

MONTHLY DIGEST ON THE AFRICAN UNION PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL

AMANI AFRICA

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MONTHLY DIGEST ON THE AFRICAN UNION PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL – MAY 2022

THE MONTH AT A GLANCE

During May, the Africa Union (AU) Peace and Security Council (PSC) convened six sessions. Five of these were committed to thematic agenda items while one addressed a country/region specific issue.¹

All sessions convened during the month took place at Ambassadorial level. The outcomes of five of the sessions were adopted as Communiqués while one was adopted as a Press Statement. On average, it took about 20 days for the release of outcome documents.²

COUNCIL CONCERNED ABOUT UNPRECEDENTED HUMANITARIAN CRISES AND SHRINKING HUMANITARIAN SPACE

Council's first session of the month and its 1081st meeting was convened on 04 May, on the state of humanitarian action in Africa. At this year's briefing, Council received statements from the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Mr Peter Maurer and representative of United Nations (UN) High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Mr Buti Kale. Margaret Agama-Anyatei, Acting Director of the AU Directorate of Health and Humanitarian Affairs also addressed the Council. The outcome of the session was adopted as a [Communiqué](#).

The session drew attention to what the PSC called the continued prevalence of complex and unprecedented humanitarian crises in Africa. The briefings highlighted

¹ Council's programme of work for the month also envisaged a session dedicated to the theme "Civil-Military Relations: A Factor for Peace and Security in Africa". However, the session was cancelled and did not take place during the month. Another session which formed part of the monthly programme of work was a briefing on the situation in the Horn of Africa by the AU High Representative. The briefing did not take place and was postponed into upcoming months.

² During the month, only the outcome of one session was published on the day of convening while the outcome of one session came out a day after the session took place. The outcomes of the remaining sessions were made publicly available a month after each of their convening.

the trend in the increase in humanitarian crises on the continent involving, among others, significant spike in number of internally displaced persons and food insecure people. Among the many consequences of displacement and a growing concern within the continent is the phenomenon of statelessness. For example, if one takes the east Africa region alone, it is estimated that well over 103,000 stateless persons and people at risk of statelessness live across Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

At the 1081st session, in addition to taking note of stateless persons among the vulnerable parts of society in the continent, Council called on the AU Commission to expedite finalisation of the Protocol Governing Specific Aspects of Statelessness in Africa.³ This is a Draft Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Banjul Charter) adopted by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR). The Draft Protocol was submitted to the AU Commission in May 2017. At its 40th Ordinary Session convened in February 2022, the AU Executive Council, in its decision on the Activity Report of ACHPR, has called on States parties to the Banjul Charter to support the processes for the adoption of the Draft Protocol [[EX.CL/Dec.1143-1167\(XL\)](#)].

Another key concern Council emphasised at the session was the growing shrinkage of humanitarian space and direct attacks against humanitarian workers. At a time when humanitarian organisations operating in the continent are already voicing serious concern over the reduction of humanitarian aid, the shrinking of the humanitarian space and attacks against humanitarian workers is have a devastating impact on civilian populations in conflict and crises situations which primarily depend on humanitarian aid for their survival. The PSC did not go beyond reiterating its concern and appealing to parties to armed conflicts to comply with human rights and international humanitarian law and to facilitate work of humanitarian actors and guarantee their safety and security.

³ Although Council referred to the instrument as a "Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Statelessness in Africa" in its Communiqué, the document referred is a Draft Protocol to ACHPR properly referred as "Protocol on Specific Aspects of the Right to Nationality and the Eradication of Statelessness in Africa".



“Frontline humanitarian action is a vital stabilizing factor in fragmented environments & a building block towards greater peace-building efforts. Principled humanitarian action serves to protect against development reversals caused by the effects of war and division in societies.”

Peter Maurer, ICRC President

In addition to underscoring the need for integrating a multi-hazard early warning and response into the Continental Early Warning (CEWS), the PSC highlighted the need for harnessing the role of and enhancing synergy among the various AU bodies whose mandate has bearings in mobilizing AU's response, including the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa- CDC), AU Centre for Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (AU-PCRD), Disaster Risk Reduction Unit within the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment (DARBE) and African Risk Capacity (ARC) and other relevant departments and programmes of the AU is essential.

