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The Fourth Quarter Report of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union for the Year 2025




CHAIRSHIP

During the fourth quarter of 2025, the African Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC) meetings were presided over by the Republic of Botswana, the Republic of Cameroon, and the Republic of Cote d’Ivoire.

In **October**, the PSC chaired by **Botswana** under **H.E. Amb. Tebelelo Alfred Boang**, Permanent Representative (PR) to the AU. The Council held five meetings at PR level and issued six communiqués, with agenda items mainly country-specific (67%)—covering South Sudan, Sudan and Madagascar—and thematic issues (33%), including the open session on Women, Peace and Security marking the 25th anniversary of UNSCR 1325. Botswana also oversaw major engagements: the Commemoration of AAM 2025, the 16th Annual Joint Consultative Meeting between the EU PSC and AU PSC, and the 19th Joint Consultative Meeting and the 10th Joint Annual Seminar with the UNSC.

In **November** 2025, the PSC chaired by **Cameroon** under the leadership of **H.E. Amb. Churchill Ewumbue-Monono**, PR of Cameroon to the AU. Cameroon convened five meetings covering five agenda items, including migration, youth, peace and security; media and peace; the launch of the AU PCRD Awareness Week; and the situations in Madagascar, children affected by armed conflict, and Guinea-Bissau. Cameroon also oversaw the 17th PSC Retreat on Working Methods and the 8th Annual Joint Consultative Meeting with the UN Peacebuilding Commission.

In **December**, the PSC was chaired by **Côte d’Ivoire** under the leadership of **H.E. Amb. Ennio Maes**, Permanent Representative to the AU. During the month, the Council held six meetings, covering the situations in Benin, AUSSOM, MNJTF, Sudan, Early Warning, and the DRC. Côte d’Ivoire also oversaw the 12th High-Level Seminar on Peace and Security in Africa held at ministerial level from 1 to 2 December 2025 in Algiers, Algeria, and convened an informal session with countries in political transition.

October		H.E. Ambassador Tebelelo Alfred Boang, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Botswana to the AU.
November		H.E. Ambassador Churchill Ewumbue-Munono, Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Republic of Cameroon to the AU.
December		H.E. Ambassador Ennio Maes, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cote d’Ivoire to the AU.

AGENDA ITEMS

The PSC held a total of nineteen meetings discussing twenty agenda items including ten country related situations, seven thematic issues, one Peace Support Operations (PSOs) and two other peace and security related issues.

A. COUNTRY SITUATIONS

I. EMERGENCY SESSION ON THE SITUATION IN MADAGASCAR :

The Peace and Security Council (PSC) of the African Union (AU), meeting in its 1305th Emergency Session on 13 October 2025, expressed grave concern over the deteriorating situation in Madagascar marked by violent protests, destruction of property, and loss of life. Reaffirming AU principles of zero tolerance for unconstitutional changes of government and commitment to silencing the guns by 2030, the PSC underscored the need for all Malagasy actors to act responsibly and prioritize national unity, peace, and constitutional order.

The Council condemned violence and any attempts to seize power unconstitutionally, urging protesters to pursue grievances through lawful channels. It called on the armed forces to remain apolitical and loyal to their constitutional mandate. The PSC

also stressed the importance of addressing root causes of the crisis through an inclusive, society-wide approach that protects fundamental freedoms and involves all stakeholders, especially women and youth.

Recognizing the government's willingness to engage in dialogue, the PSC welcomed renewed commitments to inclusive political dialogue as the only viable path toward stability. It called for the revival of the 2011 Roadmap for Ending the Crisis in Madagascar and reaffirmed respect for the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Council further emphasized the need for coordinated AU-SADC efforts to restore peace and stability in the country.

Tasks assigned to the AU Commission:

- Dispatch a high-level delegation to Madagascar to engage key stakeholders.
- Appoint a Special Envoy on Madagascar to coordinate mediation with SADC and the Indian Ocean Commission.
- Strengthen the AU Liaison Office in Madagascar for stabilization and dialogue efforts.
- Establish a follow-up mechanism to support reconciliation and political dialogue.
- Provide regular updates to the PSC on the evolving situation.



From top left: H.E. Amb. Bankole Adeoye, Commissioner of PAPS, H.E. Mahmoud Ali Youssouf, Chairperson of the AU Commission, Ms. Neema N. Chusi, Head of the PSC Secretariat, H.E. Ambassador Tebelelo Alfred Boang, PR of the Republic of Botswana to the AU and Chairperson of the PSC for October 2025. Below: Members of the AUPSC. Photo: PSC Secretariat.

II. SITUATION IN MADAGASCAR :

The PSC, at its 1306th emergency meeting held on 15 October 2025, considered the updated situation in the Republic of Madagascar following the military seizure of power on 14 October 2025. Council strongly condemned the unconstitutional change of government, reaffirmed the AU's zero-tolerance policy, and reiterated respect for Madagascar's sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity, while expressing solidarity with the Malagasy people and their aspirations for democracy and good governance.

Council decided to immediately suspend Madagascar from participation in all AU activities until constitutional order is restored. It demanded that the Armed Forces urgently and unconditionally return to constitutional order, warning that targeted sanctions would be imposed should military interference persist. Council further called for a swift transition to a civilian-led government and the organization of free, fair, credible, and transparent elections as soon as possible.

Council urged calm, national unity, and inclusive dialogue among the Malagasy people, and appealed to external actors to refrain from interference. It welcomed parallel initiatives by SADC, emphasized the need for close AU–SADC coordination, and supported the dispatch of high-level delegations to engage national stakeholders in support of a peaceful resolution and restoration of constitutional order.

Tasks assigned to the AU Commission include:

- Provide support, in close cooperation with SADC, for a swift return to constitutional order.
- Implement PSC Communiqué 1305 (2025) in full.
- Support and coordinate high-level AU engagement with Malagasy stakeholders.
- Ensure coordinated follow-up and support for the implementation of PSC decisions.

III. UPDATE ON THE SITUATION IN SOUTH SUDAN :

The PSC, at its 1308th meeting on 28 October 2025, reviewed the situation in South Sudan and expressed deep concern over the slow progress in implementing the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS). The Council recalled its earlier decisions and underscored the urgent need to accelerate critical transitional tasks ahead of the February 2027 extended timeline, reaffirming AU solidarity with

the people and Government of South Sudan.

The Council condemned rising political and security tensions and called for the immediate cessation of hostilities among all forces. Stressing that no military solution exists, the PSC urged all parties to uphold the supreme interests of the South Sudanese people, honour transitional commitments, and address obstacles through inclusive high-level political dialogue. It further emphasized the need for an action-oriented approach to support the transition and prevent relapse into violence.

