



*Joint Communique
between
members of the Security
Council of the UN
and
the Peace and Security
Council of the AU*

6 June 2014
UN Headquarters, New York

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Joint Communique of the Eighth Annual Joint Consultative Meeting Between Members of *The Security Council of The United Nations* and *The Peace and Security Council of The African Union*

1. The members of the United Nations Security Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union held their eighth annual joint consultative meeting at the United Nations headquarters, in New York on 6 June 2014.

2. They reaffirmed the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, and the mandate of the Peace and Security Council with regard to the promotion of peace and security in Africa as provided in the African Union Protocol establishing the Peace and Security Council. They also reaffirmed the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations on the role of regional arrangements in the settlement of local disputes and recalled the outcomes of their previous consultative meetings. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council reviewed matters of

common interest, in particular the conflict and crisis situations in Africa, as well as ways and means of strengthening the partnership between the two entities consistent with Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter and the relevant provisions of the Protocol establishing the Peace and Security Council.

3. They affirmed the responsibility of Member States of the United Nations and the African Union respectively to comply with their obligations under the relevant agreements in respect of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and the African Union..



On the situation in the *Central African Republic*

4. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council expressed concern at the security and humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic (CAR), including recent attacks against civilians and humanitarian organisations, as well as inter-communal clashes involving former Seleka and anti-Balaka militias, which have resulted in harmful consequences to the civilian population, hampered the efforts of the international community to restore peace and stability in the country and worsened an already dire humanitarian situation in the country.

5. They condemned the persistent violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights in the country. In this context, they stressed the urgent and imperative need to end impunity in the CAR and to bring to justice, perpetrators of such violations and abuses. They also expressed concern at the dire humanitarian situation in the CAR, and emphasized in particular, the humanitarian needs of the more than 550,000 internally displaced persons and of the more than 300,000 refugees in neighbouring countries.

6. They recognized that the return of refugees and displaced persons as well as their participation in the political dialogue and elections to be held no later than February 2015 are conditions for the return of lasting peace and stability in the Central African Republic.

7. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council reaffirmed their commitment to the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Central African Republic. They welcomed the positive and important impact of MISCA's deployment, including in protecting civilians. They further welcomed the deployment of a UN operation in the CAR, MINUSCA, which marks a new step towards a broader and more sustained international engagement in the country. They made an urgent appeal to the international community and donors to mobilize substantial resources for the MISCA to enable it to better fulfil its mission and prepare the ground for the smooth transfer of authority from MISCA to MINUSCA on 15 September 2014. They stressed the need for coordination of efforts between the United Nations, the African Union and the sub-region (ECCAS) in ensuring a successful transition drawing lessons from previous experiences. They also called for close coordination of efforts with the Operation Sangaris and the EU Mission to the Central African Republic (EUFOR RCA). They further stressed the importance of the effective implementation of the measures contained in resolutions 2127(2013) and 2134(2014) to the re-establishment of peace and security in the CAR.

8. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council called on the transitional authorities of the Central African

Republic to promote political dialogue and national reconciliation.

9. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council welcomed the commitment and the positive role of the international community in resolving the crisis, especially the key role played by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and its Mediator as well as the efforts of the African Union to resolve the crisis. They emphasized that the continued role of the region would be critical for the promotion of lasting peace and stability in the CAR. They welcomed the Extraordinary Summits of ECCAS held in Libreville in January and N'djamena in April 2013 that led to the establishment of the Government of Transition in the Central African Republic. They recognized the essential role of the International Contact Group on CAR, co-chaired by the AU and the Republic of Congo. They called on international partners to provide financial contributions to address the many challenges facing the country.



On the situation in *South Sudan*

10. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council expressed their deep concern at the political, security, human rights and humanitarian situation in South Sudan, which gravely deteriorated since the outbreak of violence on 15 December 2013. They underscored that attacks directed at civilians are unacceptable and may constitute crimes under international law. They called for an immediate end to the violence and for the perpetrators to be held accountable, and reiterated the importance of full engagement in the inclusive peace process mediated by the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) as well as upholding fully the Cessation of Hostilities (COH) Agreement of 23 January 2014. They demanded that all parties allow, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and UN guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies, to all those in need and underscored the need to strengthen humanitarian responses to populations in need.

11. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council strongly condemned the widespread human rights

violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, as well as the incitement to commit such abuses and violations, and emphasized that those responsible for such violations must be held accountable. They noted with deep concern that according to the UNMISS report dated 8 May 2014, there are reasonable grounds to believe that war crimes and crimes against humanity, have been committed by all parties to the conflict in South Sudan. They called on the African Union Commission of Inquiry to pursue its work to ensure reconciliation and accountability for violations of international humanitarian law, and human rights violations and abuses committed during the armed conflict.

12. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council welcomed the signing of the “Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan” by President Salva Kiir Mayardit of the Republic of South Sudan and Dr. Riek Machar Teny, Chairman of the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) in Opposition, in Addis Ababa on 9 May 2014, under the auspices of Prime Minister Hailemariam Dessalegn of Ethiopia, Chair of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). They urged the parties to fully implement this agreement in good faith, towards an inclusive transitional government, national reconciliation, and an open democratic system of governance that can respond to the basic needs of all of the people of South Sudan and protect their human rights. They underscored the importance of ensuring the effective participation of women at all levels of implementation of the Agreement, conflict resolution and peacebuilding. They commended IGAD for facilitating the political dialogue aimed at finding a lasting solution and reiterated support of both organs to

ensure the success of these efforts. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council expressed their appreciation for the actions taken by the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) peacekeepers to protect civilians, including foreign nationals, under threat of physical violence and to stabilize the security situation. They called for the swift deployment and integration of forces from IGAD nations in UNMISS to support the Mission and its revised mandate.



On the situation in the *Democratic Republic of Congo*

13. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council expressed concern over the fragile security and humanitarian situation which continues to prevail in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. They further expressed concern over the destabilizing activities of armed groups, including the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). They welcomed the end of the rebellion by the 23 March Movement (M23) and the signing in Nairobi by the M23, the Government of DRC of the documents concluding the Kampala Dialogue facilitated by Uganda as chair of the ICGLR, and stressed the importance of ensuring that all provisions of the signed documents are implemented swiftly and in good faith. They strongly condemned the on-going violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including sexual and gender-based violence, and the recruitment and use of children perpetrated by armed groups, and called for the immediate cessation of all forms of violence.

14. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council called on all signatories and countries in the region in their efforts to fight against armed groups, to fulfil promptly, fully and in good faith their respective commitments subscribed for under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework Agreement for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region. They urged the Government of the DRC to take further steps to implement their commitment under the PSC Framework, including the establishment of a professional, accountable and sustainable national army, including a Rapid Reaction Force, in accordance with its commitment to deepen SSR and the finalisation of the development of a comprehensive Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) and Demobilization, Repatriation, Reintegration and Resettlement (DDRRR) plan . They reaffirmed their support to the good offices work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the DRC, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region, the Special Representative of the African Union for the Great Lakes Region, the Special Envoy of the United States for the Great Lakes region and the European Union Senior Coordinator for the Great Lakes region to support the implementation of the PSC Framework.

15. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council commended the contribution of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DR Congo (MONUSCO), including its Intervention Brigade to further peace and stability in the DRC, and welcomed the commitment of troop-contributing countries to MONUSCO in fulfilling its protection of

civilians mandate.

16. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council welcomed the role played by regional and sub-regional organizations, including the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to find a durable solution to the crisis in eastern DRC. They called on international partners to make every effort to ensure that the dividends of peace can be realized immediately through quick impact projects at local and regional levels to ensure economic development and to strengthen regional cooperation and economic integration.



On the situation in *Mali*

17. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council expressed concern over the deteriorated security situation in Northern Mali, which continues to threaten the fragile peace in the country. They further expressed concern over the presence of terrorist groups and their gross violation of human rights.

18. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council took note of the signing on 23 May 2014 of a ceasefire by the Malian Government and the Mouvement national de liberation de l'Azawad (MNLA), Haut Conseil pour l'Unité de l'Azawad (HCUA) and Mouvement arabe pour l'Azawad (MAA). They commended the efforts of the African Union Chair and Mauritanian President Mohammed Ould Abdel Aziz and the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Mali Albert Koenders for the role they played in this regard. They urged the signatories to implement the ceasefire fully and in good faith.

19. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council called for the immediate resumption of the cantonment process and of sincere peace talks between the Malian government and the signatory and adherent armed groups

to the Ouagadougou Preliminary Agreement. They reiterated their support for the restoration of the authority of the Malian State over its entire territory.

20. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council reiterated their full support to the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Mali and MINUSMA to contribute to the implementation of the ceasefire, the stabilization of Mali and the launching of sincere peace talks on the basis of the Ouagadougou Preliminary Agreement.

21. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council expressed their full support to the efforts of all regional and international actors to bring long-term peace and stability in Mali. They also underscored the importance of addressing the deteriorating humanitarian situation in northern Mali.

22. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council welcomed the increased mobilization of the countries of the region against the scourge of terrorism and transnational organized crime in the Sahel-Saharan region, including through the Nouakchott Process on the Enhancement of Security Cooperation and the Operationalisation of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) in the Sahelo-Saharan Region as well as the Regional Ministerial Conferences on border security held in Tripoli, in March 2012, and in Rabat, in November 2013.



On the situation in *Somalia*

23. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council underlined the importance of their strategic partnership in Somalia. They welcomed the achievements of the current Somali National Army (SNA) and AMISOM operation and paid tribute to the bravery and sacrifices of AMISOM and Somali National Army (SNA) personnel working for peace in Somalia. They commended the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia's (UNSOA) first twelve months of operation and welcomed the extension of the mandate. They further welcomed the support provided to AMISOM by the UN through UNSOA. The members of the Security Council and Peace and Security Council underlined that the long-term security of Somalia is dependent on developing the SNA. They welcomed contributions to the UN Trust Fund for support to the SNA, consistent with the Security Council authorisation in resolution 2124 (2013) and highlighted the urgent need for more funding from international partners. They further underlined the need for the Government of Somalia to abide by the terms of the suspension of the arms embargo and to comply fully with all their reporting requirements to the Security Council and relevant Sanctions Committee.

24. The members of the Security Council and Peace and Security Council expressed concern about the humanitarian situation in Somalia. They underlined the urgent need for funding of the UN's multi-year appeal, which has only received 19% of the necessary funding. They deplored reports of Al Shabaab blocking access to those most in need.

25. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council welcomed the recent formation of a new Government and Cabinet in Somalia. They paid particular tribute to the holding of successful elections in Puntland, and the subsequent peaceful handing over of power. They welcomed the Government of Somalia's outreach to its regions, with the aim of the timely establishment of an effective Federal state and noted the importance of an inclusive political settlement which underpins the stability of Somalia. They expressed concern about the continued ability of Al-Shabaab to stage and launch operations and underlined the need for swift follow-up in providing basic services in areas liberated from Al-Shabaab, and emphasized the importance of humanitarian access to these areas. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council encouraged the Government of Somalia to complete its 'Vision 2016' agenda towards elections by 2016, including achieving key milestones such as a referendum on the constitution and the formation of interim state administrations, and expresses its willingness to support such a plan.

On the *African Union - United Nations* Hybrid Operation in Darfur (*UNAMID*)

26. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council expressed deep concern at the considerable deterioration of the security situation in Darfur during 2013, with continued clashes between the Government of Sudan and rebel armed groups and an intensification of inter-communal violence, including with the involvement of elements of paramilitary units and tribal militias, which has become the main source of violence against civilians and of population displacement. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council urged all parties to the conflict to cease all acts of violence immediately, and to engage in the peace process without preconditions on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD), in order to bring a durable and stable peace to the region. They reaffirmed their support for a Darfur-based internal dialogue and consultations (DIDC), called on the Government of Sudan and the armed groups to ensure the necessary enabling environment for such a dialogue to begin promptly and in this regard welcomed the formation of the DIDC Implementation Committee.

27. They commended the efforts of the African Union - United

Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) towards promoting peace and stability in Darfur, and reiterated their full support for UNAMID in the protection of civilians in Darfur amidst procedural, strategic and operational challenges to its mandate. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council welcomed UNAMID's revised strategic priorities of protecting civilians, facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance and ensuring the safety of humanitarian personnel, mediating between the Government of Sudan and non-signatory armed movements on the basis of the DDPD while taking into account ongoing democratic transformation at the national level and supporting the mediation of community conflict, including through measures to address its root causes. They noted UNAMID's ability to facilitate progress in the implementation of the DDPD is hampered by delays by the signatory parties and the absence of an inclusive political settlement between the Government of Sudan and non-signatory armed movements. They urged donors to honour their pledges and fulfil their obligations in a timely manner, including those commitments made at the conference in Doha in April 2013, and affirmed that development can support a lasting peace in Darfur.