The other issue that received attention in terms of the role of the AU is the operationalisation of the AU Humanitarian Agency (AUHA). Various factors including the finalization of the statute of the AUHA, the modalities of its operations including in relation to other well-resourced and experienced humanitarian actors and its funding mechanism are yet to be clarified. At the Extraordinary Humanitarian Summit and Pledging Conference which took place on 27 May 2022 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, support for the operationalisation and full activation of the AUHA was reaffirmed by participants but sustained pressure is required to ensure that the pledged support is put into action.

Relevant previous PSC decision:

1025th PSC session on operationalisation of the AUHA [PSC/PR/BR.(1025(2021))]: at the 1025th PSC session, the AU Commission was requested to expedite the finalisation of the Draft Statute of the AUHA and submit it for the consideration of the Specialised Technical Committee (STC) on Migration, Refugees and

Internally Displaced Persons. The 4th Ordinary Session of the STC on Migration, Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons was convened from 23 to 24 May 2022 one of the key documents the STC considered at the session was the Draft Statute of the AUHA.

Relevant AU Executive Council decision:

Decision of the 17th Ordinary Session of the Executive Council [Ex.CL/Dec.567 (XVII)]: at its 17th Ordinary Session convened in July 2010, the Executive Council decided to increase member States' contribution to the AU Humanitarian Fund from 2% to 4 %. As can be noted from the PSC's call made at the 1081st session, member States are yet to implement this decision more than a decade after this decision was made. It is difficult to expect that this decision would be implemented in this time of financial strain.

Key actionable decisions requiring follow-up:

- Having regard to the absence of a comprehensive data on vulnerable populations in Africa, the AU Commission was requested to work collaboratively with relevant stakeholders and prepare a report on registration, documentation and general data relating to vulnerable populations in the continent.
- The AU Commission was also requested to expedite finalisation of the AU Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Statelessness in Africa.

AFRICA AS THE SECOND HIGHLY AFFECTED CONTINENT BY TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

Council, convened its 1082nd session on Transnational Organized Crime and Security in Africa, on 06 May. The session was convened in line of Council's decision at its 845th meeting held on 25 April 2019 to hold an annual

session on the theme 'Transnational Organized Crime and Peace and Security in Africa'. The AU Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL), the Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA) and the Secretary-General of the International Police Organization (INTERPOL) were the briefers during the session.

In the [Communiqué it adopted](#), the PSC expressed its deep concern over the upsurge of Transnational Organized Crimes in the Continent, and its growing nexus with banditry, activities of non-State armed groups, and terrorist organizations, as well as its devastating impact on national economic development and general well-being of the African people. While the primary responsibility of Member States and the need for enhanced cross-border cooperation in the fight against Transnational Organized Crimes, the Council went beyond calling for enhanced security and law enforcement responses. Although it did not put particular emphasis on it, the PSC highlighted the underlying causes and factors including 'socio-economic inequalities, corruption and poor governance.

Council also underscored the importance of enhanced collaboration between and among AFRIPOL, CISSA, INTERPOL, ACSRT and UNODC, as well as all relevant regional institutions in combating transnational organized crime, including through law enforcement, sharing of intelligence, technical expertise, joint security operations and call on them to regularly re-evaluate this cooperation.



Jürgen Stock, Secretary-General of Interpol at the briefing underlined, supporting African law enforcement remains a top priority for INTERPOL. He further stressed collaboration with AFRIPOL is a model of how regional policing bodies can work with INTERPOL's global structure without duplication.

In the Communiqué, the PSC outlined specific issues that will be important in advancing the agenda. These include:

- the need for judicial and law enforcement cooperation among Member States through extradition agreements, investigations and

prosecution for cross border crimes.

- the need for comprehensive approaches in addressing the enablers of Transnational Organized Crimes, such as porous borders, payment of ransom, the financing of terrorism and violent extremism
- the need to preserve the civilian character of refugee camps, and to combat the flow of illicit firearms and psychotropic substances, and the proliferation of Transnational Organized Crimes within these camps; and
- the need for increased financial and technical assistance at the continental and international level, to support the Police agencies of the Member States in their efforts to prevent and fight transnational organized crime and terrorism.

One of the gaps in the session and its outcome is the lack of clear enunciation on the intersection of transnational organized crime and peace and security in Africa. This gap is significant given that the session is held within the framework of the decision of the PSC at its 845th session.

Relevant previous PSC decisions:

845th PSC session [PSC/PR/COMM.1 \(DC-CXCLV\)](#): at the 845th session, Council decided to hold an annual session dedicated to the theme: Transnational Organized Crime and Peace and Security in Africa.