The PSC commended ongoing efforts by IGAD, RJMEC, the AU Liaison Office, and regional partners, urging intensified coordination to ensure adherence to the R-ARCSS. It also encouraged the Government to expedite deployment of the Necessary Unified Forces, advance DDR and SSR processes, operationalise transitional justice institutions, and prepare conditions for credible elections in December 2026. The Council stressed the need to scale up humanitarian support, mobilize resources for reconstruction, and strengthen economic governance.

Tasks assigned to the AU Commission:

- Continue constructive engagement with South Sudan and strategic partners, including IGAD, UNMISS and RJMEC.
- Support DDR and SSR implementation and provide technical assistance on transitional justice, including establishing the Hybrid Court.
- Work with IGAD to reinvigorate political dialogue and adherence to R-ARCSS timelines.
- Assist preparations for elections, including support to NEC, NCRC and PPC.
- Leverage the Chairperson's good offices and the Panel of the Wise to advance preventive diplomacy and mediation efforts.

IV. EMERGENCY SESSION ON THE SITUATION IN SUDAN :

The PSC, at its 1308th Emergency Session on 28 October 2025, reviewed the grave situation in Sudan, particularly the atrocities committed in El Fasher. The Council recalled its previous decisions and reaffirmed the AU's commitment to Sudan's sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity. It expressed strong solidarity with the people of Sudan amid the worsening humanitarian crisis and emphasized the urgent need to silence the guns and restore constitutional order.

The PSC condemned the escalating violence, including grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law perpetrated by the RSF. It demanded an immediate and unconditional cessation of hostilities and the opening of humanitarian corridors. The Council stressed that perpetrators will be held accountable and warned against external interference that fuels the conflict, recalling relevant PSC and UN Security Council decisions.

Reiterating that there is no military solution to Sudan's crisis, the PSC rejected the RSF's declaration of a parallel government and urged all actors to recommit to an inclusive political process. The Council called for renewed inter-Sudanese dialogue, urged parties to prioritize national interests, and emphasized the goal of restoring a democratically elected civilian-led government. It also reaffirmed AU support for a strengthened and inclusive transition that culminates in free and fair elections.

Tasks assigned to the AU Commission:

- Monitor and report atrocities committed throughout Sudan and propose preventive measures.
- Develop a civilian-protection plan and submit recommendations to the PSC within three weeks.
- Convene an urgent AU–UN–IGAD–Quad meeting to strengthen coordination on Sudan.
- Engage the PSC Presidential Ad-hoc Committee to facilitate negotiations between SAF and RSF, including preparations for an AU Special Summit.
- Support the Sanctions Subcommittee, CISSA, and AFRIPOL in identifying external actors fueling the conflict.
- Facilitate a fact-finding mission by the Special Envoy on Genocide Prevention and report within three weeks.

V. BRIEFING ON THE SITUATION IN MADAGASCAR :

The PSC, at its 1313th meeting on 20 November 2025, reviewed the situation in Madagascar and recalled the AU's long-standing instruments on unconstitutional changes of government, including the Lomé Declaration and previous PSC decisions. The Council reaffirmed its respect for Madagascar's sovereignty and expressed solidarity with its people in pursuit of peace, stability and democratic governance.

The PSC commended the leadership of the AU Panel of the Wise and the AU Special Envoy for Madagascar for their diplomatic engagement, as well as the Commission for swiftly implementing

earlier PSC directives. It called on Malagasy authorities to address root causes of political instability through inclusive, participatory, and youth-responsive approaches, while urging restraint from any actions that could undermine the transition process.

Council emphasized the need for transparent national dialogue, a consensual transition roadmap, and strong coordination between the AU, SADC, and the Indian Ocean Commission. It also urged the unconditional release of political detainees, protection of human rights, and adherence to principles that foster trust and reconciliation during the transition.

Tasks assigned to the AU Commission include:

- Include Malagasy youth and women in AU-supported transition initiatives.
- Mobilize technical and financial support, including for elections and constitutional drafting.
- Consider Madagascar for support under the Africa Facility to Support Inclusive Transitions (AFSIT).
- Reinforce the AU Liaison Office in Antananarivo.
- Expedite the deployment of the new Special Representative for Madagascar.
- Strengthen the team of the AU Special Envoy for Madagascar to ensure effective mandate delivery.

VI. EMERGENCY SITUATION IN GUINEA-BISSAU :

The PSC, at its 1315th Emergency Session on 28 November 2025, reviewed the unfolding crisis in Guinea-Bissau following the military seizure of power on 26 November. Recalling AU norms—including the Lomé Declaration, the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, and the AU's zero-tolerance policy on Unconstitutional Changes of Government—Council reaffirmed its commitment to safeguarding constitutional order and supporting the aspirations of the people of Guinea-Bissau for stability, democracy and good governance.

The PSC strongly condemned the coup d'état, describing it as a grave obstruction to democratic and constitutional order, and subsequently decided to immediately suspend Guinea-Bissau from all AU activities until constitutional governance is restored. It also fully endorsed the decisions of ECOWAS and welcomed the AU Commission Chairperson's press release and the Joint Statement of AU, ECOWAS and West African Elders



From Left: H.E. Ambassador Bankole Adeoye, Commissioner for PAPS; H.E. Mahmoud Ali Youssouf, Chairperson of the AfU Commissio; and H.E. Ambassador Churchill Ewumbue-Monono Permanent Representative of Cameroon and Chair of the AUPSC for August 2025 during the 1315th Emergency Session on Guinea-Bissau held on 28 November 2025. Photo: PSC Secretariat.

Forum Election Observation Missions, all of which denounced the military's actions.

Council called for the immediate and unconditional release of all detained electoral officials and political figures, urged Member States and the international community not to recognize or support the illegal regime, and demanded that the military allow the National Electoral Commission to finalize and announce election results. The PSC emphasized that failure to comply would lead to targeted sanctions. It also commended the peaceful conduct of citizens during elections and encouraged calm to prevent further violence.

Tasks assigned to the AU Commission:

- Support Guinea-Bissau, in coordination with ECOWAS and CPLP, to enable a swift return to constitutional order, including national dialogue and institutional reforms.
- Ensure safe evacuation and passage of AU and international election observers.
- Strengthen cooperation with ECOWAS to reinforce its Stabilisation Support Mission in Guinea-Bissau.

- Through the AU PCRDC Centre and UN peacebuilding institutions, assist development efforts to prevent relapse into crisis.
- Establish an inclusive AU Monitoring Mechanism to track implementation of ECOWAS and PSC decisions.

VII. EMERGENCY SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF BENIN :

At its 1316th meeting held on 7 December 2025, the PSC considered the emergency situation in the Republic of Benin following an attempted unconstitutional change of government. Council strongly condemned the coup attempt as a blatant violation of AU principles and norms, reaffirmed respect for Benin's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and expressed full solidarity with President Patrice Talon, the legitimate authorities, and the people of Benin. It commended the swift response and professionalism of the Beninese security forces in defending constitutional order and safeguarding peace and stability.