28. They strongly condemned the attack on UNAMID facilities in Kabkabiya, North Darfur, on 24 May 2014, which resulted in the killing of a Rwandan peacekeeper, and expressed their condolences to the family of the fallen peacekeeper and the Government of Rwanda.

29. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council welcomed the announcement by President Bashir

on 27 January of a national dialogue, and noted that the modalities of such a dialogue should provide an opportunity to address the legitimate grievances of the people of Darfur. They looked forward to further developments towards the implementation of an inclusive dialogue process and stressed the importance of the effective participation of women in this process, and in efforts towards peace in Darfur. They expressed satisfaction with the efforts made by the AU/UN Joint Special Representative, Joint Mediator and Head of UNAMID, Mohammed Ibn Chambas, in bridging the gap between the government and the non-signatory rebel groups in the promotion of the national dialogue. They also welcomed the joint efforts of the JCM and the AU High-Level Implementation Panel (AUHIP), to facilitate an inclusive process, and encouraged them, within their respective mandates, to continue coordinating their efforts, to ensure effective synergy.

On Cooperation in *Combating Terrorism in Africa*

30. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council affirmed that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed .They highlighted the need for States to cooperate closely during incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups in accordance with applicable international law and for all States to afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal investigations or criminal proceedings relating to the financing or support of terrorist acts. They called upon all Member States to prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from ransom payments or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages.



31. They called upon all States to continue international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations, in an effort to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures, and to take all measures as may be necessary and appropriate and in accordance with their obligations under international law to counter incitement of terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance and to prevent the subversion of educational, cultural, and religious institutions by terrorists and their supporters.

32. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council considered sanctions an important tool in countering terrorism, and underlined the importance of prompt and effective implementation of the relevant resolutions, in particular, Security Council resolution 1267(1999) and 1989 (2011) as key instruments in the fight against terrorism. In this context, they welcomed the decision of 22 May 2014 by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) to include Boko Haram on the Al Qaida Sanctions List.

33. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council underscored that the long-term fight against terrorism must adapt a comprehensive approach by dealing with the challenges of increased economic growth, promoting good governance, reducing poverty, building state capacity, extending social services and fighting corruption.

On Strengthening the *African Union - United Nations partnership*

34. The members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council underlined the importance of the relationship between the two Councils in addressing peace and security needs in Africa and welcomed progress made in this regard, including through regular meetings.



(left) Mull Katende, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Uganda to the African Union and Chair of the African Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC) for June, (right) Vitaly I. Churkin, Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the UN and President of the UN Security Council for June

35. They agreed to elaborate further ways of strengthening relations between the two Councils including through achieving more effective annual consultative meetings, holding of timely consultations, and collaborative field missions of the two Councils, as appropriate, to formulate cohesive positions and strategies on a case-by-case basis in dealing with conflict situations in Africa.

They welcomed the contribution of African states to United Nations and African Union peacekeeping operations.

36. They further noted the collaborative efforts in conflict and crisis situations on a number of cross-cutting issues, including through the Framework of Cooperation between the United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the African Union Commission Concerning the Prevention and Response to Conflict-related Sexual Violence in Africa adopted in Addis Ababa on 31 January 2014, and welcomed the designation of Ms. Bineta Diop as the African Union Commission Chairperson's Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security. They further welcomed the first open session of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union on children affected by armed conflict and noted the enhanced collaboration between the Peace and Security department of the AU Commission and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) on Children and Armed Conflict.

37. The members of the Security Council and the Peace Security Council agreed to convene their ninth annual joint consultative meeting in Addis Ababa in 2015. The date of the meeting will be determined through consultations between the Chairperson of the African Union Peace and Security Council and the President of the United Nations Security Council.

Current Members of the UN Security Council

Permanent and Non-Permanent Members

The Council is composed of 15 Members:

- Five permanent members:
China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and
- Ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly (with end of term date):
 - Argentina (2014)
 - Australia (2014)
 - Chad (2015)
 - Chile (2015)
 - Jordan (2015)
 - Lithuania (2015)
 - Luxembourg (2014)
 - Nigeria (2015)
 - Republic of Korea (2014)
 - Rwanda (2014)

List of AU Peace and Security Council Members:

- Algeria
- Burundi
- Chad
- Ethiopia
- Equatorial Guinea
- Gambia
- Guinea
- Libya
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Niger
- Nigeria
- South Africa
- Tanzania
- Uganda

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