Key actionable decisions requiring follow-up:

In terms of key decisions emerging from the 1082nd session, the PSC:

- Requested AFRIPOL, working in close collaboration with CISSA and INTERPOL to urgently develop a comprehensive database of persons, groups and entities involved in Transnational Organized Crimes, including Foreign Terrorist Fighters, as well as regional databases on Transnational Organized Crimes in order to guide Member States and RECs/RMs in the formulation of necessary policy interventions.
- Requested AFRIPOL, in collaboration with INTERPOL, to develop in-depth researched regional information papers in the fight against

transnational organized crime.

- Further requested the Commission to brief the Council regularly on the trends and dynamics of organised crimes in Africa to enable it assume its oversight and monitoring functions through its Sub-Committee on Counter-terrorism.

COUNCIL STRONGLY CONDEMNED ‘ANY KIND OF CONDITIONALITY FOR FOOD ACCESS AND USE OF STARVATION AS AN INSTRUMENT OF WAR’

On 9 May, Council convened its 1083rd meeting on food security and conflict in Africa in line with the AU theme of the year 2022: ‘building resilience in nutrition on the African Continent: accelerate the human capital and social economic development’. The outcome of the session was adopted as a [Communique](#).

The 1083rd session, the first of its kind in focusing on food security and conflict in Africa as a stand-alone agenda of the PSC, among others discussed the impact of conflict on food security and nutrition and explored policy options to address these challenges. Although the formulation of the language in operational paragraphs 1 and 2 lacks precision and is convoluted, the two paragraphs identify how conflict affects food security. First, operational paragraph 1 noted how violence mainly affecting rural areas and their populations affect food security and how the increase of food (prices) exacerbates the already fragile peace and security situation. In operational paragraph 2, emphasis is put on the impact of conflict on agriculture and how it disrupts value chains and food systems.

The outcome of the PSC session does not differentiate impact on food security that results from conflict in general and that arising from the targeting of food production and use of food as instrument by conflict parties. Notwithstanding this unclarity, the PSC expressly recognized issues relating to the latter forms of impact of conflict. Thus, one of the most important pronouncements of the Council during its 1083rd session is its condemnation against ‘any kind of conditionality for food access and the use of starvation as instruments of war and/or access to humanitarian as-

sistance.’

As indicated in Amani Africa’s [‘Insights on the PSC’](#) prepared for the session, one of the main causes of hunger and starvation in conflict settings is the direct and indirect restriction that parties to the conflict impose on humanitarian access including through deliberate targeting of humanitarian actors and/or the blockade of humanitarian access. The other interface between conflict and hunger and starvation is when the parties deliberately target crops, livestock, and other food sources on which the civilian population depend on for their survival. It is worth noting that international humanitarian law, as envisaged under additional protocols of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions, clearly prohibits the use of starvations of civilians as a method of warfare/combat where its breach amounts as war crime.

In terms of how to address food insecurity resulting from conflicts, while it is not captured in the way proposed in Amani Africa’s work as a means for facilitating humanitarian access, the communique recognized the need for advancing humanitarian diplomacy as a tool to raise awareness about humanitarian issues. Indeed, humanitarian diplomacy should be included as an important element of peace and security diplomacy in the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). In terms of the role of the APSA, one area the PSC identified for increased investment is early warning. It more specifically highlighted the need for developing ‘an integrated platform combining early warning systems for famine and violent conflict that could add important data and the missing link to assess famine, drought and conflict risk more comprehensively while advancing anticipatory humanitarian action in fragile and conflict-affected settings.’ Also significant is the recognition of the interface between humanitarian assistance, development and peacebuilding

Within the framework of the AU theme of the year and the overall alarming condition of food insecurity on the continent, even outside conflict settings, Council emphasized the need to promote the implementation of various initiatives. These include:

- Accelerating the implementation of relevant initiatives, frameworks, and commitments by Member States to strengthen support to countries’ efforts towards climate change adaptation and mitigation,
- Investing on preparedness and emergency re-

sponse measures such as through the establishment and operationalization of national and regional food reserves,

- Increasing intra-African trade through the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA),
- Increasing public-private partnership,
- Investing and empowering women and youth on food and security access and their right to use resources and participation in decision-making on natural resource management,
- Building agriculture resilience livelihoods to ensure a productive and risk sensitive agriculture and food systems as well as building resilience through peacebuilding efforts, and
- Investing more in the agricultural sector and dedicating at least 10% of national budget to the sector pursuant to the Malabo Declaration.