Council reiterated the AU's zero-tolerance policy against

unconstitutional changes of government and recalled relevant continental legal and normative frameworks, including the AU Constitutive Act and the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance. It urged Beninese authorities to hold perpetrators accountable under national law, called on all political actors to respect the Constitution and rule of law, encouraged calm and lawful resolution of grievances, and stressed the importance of continued vigilance and close coordination with ECOWAS, while remaining actively seized of the matter

VIII. SITUATION IN SOMALIA AND AUSSOM OPERATIONS :

The PSC's 1317th Meeting considered the situation in Somalia and reviewed the operations of the African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM). It reaffirmed Somalia's sovereignty and expressed solidarity with its people while acknowledging progress in political engagement, economic recovery, national priorities, and preparations for elections, as well as the importance of reconciliation between federal institutions and member states.

Council welcomed gains made against Al-Shabaab and stressed the need to consolidate liberated areas through state presence, public services, local defence initiatives, and peace-strengthening programmes. It commended AUSSOM personnel, Troop and Police Contributing Countries, and bilateral partners for their sacrifices, while underscoring inclusive dialogue and security cooperation as essential to stabilisation and state-building efforts.

Council emphasised the importance of predictable financing, humanitarian support, and coordinated international assistance to sustain AUSSOM operations. It renewed AUSSOM's mandate for 12 months from January 2026, highlighted the integration of Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development, and stressed continued engagement with the UN Security Council in line with international peace and security responsibilities.

Roles assigned to the AU Commission include:

- Fast-track release of allocated Peace Fund resources to AUSSOM.
- Suspend temporary repatriation of select contingents pending new deployments.
- Submit detailed options on future AUSSOM sustainability and convene TCCs/PCCs consultations.

- Continue engagements with the UN Security Council on UNSCR 2719.
- Report regularly to PSC and transmit the Communiqué to the UN.

IX. SITUATION IN SUDAN :

The PSC 1319th Meeting reviewed the deteriorating situation in Sudan, reaffirming the AU's commitment to Sudan's sovereignty, unity, and the pursuit of peace, stability, and democratic governance. Council expressed grave concern over the ongoing armed conflict, its devastating humanitarian, economic, and social consequences, and reiterated that there can be no military solution, calling instead for an immediate and unconditional ceasefire to enable a political process.

Council underscored the centrality of an AU-led, inclusive inter-Sudanese dialogue, supported by coordinated international efforts involving the UN, IGAD, and other partners. It welcomed the establishment of the AU-led Quintet to harmonize mediation initiatives, rejected the formation of any parallel government, condemned external interference, and stressed accountability for those fueling the conflict or committing grave human rights violations.

Council also highlighted the worsening humanitarian catastrophe, including famine risks and attacks on civilians and critical infrastructure. It demanded unhindered humanitarian access, protection of civilians, intensified documentation of atrocities, and enhanced regional and international cooperation to prevent further escalation, ensure accountability, and support recovery and reconciliation efforts.

Roles assigned to the AU Commission include:

- Fully deliver its humanitarian mandate in Sudan through relevant departments.
- Establish and operationalize an inter-departmental task force on humanitarian action and recovery.
- Engage civilian actors and regional partners to support inclusive dialogue.
- Monitor, document, and regularly report on crimes and human rights violations.
- Develop a civilian protection plan and submit recommendations to PSC.
- Expedite reopening of the AU Liaison Office in Port Sudan.

X. SITUATION IN EASTERN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO :

The PSC 1323rd Meeting, held at ministerial level, examined the escalating conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Council expressed grave concern over renewed violence, particularly attacks by the AFC/M23 and other armed groups, which have caused civilian casualties, displacement, and a worsening humanitarian crisis. It reaffirmed the AU's solidarity with the DRC, its commitment to sovereignty and territorial integrity, and condemned all foreign support to armed groups.

Council strongly condemned hate speech, grave violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, and the establishment of parallel administrative structures in areas controlled by armed groups. It demanded an immediate and unconditional cessation of hostilities, full withdrawal of uninvited foreign forces, and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2773 (2025). Council stressed the need for de-escalation, accountability, humanitarian access, and protection of civilians, especially women and children.

Council welcomed progress toward consolidating African-led mediation efforts, including the merger of the Nairobi and Luanda Processes, the appointment of an AU Mediator, and the establishment of a Panel of Facilitators. It commended coordination with EAC and SADC, welcomed complementary international initiatives, and emphasized that durable peace depends on African ownership, credible implementation of agreements, and addressing root causes such as illegal exploitation of natural resources.

Tasks assigned to the AU Commission include:

- Investigate hate speech trends and report to Council.
- Facilitate and support the Independent Joint Secretariat with EAC and SADC.
- Strengthen monitoring and verification mechanisms, including ICGLR-EJVM+.
- Explore options to enhance AU presence on the ground for ceasefire compliance.
- Scale up humanitarian support and assistance to affected populations and host countries.
- Intensify Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development efforts in eastern DRC

XI. INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS WITH COUNTRIES IN POLITICAL TRANSITION :

On 17 December 2025, the PSC held its 17th informal consultative meeting in Addis Ababa with Member States in political transition, namely Burkina Faso, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, and Sudan. Chaired by H.E. Ambassador Ennio Maes of Côte d'Ivoire, the meeting provided a platform for exchanges on political and security developments, challenges, and transition processes. The consultations included statements by the AU Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security, interventions by the concerned Member States, interactive discussions with PSC Members, and reaffirmed the Council's commitment to dialogue, accompaniment, and coordinated support to countries in transition.

B. PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS

I. CONSIDERATION OF REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE MNJTF MANDATE :

The PSC’s 1318th Meeting considered the Chairperson’s Report on the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) against Boko Haram and renewed its mandate. Council reaffirmed AU’s strong commitment to supporting Lake Chad Basin countries in counter-terrorism, stabilisation, and restoring peace and development. It commended MNJTF Troop Contributing Countries for achievements to date, welcomed Operation Lake Sanit III to further degrade Boko Haram, condemned all terrorist attacks, and paid tribute to personnel who have sacrificed their lives.

Council acknowledged persistent capacity and funding gaps, particularly limited air and amphibious assets, counter-IED and anti-drone capabilities, and appealed for enhanced financial and logistical support from AU Member States and partners.

It stressed the need for continued cross-border cooperation, intelligence sharing, humanitarian support, and coordinated regional responses to displacement, climate impacts, and underfunded humanitarian needs in the Lake Chad Basin.

