to potential conflict areas;

11. **Extends full support** to the ongoing efforts by the Commission to develop a conflict prevention framework, including the envisaged holding, in June 2013, of a meeting that will bring together the AU, the RECs/RMs and other stakeholders, to review the draft framework and finalize it, and **requests** the Commission to submit to the relevant AU structures proposals
on the establishment of a mediation support unit to enhance the work of the Peace and Security and the Political Affairs Departments of the Commission. Council encourages the Commission and the RECs/RMs, in their ongoing efforts towards the full operationalization of the APSA, to endeavor to ensure effective synergy and complementarity among the various APSA components, as well as to mainstream gender in its early warning and conflict prevention efforts. Council further encourages the Commission to launch an effective sensitization and outreach campaign to better popularize relevant existing AU instruments and the provisions contained therein, for them to be owned by all stakeholders;

12. Stresses the need to enhance the capacity of the Panel of the Wise of the AU to enable it to fully discharge its mandate. In this respect, Council undertakes to strengthen its interaction with the Panel, as provided for in Article 11 of the Peace and Security Council Protocol. Council welcomes the ongoing efforts to operationalize a network bringing together the AU Panel of the Wise and similar structures, entities, associations involved in conflict prevention and mediation (PANWISE). Council encourages the Commission to take advantage of the renewal of the membership of the Panel, due in January 2014, to submit proposals on how best to strengthen this important organ;

13. Stresses the need for close coordination and harmonization of efforts between the AU and the RECs/RMs in the area of conflict prevention, within the framework of the provisions of Article 16 of the Peace and Security Council Protocol and the Memorandum of Understanding between the AU and the RECs/RMs in the area of peace and security;

14. Further stresses the importance of close coordination and collaboration between the AU, on the one hand, the United Nations and other relevant international organizations, on the other, in the area of conflict prevention, based on Africa’s leadership and ownership of peace efforts on the continent;

15. Acknowledges the critical role of civil society in furthering conflict prevention on the continent. Accordingly, Council encourages African civil society organizations, including local communities, to contribute to the ongoing efforts aimed at enhancing compliance with the existing AU instruments, including through the development of compliance indexes that can leverage on Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) and would provide regular updates on the steps taken by Member States in fulfillment of their commitments;

16. Recognizes the significant contribution that social media can make in sharpening the organizational tools for the promotion of good governance and conflict prevention and, in this respect, calls on AU Member States, RECs/RMs and other African stakeholders, to take full advantage of these new tools, in order to more effectively engage with the citizenry, particularly the youth and women;

17. Looks forward to the successful conduct of the 50th OAU/AU anniversary as an opportunity that will further boost the essence of the African Renaissance in terms of
preventive diplomacy and its combination with other tools of the AU for effective conflict prevention, management and resolution towards sustainable development;

18. **Decides** to remain effectively seized of the matter.
Communiqué of the 360th Meeting of the Peace and Security Council Held on 22 March 2013, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.