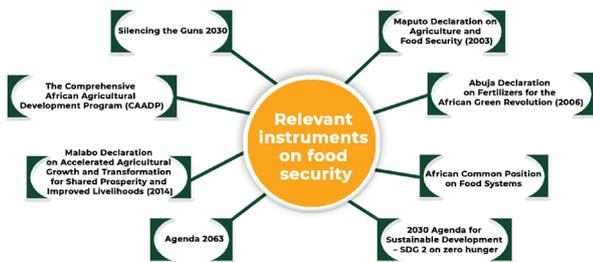


FIG: Relevant instruments on food security referred to at the 1083rd session

Key actionable decisions requiring follow-up

The AU Commission was requested to:

- Support Member States to implement and familiarize with the Common African Position to accelerate the implementation of the Decade of Action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030,
- Undertake a study and propose to Member States recommendation on the strategies to boost food production in Africa and submit to the PSC for consideration, and
- Strengthen the linkage between humanitarian assistance, development, and peacebuilding, with a view to enhance greater cooperation and coordination between actors in humanitarian assistance, development cooperation and peacebuilding, and
- Regularly brief Council on food security and conflict

However, PSC's request of a study on the 'strategies to boost food production in Africa' raises an interesting question of Council's mandate. As a body primarily concerned with peace and security and matters arising within that context, the framing of the study without linking it to conflict does not fit the mandate of the Council.

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER CONTINUED PREVALENCE OF VIOLENT CONFLICTS AND THREATS TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF LIVING TOGETHER IN PEACE

On 17 May 2022, the PSC convened its 1084th session which was dedicated to the commemoration of international day of living together in peace. This constituted the third time for Council to dedicate a session for the commemoration of International Day of Peace. Participants at this year's commemorative session included representatives of AU member States and Regional Economic Communities and Regional Mechanisms (RECs/RMs), UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and Amani Africa. The outcome of the session was adopted as a [Press Statement](#).

Council expressed concern over the continued prevalence of violent conflicts and threats to peace and security in Africa. Indeed, the persistence and increase of violent conflicts show the absence of the conditions for living together. It thus underscored the need for concerted efforts to address the underlying causes of conflict and violence on the Continent.

The session also served as an occasion for identifying the values, norms and tools for advancing the ideals of living together in peace in Africa. In this respect, PSC in its communiqué

- underlined 'the principles of the AU, as stipulated in Articles (3) and (4) of the AU Constitutive Act, namely good neighbourliness, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, peaceful resolution of conflicts and peaceful coexistence.'
- called on member states to implement regional Continental and international instru-

ments relating to the promotion of the culture of peace, including the AU Master Road Map of Practical Steps to Silence the Guns in Africa by 2030;

- underlined the role of mediation as an effective tool for conflict prevention and peaceful settlement of disputes, as well as for the facilitation of communication between and among conflicting parties in order to promote reconciliation, mutual understanding and confidence building;
- underscored the importance of deepening and consolidating democracy, human rights, good governance and the rule of law and the principle of equality, non-racialism and non-discrimination based on religion, gender, language or any other status, which are fundamental for building a culture of tolerance and unity in diversity.
- Expressing its full support for multilateralism, also underlined 'the need to strengthen international cooperation and the importance of upholding multilateralism to ensure peaceful coexistence and the maintenance of global peace, stability and shared development and prosperity.'
- Stressed the need to fight against fake news, hate propaganda and other forms of misinformation

Relevant previous PSC decision:

1033rd PSC session commemorating international day of peace [PSC/PR/PS.1033 (2021)]: the previous PSC commemoration of international peace day took place just ahead of the second edition of the Biannual Pan-African Forum for a Culture of Peace⁴ which took place in October 2021. Hence, the session focused on highlighting the various through which Africa's rich culture and heritage could contribute to peace efforts and to building the culture of

⁴ The Biannual Pan-African Forum for a Culture of Peace was first organised in 2019 in line with the decision of the AU Assembly made at its 24th Ordinary Session [Assembly/AU/Dec. 546-568(XXIV)]. Organised through collaboration of the AU Commission, Angola and UNESCO in 2019 and 2021, the Forum's central purpose has been to create the platform for generating dialogue around prevention of violence and resolution of conflicts through artistic works, good practices and ideas which promote the culture of peace.

peace throughout the continent.