Roles assigned to the AU Commission include:

- Support continued resource mobilisation, including critical military enablers.
- Back Operation Lake Sanit III with financial and logistical assistance.
- Explore application of UNSC Resolution 2719 for MNJTF funding.
- Renew the MoU and Support Implementation Agreement with LCBC (2026–2027).
- Maintain institutional collaboration and support RS-SRR 2.0 implementation.

FORCE MULTINATIONALE MIXTE



MULTINATIONAL JOINT TASK FORCE

C. THEMATIC ISSUES

I. BRIEFING BY THE ICRC ON ITS ACTIVITIES AND THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN AFRICA :

The PSC, at its 1307th meeting on 24 October 2025, considered a briefing by the ICRC on the humanitarian situation in Africa. The Council recalled previous AU humanitarian commitments, including the 2022 Malabo Declaration, and reaffirmed the AU mandate to facilitate humanitarian action in situations of armed conflict and natural disasters. It expressed deep concern over the worsening humanitarian conditions across the continent, driven by conflict, climate shocks, and other man-made and natural factors.

The PSC expressed solidarity with refugees and internally displaced persons and commended the ICRC and humanitarian actors for their life-saving work. It strongly condemned violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including attacks on civilians, medical personnel, and humanitarian workers. The Council urged all parties to conflicts to create humanitarian corridors, ensure safe access to populations in need, and guarantee the protection of civilians and essential infrastructure.

The Council encouraged Member States to support the Global

Initiative on IHL, strengthen domestic legal protections for medical facilities, and improve cooperation on missing persons. It stressed the importance of curbing illicit arms flows, regulating emerging technologies in warfare, and advancing the Common African Position on IHL and AI. The PSC also emphasized scaling up resource mobilization, addressing root causes of displacement, enhancing synergies among humanitarian agencies, and expediting operationalization of the AU Humanitarian Agency and the continental disaster-preparedness mechanism.

Tasks assigned to the AU Commission:

- Establish accountability mechanisms to fight impunity for violations of IHL/IHRL.
- Support Member States in implementing protections for medical and humanitarian facilities.
- Promote the Global Initiative on IHL and strengthen humanitarian diplomacy efforts.
- Advance the Common African Position on IHL and AI in warfare.
- Develop a dashboard of humanitarian assistance provided by AU partners.
- Enhance collaboration with ICRC, IFRC, UN agencies and regional mechanisms for effective humanitarian response.



Dr. Gilles Carbone, the Vice-President of the International Committee of the Red Cross during the 1307th Meeting of the AUPSC held on 24 October 2025. Photo: PSC Secretariat.

II. OPEN SESSION ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY :

The PSC at its 1309th Open Session on 30 October 2025, reflected on 25 years of UNSCR 1325 and reaffirmed the indispensable role of women in Africa's peace and security architecture. It underscored the AU Assembly's decisions on the protection of women, youth, and vulnerable groups, as well as the alignment with Aspiration 6 of Agenda 2063. Council also recalled its earlier decisions on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and welcomed the statements from AU officials, Member States, RECs/RMs, and partners.

Council welcomed the appointment of Ambassador Liberata Mulamula as the Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security and commended Namibia for its global leadership on the WPS agenda, including hosting the Silver Anniversary of UNSCR 1325 and advancing the Windhoek Plus 25 Declaration. It took note of the Annual Report on WPS implementation and applauded the AU's normative frameworks, including the Maputo Protocol, Gender Equality Strategy, and policy on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse in peace support operations.

The PSC recognized the progress of FemWise-Africa in institutionalizing women's participation in mediation and preventive diplomacy, noting deployments to AU peace efforts in Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, Madagascar, Chad, and CAR. Council emphasized embedding women's mediation in APSA, strengthening national and regional networks, enhancing survivor-centred mechanisms, and ensuring gender-responsive budgeting and youth inclusion in peace processes across the continent.

Tasks assigned to the AU Commission:

- Develop a mechanism for complementary civil society shadow reporting under the CRF.
- Harmonize indicators and reporting templates through a continental coordination platform.
- Reinforce the institutional capacity of the Office of the Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security.
- Ensure predictable financing for the Office, including from the AU regular budget.
- Support capacity building for WPS Focal Points within Member States and RECs/RMs.

III. OPEN SESSION ON MIGRATION YOUTH, PEACE AND SECURITY IN AFRICA :

The PSC 1310th Meeting focused on Migration, Youth, Peace and Security in Africa, recalling earlier decisions and reaffirming commitment to Agenda 2063 aspirations for a peaceful, secure, and people-driven continent. It acknowledged statements from AU officials, Champions for Youth and Migration, Regional Partners, and youth representatives, highlighting growing youth engagement at continental level.

Council expressed deep concern over persistent conflicts, youth unemployment, marginalisation, poverty, and exclusion that fuel irregular migration and vulnerability to radicalisation. It emphasized comprehensive, multisectoral approaches that create opportunities, protect migrants' rights, support safe repatriation and reintegration, and combat human trafficking.

Council commended progress in Youth, Peace and Security initiatives, including National Action Plans, youth leadership platforms, AU-IOM youth engagements, and inclusion of youth in preventive diplomacy and election observation. It underscored education for peace, addressing misinformation, strengthening migration governance, financing youth programmes, and revitalising key AU migration frameworks and partnerships.

Roles assigned to the AU Commission include:

- Provide technical support to Member States on Youth, Peace and Security.
- Finalize and urgently submit AU Guidelines on YPS National Action Plans.
- Mainstream youth participation in preventive diplomacy and AU processes.
- Strengthen youth leadership development and continental youth platforms.
- Commission a comprehensive study on migration, youth, peace and security.
- Coordinate efforts to address irregular migration within AU YPS agenda

IV. DISCUSSION ON MEDIA, PEACE AND SECURITY IN AFRICA :

The PSC, at its 1311th meeting on 14 November 2025, underscored the central role of the media in promoting peace, security and good governance across Africa. Recalling key AU decisions and frameworks—including Agenda 2063, the African Charter on

Human and Peoples' Rights, and prior PSC pronouncements—the Council reaffirmed that a free, professional and ethical media landscape is essential to strengthening accountability, preventing conflict and advancing the AU's peace and security agenda.

Council commended journalists and media institutions for their contributions to early warning, public awareness, and democratic participation. It condemned all attacks on journalists and called for accountability to end impunity. The PSC welcomed regional and continental initiatives on media freedom, particularly regarding the safety of women journalists facing AI-facilitated gender-based violence, and urged stakeholders to develop gender-responsive policies to safeguard media professionals.

Reaffirming the media's responsibility in combating disinformation, misinformation, hate speech, and other harmful digital content, Council encouraged Member States and media actors to adopt ethical practices and strengthen public diplomacy. It highlighted the importance of integrating media components into APSA and AGA, especially in conflict prevention, peacekeeping, transitional justice and national reconciliation. The PSC emphasized the need for stronger collaboration with ACHPR, the African Court, RECs/RMs, UNESCO and African media organizations.