Key actionable decisions requiring follow-up:

- The AU Commission was requested to work in collaboration with respective RECs/RMs and develop a system of values for living together in peace consistent with relevant AU instruments, values and principles as well as Resolution 72/130 of the UN General Assembly.
- Member States, RECs/RMs and members of the civil society were also invited to jointly organise an event in celebration of international day of living together in peace to also serve the purpose of promoting culture of peace and tolerance, reconciliation and harmony.

COUNCIL NOTED WITH SERIOUS CONCERN OF THE NEW THREATS POSED BY THE ILLEGAL USE OF NEW WEAPONRIES.

Council, during its 1085th held on 18 May 2022 convened a meeting on Disarmament and Control of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons. The outcome of the session was adopted in the form of a [Communiqué](#).

Mr. Anselme Yabouri, the Director of the United Nation Regional Center for Disarmament in Africa (UN-REC-ODA), the Head of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) Secretariat, Mr. Dumisani Dladla, delivered briefings and representatives of the Regional Economic Communities and Regional Mechanisms (RECs/RMs) delivered statements.

This is not the first time for the PSC to consider the issue of the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons. While the PSC, as in previous sessions on the subject, expressed concern over the challenge posed by proliferation of such arms and weapons, including, as it noted in this instance, the continued militarization of communities and the widespread of non-state armed groups of various formations and organized criminal groups, there is lack of clarity both on follow up to previous decisions on the subject and on the trends in the proliferation of illicit arms and weapons

in Africa. The session thus highlights the need for a more systematic monitoring, follow up and reporting mechanism.

Apart from those noted in the preceding paragraph, the issues highlighted in this session include 'the threats posed by the illegal use of new weaponry such as Autonomous Weapons Systems and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), also known as drones, by criminal groups'.



The Commissioner for PAPS, Ambassador Bankole Adeoye, urged PSC and RECs/RMs to work closely to immobilize the flow of Small Arms and Light Weapons and further called on Member States to intensify intelligence sharing and to develop/implement national policies.

Key actionable decisions requiring follow-up:

The PSC directed the AU Commission on the following issues:

- to integrate arms control, Weapons and Ammunition Management (WAM) programs, into the broader peace, security and sustainable development agenda in Africa.
- to elaborate a continental strategy on the fight against illicit firearms in Africa, including emerging weapon systems, which should include an African Common Position in preparation for the 4th Review Conference for the UN Programme of Action to be held in 2024.
- to work through the AU-Regions Standing Committees on SALW and Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) to provide required support to the RECs/RMs, so as to effectively implement their regional instruments on the fight against illicit SALWs; Ammunition Management and DDR;
- to work closely with the African Members of the United Nations Security Council (A3) to raise awareness on the negative impact of the arms embargo imposed on countries

emerging from conflicts.

Council further stressed the need for the need for Member States to urgently promulgate legislation to regulate the acquisition and use of new weapon systems such as drones. While this is directed at controlling the use of such weapons by non-state armed groups, the challenges arising from the use of drones in Africa in general requires regulation. Drawing on the analysis from the edition of Insights on the PSC prepared for the session, which highlighted how lack of adequate attention to demobilization, disarmament and reintegration (DDR) programs and the lack of their effective implementation, the PSC underlined the importance of ensuring that all DDR programmes are explicitly integrated into conflict resolution efforts, negotiated political settlements and cessation of armed hostilities with clear obligations on all parties and timelines.'

PSC APPLAUDS THE LARGELY SUCCESSFUL KINETIC OPERATIONS AGAINST BOKO HARAM

The 1086th session convened on 31 May on the Lake Chad Basin (LCB) constituted the last session convened during the month of May 2022. The Executive Secretary of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and Head of Mission of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF), representative of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the Governor of Hadjer Lamis Region of Chad presented statements at the sessions. The outcome of the session was adopted as a [Communiqué](#).

In terms of gains registered in the LCB region, the PSC welcomed

- efforts deployed by regional governments as well as non-governmental organisations operating in the region to create an enabling environment for the conduct of humanitarian activities;
- the development of Territorial Action Plans (TAPs) by Governors of worst-affected areas of the LCB – which are: Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States of Nigeria, North and Far North Regions in Cameroon, Lake Region and Hadjer Lamis in Chad and Diffa region in Niger.
- MNJTF's successful operations against Boko Haram that resulted in the neutralisation of

multiple fighters and reclaiming of significant territory;

Despite these gains, MNJTF still continues to experience significant challenges. Two of the major challenges that confront the force as highlighted in the Report of the Chairperson of the AU Commission of January 2022 [PSC/PR/RPT.1057(2022)] are the lack of counter Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and the lack of a dedicated Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) service.