Tasks assigned to the AU Commission:

- Develop a Continental Media Regulatory Framework and Observatory, and establish an AU Continental Media House.
- Expedite a Continental Framework on Digital Peace and Information Integrity.
- Support Member States on public diplomacy and media integration into national peace and security strategies.
- Conduct a comprehensive study on legal and policy frameworks for journalist protection and access to information.
- Create a Matrix of all PSC decisions and instruments on media and submit it before March 2026.

V. AFRICAN UNION POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT AWARENESS RAISING WEEK :

The PSC, at its 1312th meeting on 17 November 2025, reflected on the launch of the AU PCRD Awareness Week and reaffirmed earlier continental commitments to post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding, and reconciliation. Council recalled past

decisions—including those on DDR, SSR and transitional justice—and reiterated the need to consolidate peace and prevent relapse into conflict.

Council welcomed reports presented by the Chairperson of the Commission, commended Egypt's leadership as AU Champion on PCRD, and acknowledged progress in institutionalizing youth leadership and validating mental health and psychosocial support guidelines. It emphasized inclusive, justice-based recovery processes that strengthen trust, resilience and sustainable development across affected countries.

The PSC also praised the work of the PCRD Centre, including country-level engagements and Quick Impact Projects in Somalia, South Sudan, Madagascar and Liberia, urging Member States to fully leverage the Centre's expertise. Council underscored the importance of partnerships, strengthened institutional capacity and continued support for the High-Level Working Group on PCRD and the Peace–Security–Development nexus.

Tasks assigned to the AU Commission include:

- Implement existing PCRD activities and stabilization strategies, drawing on lessons learned.
- Build partnerships with African financial institutions and partners for innovative funding mechanisms.
- Reinforce the institutional capacity of the PCRD Centre and ensure adequate annual budgeting.
- Support coordination with Egypt for operationalizing the Centre's new headquarters.
- Extend PCRD Awareness Raising from one week to one month starting in 2026.

VI. CHILDREN AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT :

The AU Peace and Security Council's 1314th Meeting focused on Children Affected by Armed Conflicts, reaffirming earlier AU Assembly and PSC decisions calling for stronger protection of children and integration of child protection into peace and security processes. It highlighted growing threats from violent extremism, terrorism, and unconventional security challenges that heighten children's vulnerability to serious violations, including killing, recruitment, sexual violence, abduction, and denial of humanitarian access.

Council condemned all abuses against children, including attacks on schools and hospitals, and stressed fighting impunity through stronger accountability frameworks. It called for prevention-

focused, child-centred responses that address root causes of conflict, strengthen protection systems, support DDR processes, and provide sustained psychosocial and humanitarian support to victims, while advancing implementation of AU child rights frameworks.

Council emphasized the importance of early warning systems integrating child-sensitive indicators, community protection structures, inclusive partnerships with RECs/RMs, CSOs, UNICEF and humanitarian actors, and adequate, predictable financing for child protection. It acknowledged ongoing initiatives such as AP-CAAC, Safe Schools processes, and called for enhanced coordination, implementation of AU policies, and protection-sensitive recovery and reintegration programmes for affected children.

Roles assigned to the AU Commission include:

- Champion and expand mental health and psychosocial support for affected children.
- Develop AU Guidance Note on community-based psychosocial support.
- Continue providing technical assistance to Member States on child protection.
- Align national frameworks with continental and international child protection standards.
- Support sustainable reintegration of children associated with armed groups.
- Commission a comprehensive study on the nexus between conflicts and violations against children.
- Expedite appointment of an AU Special Envoy for Children in Armed Conflict.

VII. CONTINENTAL EARLY WARNING AND SECURITY OUTLOOK (CISSA, AFRIPOL, AUCTC) :

The PSC's 1320th Meeting focused on the Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) and the continental security outlook, reaffirming the centrality of early warning and early action in conflict prevention in line with the PSC Protocol, Agenda 2063, and the AU Master Roadmap to Silence the Guns. Council acknowledged briefings from AU security institutions and stressed that early warning must systematically trigger timely preventive diplomatic, political, humanitarian, and security responses.

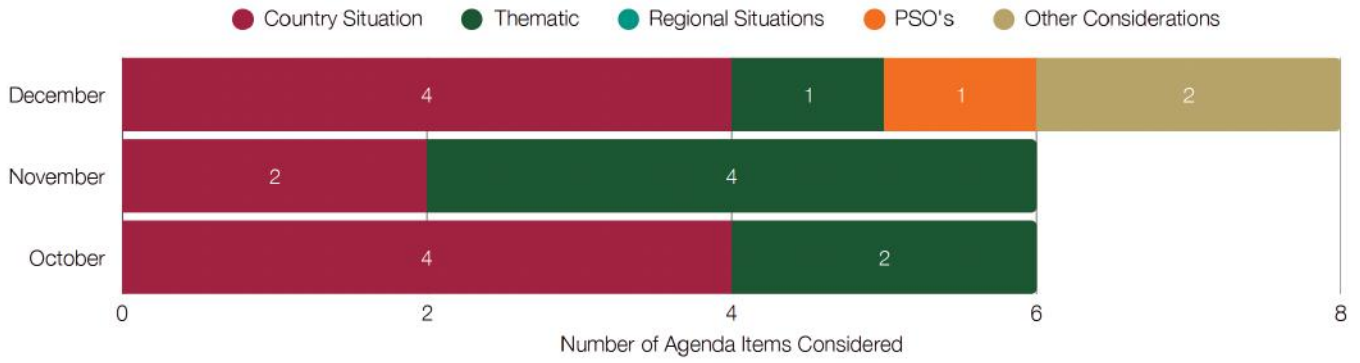
Council expressed deep concern over the growing threats posed by terrorism, violent extremism, transnational organized crime, unconstitutional changes of government, cyber threats, and illicit financial flows. It strongly condemned attacks against civilians and emphasized the need to address both immediate security risks and underlying structural drivers such as governance deficits, exclusion, poverty, and youth unemployment through inclusive, whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches.

Council underscored the importance of strengthened coordination among AU institutions, RECs/RMs, and Member States, particularly in intelligence sharing, scenario building, and strategic foresight. It called for enhanced analytical convergence among AUCTC, CISSA, AFRIPOL and regional mechanisms, greater use of CEWS products in PSC decision-making, and closer cooperation with the United Nations and international partners.

Tasks assigned to the AU Commission include:

- Continue supporting AUCTC, CISSA and AFRIPOL, including accelerating statutory reforms.
- Ensure systematic use of CEWS products to guide PSC agenda-setting and preventive diplomacy.
- Strengthen coordination with RECs/RMs and international partners, including the UN.
- Institutionalize dynamic tools for mapping continental risks and threats.
- Investigate illicit financial flows and establish a continental working group on illicit financing.
- Circulate monthly early warning reports and mobilize technical and financial support for CEWS.

No. of Agenda Items Considered Oct - Dec 2025



ACTIVITIES OF THE PSC

I. COMMEMORATION OF THE 9TH AFRICA AMNESTY MONTH (AAM), 2 - 3 OCTOBER 2025, KAMPALA & JINJA, UGANDA :

The AUPSC conducted a field mission to Kampala, Uganda, from 2–3 October 2025, to launch and commemorate the 9th AAM under the theme “Silencing the Guns in Africa by 2030.” The initiative, guided by AU Assembly Decision 645 (XXIX) and extended to 2030, promotes the voluntary surrender of illicit small arms and light weapons (SALW). The event sought to strengthen public awareness, encourage civilian disarmament, and reinforce national and regional disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) programs.

The commemoration, led by H.E. Tebelelo Alfred Boang, PSC Chairperson for October 2025, brought together AU Member States, Uganda’s leadership, civil society, the UN, RECSA, and other stakeholders. Participants recognized Uganda’s exemplary role in disarmament and arms control and commended its comprehensive national policy framework. The event highlighted Uganda’s Amnesty Law of 2000 as a best practice, resulting in over 31,000 ex-combatants laying down arms, demonstrating

the effectiveness of national amnesty and reintegration efforts.

Discussions underscored the importance of collective action by Member States, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and the international community in combating illicit arms proliferation. Emphasis was placed on promoting peace education, empowering local leadership, fostering community participation, and addressing the socio-economic factors that drive armed conflict. The PSC reaffirmed that the Africa Amnesty Month remains a cornerstone of the AU Master Roadmap of Practical Steps to Silence the Guns in Africa by 2030.

Tasks assigned to the AU Commission:

- Collaborate with RECs/RMs to support DDR programs upon Member State request.
- Collect, analyze, and report data on AAM implementation.
- Mobilize international technical and financial support for Member States and RECs.
- Promote public awareness and community engagement in voluntary disarmament.
- Support Member States in developing annual AAM plans and national amnesty initiatives.



Senior officials of the Republic of Uganda and Members of the AUPSC during the Commemoration of the 9th Africa Amnesty Month from 2-3 October 2025 in Kampala and Jinja, Uganda.

II. CONSULTATIVE MEETING BETWEEN THE AFRICAN GROUP OF AMBASSADORS IN BRUSSELS (GAAB) AND THE MEMBERS OF THE AUPSC :

The Consultative Meeting between the African Group of Ambassadors in Brussels (GAAB) and Members of the AU PSC was held on 7 October 2025 in Brussels, Belgium. The meeting aimed to strengthen coordination on peace and security issues and enhance AU-EU partnership ahead of the 7th AU-EU Summit in Luanda. Key sessions included opening remarks by AU and GAAB leadership, followed by briefings and in-depth discussions on conflict situations in Africa, ongoing AU efforts, and challenges. Participants exchanged views on reinforcing AU-EU cooperation and establishing a coordination and monitoring mechanism between the PRC in Addis Ababa and GAAB. The meeting concluded with closing remarks by AU and GAAB representatives.

III. 16TH ANNUAL JOINT CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN UNION POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE AND THE AFRICAN UNION PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL :

The Sixteenth Annual Joint Consultative Meeting between the EU PSC and the AU PSC was held in Brussels on 9 October 2025, co-chaired by Ambassadors Delphine Pronk and Tebelelo Alfred Boang. Preceded by the 8th Joint Retreat on Peace Support Operations, maritime security, and hybrid threats, the

meeting reinforced the strategic partnership between both institutions. Participants reaffirmed their shared commitment to multilateralism, international law, and the principles of the UN Charter, emphasizing peaceful conflict resolution and respect for state sovereignty.

The two councils addressed pressing global and regional crises, including conflicts in Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, the DRC, the Sahel, Ukraine, the occupied Palestinian Territory and Syria. They recognized the EU's continued support to the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and AU-led missions through mechanisms such as the European Peace Facility and AU Peace Fund. Maritime security and implementation of UNSC Resolution 2719 on predictable funding for peace operations were highlighted as mutual priorities. The meeting featured in-depth discussions on regional hotspots such as Somalia, Sudan, the Great Lakes Region, the Sahel, and the Lake Chad Basin.

The two bodies reiterated their joint efforts in stabilizing Somalia through the AU Support and Stabilization Mission (AUSOM), calling for sustainable funding and partner diversification. On Sudan, they demanded an immediate ceasefire and humanitarian access, condemning violations against civilians and external interference. Both sides expressed concern over the M23 rebellion in eastern DRC, urging respect for sovereignty and withdrawal of unauthorized forces, while supporting peace agreements and anti-resource-trafficking mechanisms. They



Members of the AU PSC and EU PSC during the 16th Annual Joint Consultative Meeting held in Brussels on 9 October 2025.

also underscored the urgent need to address terrorism, coups, illicit arms flows, and humanitarian crises in the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin, with coordinated actions through regional bodies such as ECOWAS, SADC, and EAC.

Main Outcomes:

- Reaffirmation of AU-EU strategic partnership and commitment to multilateralism.
- Support for predictable financing of AU-led Peace Support Operations via UNSC Resolution 2719.
- Endorsement of AUSSOM deployment and EU support for Somalia's transition.
- Unified call for ceasefire and humanitarian relief in Sudan.
- Condemnation of M23 and advocacy for the DRC-Rwanda peace agreement's implementation.
- Joint stance on combating terrorism, illicit arms, and unconstitutional changes of government in the Sahel.
- Commitment to climate resilience, post-conflict reconstruction, and Women, Peace and Security agenda.
- Agreement to hold the 17th Joint Consultative Meeting in Addis Ababa in 2026.

IV. 19TH JOINT CONSULTATIVE MEETING BETWEEN THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL AND AU PSC, AND THE 10TH ANNUAL JOINT ANNUAL SEMINAR :

The AU PSC and Members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) held their 19th Annual Joint Consultative Meeting on 17 October 2025 in Addis Ababa. They reaffirmed their respective mandates under the UN Charter and the AU PSC Protocol, emphasizing the UNSC's primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security and the PSC's role in promoting stability on the continent. Both sides highlighted the importance of Chapter VIII of the UN Charter governing cooperation with regional arrangements.

They recalled all previous joint communiqués and used their 10th Informal Joint Seminar to commemorate the 25th anniversary of UNSC Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. They also exchanged views on joint AU-UN efforts to address terrorism and violent extremism, and discussed the implementation of UNSC Resolution 2719 (2023). The seminar was preceded by consultations between the PSC Committee of Experts and the UNSC Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa.

During the Joint Consultative Meeting, both Councils held discussions on supporting AU-led peace support operations, including AUSSOM, as well as the situations in the Sahel, Lake



Members of the AU PSC and UNSC during the 19th Annual Joint Consultative Meeting on 17 October 2025 in Addis Ababa. Photo: PSC Secretariat.

Chad Basin, Horn of Africa (Sudan and South Sudan), and the Great Lakes Region. They also discussed maritime security challenges in the Gulf of Guinea. The two bodies agreed to convene their next (20th) Joint Consultative Meeting and 11th Informal Joint Seminar in New York, preceded by expert-level consultations.

V. 17TH RETREAT OF THE AU PSC :

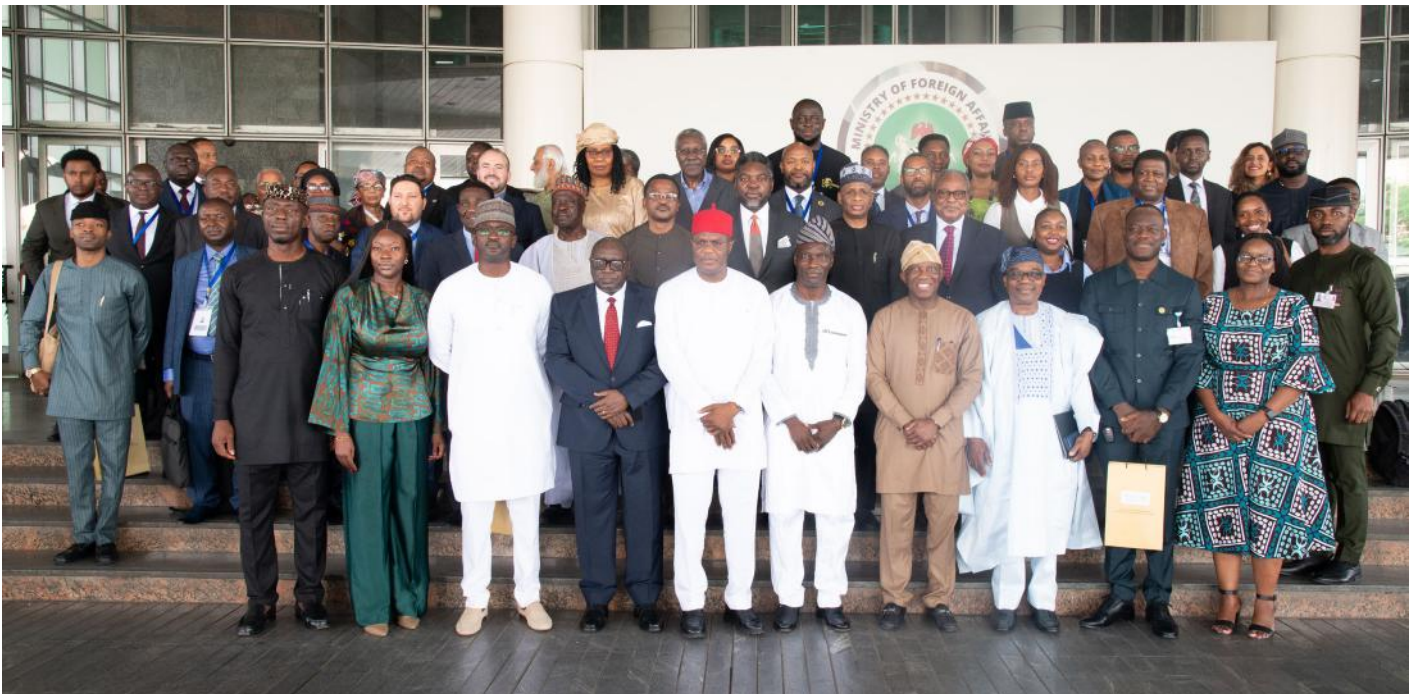
The PSC adopted the Conclusions of its 17th Annual Retreat on the Review of its Working Methods at its 1321st meeting held on 22 December 2025. The Retreat, convened in Abuja, Nigeria, from 6 to 7 November 2025, was organised as part of the PSC's ongoing efforts to strengthen its efficiency, effectiveness, and preparedness in responding to Africa's evolving peace and security challenges. Council commended Nigeria for hosting the Retreat and Cameroon for chairing it, and agreed to submit the Conclusions for endorsement by the AU Assembly in February 2026.

The Retreat provided a comprehensive review of PSC working methods, budget performance, and institutional coordination within the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and African Governance Architecture (AGA). Discussions highlighted the need for a more focused PSC agenda, improved planning

and documentation, stronger early warning–early response linkages, better coordination with RECs/RMs and the A3, and enhanced accountability in the implementation of PSC decisions. The Retreat also addressed structural root causes of unconstitutional changes of government and the impact of global geopolitical shifts on Africa's peace and security agenda.

Key outcomes of the Retreat included:

- Agreement to streamline PSC programmes of work and reduce duplication of agenda items.
- Strengthened use of early warning and preventive diplomacy tools.
- Enhanced coordination between the PSC, A3, RECs/RMs, and the AU Commission.
- Commitment to improve follow-up, monitoring, and implementation of PSC decisions.
- Reinforced focus on prevention, governance, and addressing root causes of conflicts.
- Endorsement of youth engagement initiatives, including institutionalising the PSC simulation model



Members of the AU PSC gather in Abuja for the PSC's 17th Retreat to review working methods, strengthen governance and advance collective approaches for peace, security and stability across the African continent, 6-7 November 2025, Abuja, Nigeria. Photo: PSC Secretariat.



From Left: H.E. Ambassador Ricklef Beutin, Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, Chair of the UN PBC and H.E. Ambassador Churchill Ewumbue-Monono, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cameroon and Chair of the AU PSC for November 2025 during the 8th Annual Consultative Meeting between the AU Peace and Security Council and the UN Peacebuilding Commission, held on 17 November 2025. Photo: PSC Secretariat.

VI. 8TH ANNUAL CONSULTATIVE MEETING BETWEEN THE AU PSC AND THE UN PBC :

The 8th Annual Consultative Meeting between the AU PSC and the UN Peacebuilding Commission, held on 17 November 2025, reaffirmed the strong commitment of both bodies to deepen cooperation in advancing peacebuilding across Africa. The meeting highlighted the importance of continuous dialogue, national ownership, regional cooperation and the engagement of women, youth, and local communities as pillars of sustainable peace. Participants also reviewed progress made since their 2024 meeting and recognized the value of aligning efforts to deliver lasting impact.

Both institutions welcomed the AU's successful commemoration of the 5th PCRD Awareness Week and underscored its role in raising visibility and mobilizing political, financial, and technical support for reconstruction and recovery processes. They acknowledged continued progress by African States and encouraged stronger partnerships, while emphasizing the critical need for predictable financing for peacebuilding. They also welcomed efforts to implement Quick Impact Projects and institutional capacity-building initiatives under Window II of the AU Peace Fund.

The joint meeting reaffirmed commitment to the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) agendas, emphasizing inclusive participation, targeted capacity-

building, and enhanced cooperation between FemWise-Africa and the PBC Gender Strategy. It also recognized progress in peacebuilding efforts in South Sudan, the Sahel, Lake Chad Basin, and the DRC, underscoring the importance of addressing root causes, reinforcing institutions, and promoting governance reforms.

Tasks assigned to the AU Commission include:

- Strengthen coordination with the UN, including regular outcome-sharing from joint meetings.
- Enhance collaboration between the AUC PCRD Centre and the UN Peacebuilding Support Office.
- Support operationalization and implementation of Peace Fund Window II initiatives.
- Promote national ownership and ensure alignment with AU–UN partnership frameworks.
- Deepen cooperation on WPS and YPS through FemWise-Africa and youth capacity-building mechanisms.

VII. 12TH HIGH-LEVEL SEMINAR ON PEACE AND SECURITY IN AFRICA :

The PSC, at its 1322nd meeting on 27 December 2025, adopted the Conclusions of the 12th High-Level Seminar on Peace and



From left: H.E. Kacou Houadja Léon Adom, Minister of Foreign Affairs, African Integration and Ivoirians Abroad of Côte d'Ivoire and Chair of the AUPSC for December 2025; H.E. Mahmoud Ali Youssouf, chairperson of the African Union Commission; H.E. Ambassador Tête António, Minister of External Relations of the Republic of Angola; H.E. Ahmed Attaf, Minister of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs, National Community Abroad and African Affairs; and H.E. Therese Helen Loken Gheziel, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Norway to Algeria as the Representative of Partners. Photo: PSC Secretariat.

Security in Africa (Oran Process), held in Algiers from 1–2 December 2025. The Council commended Algeria for hosting the Seminar in collaboration with the AU Commission and UNITAR, and reaffirmed the Seminar's strategic role in strengthening coordination between the PSC and the African Members of the UN Security Council (A3) to amplify Africa's voice on peace and security issues at the UN.

The Seminar reviewed global and continental peace and security dynamics, AU–UN cooperation, counterterrorism efforts, and the performance of the A3+. Discussions highlighted growing geopolitical tensions, terrorism, financing challenges, and the need for stronger African unity, preventive diplomacy, predictable financing for AU-led missions, and reform of the UN Security Council in line with the Ezulwini Consensus. Participants underscored the importance of cohesive A3+ action, closer PSC–A3 coordination, and African ownership of peace and security processes.

Key outcomes of the Seminar included:

- Adoption and launch of the Manual on PSC–A3 Coordination modalities.
- Strengthened commitment to unity, cohesion, and joint messaging among A3+.
- Enhanced AU–UN cooperation on counterterrorism and peace operations, including UNSCR 2719.
- Reinforced advocacy for UN Security Council reform reflecting Africa's Common Position.
- Agreement to improve information-sharing, joint planning, and early coordination between Addis Ababa and New York.
- Recognition of outgoing A3+ members and support for incoming members to sustain momentum.



From left: Director of Governance and Conflict Prevention of DPAPS, also acting as the Acting Director of the Conflict Management Directorate of DPAPS; AU Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire and Chairperson of the AU Peace and Security Council for December 2025; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria; and Head of the PSC Secretariat. Photo: PSC Secretariat



Participants during the High-Level Seminar Session. Photo: PSC Secretariat.



MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE OF THE AFRICAN UNION PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL

The 33rd Meeting of the Military Staff Committee (MSC) was held on 27 October 2025 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Chaired by Colonel Mothusi O. Chelenyane of Botswana, the meeting focused on consultations with the Peace Support Operations Division (PSOD) regarding the ongoing Strategic Review of the African Standby Force (ASF).

Following opening and introductory remarks, PSOD presented key findings from the review process, highlighting the need to adapt the ASF to the continent's evolving peace and security landscape. Members noted challenges affecting ASF operationalization, including limited deployment of Regional Standby Forces, gaps in mission support structures, funding constraints, and the inconsistency between the ASF framework and current field practices. The briefing emphasized the

growing complexity of African conflicts, proliferation of non-state armed actors, and the increasing demand for agile, multidimensional peace support operations.

MSC members engaged in extensive discussions, underscoring the importance of strengthening planning elements, revitalizing standby arrangements, operationalizing logistics capabilities, and harmonizing roles between the AU, RECs/RMs and Member States. They further stressed the need for predictable financing, improved compliance mechanisms, and enhanced political coordination to ensure that the ASF remains fit for purpose. The meeting concluded with the consideration and adoption of key elements for the Summary Record and closing remarks by the Chairperson



Group photo of the 33rd MSC Meeting held on 27 October 2025 in Addis Ababa, chaired by Col. Mothusi O. Chelenyane. The session featured remarks by Mr. Simon Badza and a briefing by Gen. Cheick Fanta Mady Dembele on the ASF Strategic Review. Photo: PSC Secretariat.

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE AFRICAN UNION PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL

Expert Level Meeting Between the AUPSC and UNSC

The engagements from 14 to 15 October 2025 in Addis Ababa reviewed the Draft Joint Communiqué and agree on priorities for the annual consultations. These technical discussions enabled both sides to refine the agenda and strengthen alignment on peace and security issues, including coordination on peace support operations and responses to emerging threats.



On 16 October, the 10th Informal Joint Seminar convened to advance dialogue on shared thematic priorities. Participants reflected on 25 years of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, reviewed AU-UN cooperation in countering terrorism and violent extremism, and considered ways to enhance AU-led peace support operations, including implementation of UNSC Resolution 2719 (2023) on predictable financing.

The 19th Annual Joint Consultative Meeting on 17 October focused on major conflict situations on the continent. Discussions covered the AUSSOM deployment in Somalia, instability in the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin—including maritime security challenges in the Gulf of Guinea—and developments in Sudan, South Sudan and the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. Delegates reaffirmed the importance of continued AU-UN cooperation and committed to deeper coordination in addressing Africa’s evolving peace and security challenges.

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In addition to their 81st and 82nd meetings, the PSC Experts also convened in preparation for the 16th Joint Consultative Meeting and 8th Joint Retreat between members of the AUPSC the EUPSC.



Ms. Kutlo A. Mokgobelelo (Top), Chair of the PSC CoE for October 2025; Ms. Neema N. Chusi, Head of the PSC Secretariat and Members of the CoE of the AUPSC in consultation during the APSC and the UNSC Experts Meeting, 14 October 2025, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Photo: PSC Secretariat.



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Towards a Peaceful and
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