With regards to the overall implementation of the Regional Stabilization Strategy, the PSC urged the LCBC 'to further enhance its engagement with its Member States on the Implementation of the RSS, including extending its endeavors to key ministries responsible for the development of humanitarian and peace interventions. It also emphasized enhanced complementarity between relevant RECs/RMs (between the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)) was emphasised.

While the various pillars of the RSS allow a comprehensive approach to address security challenges faced in the region, their full realisation majorly depends on efforts and commitments at the national level that aim to address root causes of insecurity.



"Initial investments in the RSS have achieved results but have also exposed the governance and accountability deficits in our communities. It is time to ensure that we capitalise on the gain and dedicate more investment to development and governance initiatives to address the root causes and restore the agency, dignity and hopes of communities in the region that continue to rely on perpetual humanitarian assistance."

Ambassador Mamman Nuhu, Executive Secretary of LCBC and Head of Mission of MNJTF

It is interesting to note that the PSC called for the initiation of a draft continental strategy to fight illicit SALW. In the light of the previous session dedicated to this issue, it is not clear whether the main issue with illicit SALW is the absence of such strategy. As studies indicate, the diversion of arms and loss of munitions as well as other lethal weapons from both States'

Armed Forces and Peace Support Operations (PSOs) has been one of the main ways through which militant groups sustain their activities in the continent. In the LCBC, available data demonstrates that since 2015, there have been 700 recorded attacks against MNJTF alone.⁵ Boko Haram and the Islamic State in West Africa (ISWA), the two main militant groups operating in the region, are believed to mainly sustain their insurgencies through seizures of SALW as well as heavy weaponry from these attacks.⁶

Relevant previous PSC decisions:

1057th PSC session renewing MNJTF's mandate [PSC/PR/COMM.2/1057(2022)]: at the 1057th session where Council renewed MNJTF's mandate, it highlighted the importance of TAPs to institutionalise the RSS while ensuring local ownership. It further emphasised at that session, the importance of implementing the RSS through the AU Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) Centre in order to ensure the design of development projects which take into consideration the realities and living conditions of populations in the region.

1010th PSC session on implementation of the RSS [PSC/PR/COMM.1010(2021)]: in addition to taking stock of the status of implementation of the RSS, the 1010th PSC session noted the importance of the RSS to serve as a model for the design and development of similar stabilisation operations in the continent. Accordingly, the AU Commission was requested to develop a policy on stabilization as an effective tool, using the LCBC model.

Key actionable decisions requiring follow-up:

To accompany the LCBC and regional countries in the efforts to ensure full implementation of the RSS, the AU Commission was requested to undertake a list of activities. Some of the key tasks requested in this regard were:

- support the LCBC in determining the most

⁵ Eric G. Berman, 'Weapons Losses Fuelling Africa's Militant Groups' 28 March 2022, available at: <https://africacenter.org/spotlight/weapons-losses-fuelling-africa-militant-groups/>

⁶ As above.

practical approach to establishing a joint fund;

- Identification and initiation of peace strengthening projects through the AU PCRDC Centre towards building resilience, recovery and sustainable peace in the region; and
- Finalisation of a policy on stabilisation as an effective tool, using the LCBC model to inform the development of stabilisation operations in the continent.

Council also decided to undertake a field mission to the LBC. No timeline was established for the field mission although it was indicated that it shall be conducted in the near future.

Other PSC activities during the month

Further to the various sessions convened during the month, the training of PSC Committee of Experts (CoE) was conducted during the month. The training which took place from 12 to 15 May in Debre Zeit, Ethiopia, was conducted in line with the agreement reached by the PSC at the Maseru Induction Programme held in March 2022 for newly elected members of the Council. It had the main objective of enhancing the capacity of members of the CoE as to enable them discharge their mandates more effectively and provide effective technical advice and support to their respective ambassadors seating in the PSC.



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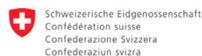
ABOUT AMANI AFRICA

Amani Africa is an independent African based policy research; training and consulting think tank with a specialization and primary focus on African multilateral policy processes, particularly those relating to the African Union.

We support the pan-African dream of peaceful, prosperous and integrated Africa through research, training, strategic communications, technical advisory services, and convening and facilitation.

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ADDRESS

On the Corner of Equatorial Guinea St. and ECA Road,
Zequala Complex, 7th Floor, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251118678809
Mobile: +251944723204 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia