



AFRICAN UNION
HANDBOOK **2016**

A GUIDE FOR THOSE WORKING
WITH AND WITHIN THE AFRICAN UNION

AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2016

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MEMBER STATES

African Union Member State name abbreviations

Unless otherwise noted, the full names on the left are as listed in the African Union (AU) Constitutive Act of 2000,¹ plus the Republic of South Sudan, which joined the AU in 2011. The abbreviations are the names used in this Handbook. This list also shows the date of joining the AU or its predecessor, the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Member State ²	Abbreviation	Date of joining the OAU or AU
People's Democratic Republic of Algeria	Algeria	25 May 1963
Republic of Angola	Angola	11 February 1975
Republic of Benin	Benin	25 May 1963
Republic of Botswana	Botswana	31 October 1966
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	25 May 1963
Republic of Burundi	Burundi	25 May 1963
Republic of Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde	18 July 1975
Republic of Cameroon	Cameroon	25 May 1963
Central African Republic ³	Central African Republic	25 May 1963
Republic of Chad	Chad	25 May 1963
Union of the Comoros	Comoros	18 July 1975
Republic of the Congo	Congo	25 May 1963
Republic of Cote d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	25 May 1963
Democratic Republic of Congo	DR Congo	25 May 1963
Republic of Djibouti	Djibouti	27 June 1977
Arab Republic of Egypt	Egypt	25 May 1963
Republic of Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea	12 October 1968
State of Eritrea	Eritrea	24 May 1993
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	Ethiopia	25 May 1963
Gabonese Republic	Gabon	25 May 1963
Republic of The Gambia	Gambia	9 March 1965
Republic of Ghana	Ghana	25 May 1963
Republic of Guinea	Guinea	25 May 1963
Republic of Guinea Bissau	Guinea Bissau	19 November 1973
Republic of Kenya	Kenya	13 December 1963
Kingdom of Lesotho	Lesotho	31 October 1966
Republic of Liberia	Liberia	25 May 1963
State of Libya	Libya	25 May 1963

Notes

- 1 Some Member State full names have since changed.
- 2 Morocco left the AU's predecessor, the OAU, in 1984. Morocco is the only African country that is not a member of the AU.
- 3 The Central African Republic (CAR) has been suspended since 25 March 2013 (PSC/PR/COMM.(CCCLXIII)) and is suspended from all AU activities until constitutional order in CAR is re-established permanently.

Republic of Madagascar	Madagascar	25 May 1963
Republic of Malawi	Malawi	13 July 1964
Republic of Mali	Mali	25 May 1963
Islamic Republic of Mauritania	Mauritania	25 May 1963
Republic of Mauritius	Mauritius	August 1968
Republic of Mozambique	Mozambique	18 July 1975
Republic of Namibia	Namibia	June 1990
Republic of Niger	Niger	25 May 1963
Federal Republic of Nigeria	Nigeria	25 May 1963
Republic of Rwanda	Rwanda	25 May 1963
Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic	Sahrawi Republic	22 February 1982
Republic of Sao Tome and Principe	São Tomé and Príncipe	18 July 1975
Republic of Senegal	Senegal	25 May 1963
Republic of Seychelles	Seychelles	29 June 1976
Republic of Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	25 May 1963
Republic of Somalia	Somalia	25 May 1963
Republic of South Africa	South Africa	6 June 1994
Republic of South Sudan	South Sudan	27 July 2011
Republic of Sudan	Sudan	25 May 1963
Kingdom of Swaziland	Swaziland	24 September 1968
Togolese Republic	Togo	25 May 1963
Republic of Tunisia	Tunisia	25 May 1963
Republic of Uganda	Uganda	25 May 1963
United Republic of Tanzania	UR of Tanzania	25 May 1963
Republic of Zambia	Zambia	16 December 1964
Republic of Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	18 June 1980

Other commonly used abbreviations

AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
Assembly	AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government (unless otherwise specified)
Commission	AU Commission (unless otherwise specified)
Continent	Continent and Islands of Africa
OAU	Organization of African Unity
PRC	AU Permanent Representatives Committee
PSC	AU Peace and Security Council
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
UN	United Nations

A full list of acronyms is available at the end of this book.

FOREWORD

BY THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION

A year ago, I wrote in this foreword about how the African Union is moving towards Agenda 2063, the Union's new collective vision and roadmap for Africa's growth and development. Since then, the African Union Assembly has formally endorsed Agenda 2063 and we have rededicated ourselves to the enduring Pan-African vision of "an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena".

Agenda 2063 not only articulates our aspirations and first decade flagship programmes but also focuses on the importance of a strong communication strategy to galvanise all segments of African society and the Diaspora into action to realise our collective vision. It is a bold roadmap, and we must reach out to people to take ownership.

This new edition of the *African Union Handbook* demonstrates our commitment to communication, both in Africa and around the globe. It has become a well-known and highly regarded ready reference for people working in and with the African Union family, and a valuable tool in helping grow understanding and engagement.

As with the previous editions, I warmly acknowledge the New Zealand Government's partnership with the African Union Commission in producing the Handbook in both English and French, as well as the support of the Government of Cameroon. It is also timely to acknowledge New Zealand's commitment to supporting conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding in Africa, particularly through its current term and hard work on the United Nations Security Council.

This Handbook is available both as a hard-copy book and on our website, www.au.int. I recommend it to all who wish to better understand and engage with the African Union.

HE Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma
CHAIRPERSON OF THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION



Photo © African Union Commission Photography

FOREWORD

BY THE NEW ZEALAND MINISTER
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE

It is a great pleasure to continue working in partnership with the African Union Commission to produce the *African Union Handbook*. This third edition in English and second in French confirms the success of the book and its important role in fostering greater understanding of the Union and its work.

New Zealand's ongoing partnership with the Commission illustrates our warm and growing relationship with the African Union, and our ongoing commitment to the Commission. It also highlights our shared belief in the value of making information accessible and widely available. The Handbook is available as a printed book and can be freely downloaded from the internet.

The past year has been a significant one for New Zealand as it forms the first half of our 2015–16 term on the United Nations Security Council. We are working hard to advance effective and practical solutions to threats to peace and security. An important aspect of this is listening to and engaging with African partners about how to support conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding on the continent.

Strong regional multilateral systems like the African Union are important for all states, large and small. We commend the Union's foresight and leadership as articulated in Agenda 2063, and support Member States in their aspirations and roadmap for a prosperous, united and peaceful Africa. Determination to prevent situations escalating into intractable conflict is particularly welcomed, as are practical programmes for economic development and the promotion of good governance and respect for human rights.

Our very best wishes go to Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, Chairperson of the African Union Commission, and to all AU Member States for a successful and peaceful 2016.



Hon Murray McCully
NEW ZEALAND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



WHAT THIS BOOK DOES

This Handbook is published by the African Union Commission (AUC) in partnership with the New Zealand Government, publisher of the annual *United Nations Handbook* for more than 50 years. Modelled on the United Nations Handbook, it is intended as a ready reference guide for people working in all parts of the AU system (Member States, government officials, Commission and other staff) as well as the AU's many partners and wider civil society.

The book has at its heart information about the principal organs established by the AU Constitutive Act and subsequent protocols: the Assembly; Executive Council; Permanent Representatives Committee; Specialised Technical Committees; Peace and Security Council; AUC; Pan-African Parliament; Economic, Social and Cultural Council; and judicial, human rights, legal and financial institutions. It also contains information about the specialised agencies and structures, as well as regional and other arrangements, including the Regional Economic Communities, which are the pillars of the AU and work closely with its institutions. Non-governmental organisations, inter-governmental organisations and political groups are not included, except where they have a formal agreement with the AU.

The Handbook focuses on the AU's current structures and organs, including those in the process of becoming operational. As many of the AU structures and organs are directly inherited from its predecessor, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), key details about the original OAU structures and transition to the AU are included where possible.

The information in this book is intended to be accurate as at 1 September 2015, unless otherwise stated. All money values are in US dollars, unless otherwise stated.

Internet, email and postal/physical addresses are included where possible, along with telephone and fax numbers. The primary contact details for AU Headquarters are:

PO Box 3243	Tel: +251 11 551 7700
Roosevelt Street (Old Airport Area)	Fax: +251 11 551 7844
W21K19	Internet: www.au.int
Addis Ababa	
Ethiopia	

The Handbook project has been based in the Directorate of Information and Communications in the African Union Commission.

Acknowledgements

The publishers are indebted to the AU Member States, Commission staff and others from the many subsidiary and partner institutions who provided considerable assistance to ensure this book is as up to date and comprehensive as possible.

The publishers also particularly wish to thank the Government of the Republic of Cameroon, its Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the African Union and his Deputy who assisted in finalising the French language edition.

INTRODUCTION

The African Union (AU) was officially launched in July 2002 in Durban, South Africa, following a decision in September 1999 by its predecessor, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to create a new continental organisation to build on its work.

Vision

The AU vision is: *An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena.* Agenda 2063, officially adopted by the AU Assembly in 2015, provides a new collective vision and roadmap to build a prosperous and united Africa based on shared values and a common destiny (see page 14).

Objectives

Under article 3 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union 2000 and the Protocol to the Act 2003, the Union's objectives are to:

- Achieve greater unity and solidarity between African countries and the peoples of Africa
- Defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of its Member States
- Accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the continent
- Promote and defend African common positions on issues of interest to the continent and its peoples
- Encourage international cooperation, taking due account of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Promote peace, security and stability on the continent
- Promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance
- Promote and protect human and peoples' rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant human rights instruments
- Ensure the effective participation of women in decision-making, particularly in the political, economic and socio-cultural areas
- Establish the necessary conditions that enable the continent to play its rightful role in the global economy and in international negotiations
- Promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies
- Promote cooperation in all fields of human activity to raise the living standards of African peoples
- Coordinate and harmonise policies between the existing and future Regional Economic Communities for the gradual attainment of the objectives of the Union
- Advance the development of the continent by promoting research in all fields, in particular, in science and technology
- Work with relevant international partners in the eradication of preventable diseases and the promotion of good health on the continent
- Develop and promote common policies on trade, defence and foreign relations to ensure the defence of the continent and the strengthening of its negotiating positions
- Invite and encourage the full participation of the African Diaspora, as an important part of the continent, in the building of the Union.

History

The OAU was formed in 1963 by the 32 African states that had achieved independence at the time. A further 21 members joined gradually, reaching a total of 53 by the time of the AU's

launch in 2002.¹ All joined the new organisation, whose headquarters remained in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. In 2011, South Sudan became the 54th Member State.

The OAU's main objectives were to: promote the unity and solidarity of African states; coordinate and intensify their cooperation and efforts to achieve a better life for the peoples of Africa; safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States; rid the continent of colonisation and apartheid; promote international cooperation within the United Nations framework; and harmonise members' political, diplomatic, economic, educational, cultural, health, welfare, scientific, technical and defence policies. The OAU operated on the basis of its Charter and the 1991 Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (known as the Abuja Treaty).

Through the 1990s, leaders debated the need to amend the OAU's structures to reflect the challenges of a changing world. The creation of the AU shifted focus from supporting liberation from colonialism and apartheid to spear-heading Africa's development and integration. The vision for the Union included accelerating the process of integration in Africa; supporting the empowerment of African states in the global economy; addressing the multifaceted social, economic and political problems facing the continent; and promoting peace, security, stability, democracy, good governance and human rights.

Four summits were held in the lead up to the official launch, the:

- Sirte Summit (1999), which adopted the Sirte Declaration calling for the establishment of the AU
- Lomé Summit (2000), which adopted the AU Constitutive Act
- Lusaka Summit (2001), which drew the road map for implementation of the AU
- Durban Summit (2002), which launched the AU and convened its first Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

A significant number of OAU structures were carried forward into the AU, as were all treaties and conventions, and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The AU Constitutive Act and protocols also established a significant number of new structures, both at the level of major organs and through a range of new technical and subsidiary committees. Many of these have evolved since 2002 and some remain under development.

Symbols

The AU emblem comprises four elements. The palm leaves shooting up on either side of the outer circle stand for peace. The gold circle symbolises Africa's wealth and bright future. The plain map of Africa without boundaries in the inner circle signifies African unity. The small interlocking red rings at the base of the emblem stand for African solidarity and the blood shed for the liberation of Africa.

The current African Union flag was adopted in July 2009 at the Assembly of Heads of State and Government 12th ordinary session, held in Sirte, Libya (Assembly/AU/Dec.267(XIII)). The design is a dark-green map of the African continent on a white sun, surrounded by a circle of five-pointed gold (yellow) stars, on a dark-green field. The green background symbolises the hope of Africa, and the stars represent Member States.

Languages

Under article 11 of the Protocol to the AU Constitutive Act, the official languages of the AU and all its institutions are Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Spanish, Kiswahili and any other African language. The AU's working languages are Arabic, English, French and Portuguese.

Note

¹ Morocco left the OAU in November 1984.

Operating structure

The AU's key decision and policy organs are the:

Assembly of Heads of State and Government. The Assembly is the AU's supreme policy and decision-making organ. It comprises all Member State Heads of State and Government.

Executive Council. The Executive Council coordinates and takes decisions on policies in areas of common interest to Member States. It is responsible to the Assembly. It considers issues referred to it and monitors the implementation of policies formulated by the Assembly. The Executive Council is composed of foreign ministers or such other ministers or authorities as are designated by the governments of Member States.

Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC). The Committee is charged with the responsibility of preparing the work of the Executive Council and acting on the Executive Council's instructions. It comprises Permanent Representatives to the Union and other plenipotentiaries of Member States.

Specialised Technical Committees (STCs). Thematic Committees are provided for under the AU Constitutive Act and are responsible to the Executive Council. They comprise Member State ministers or senior officials.

Peace and Security Council (PSC). The PSC is the AU's organ for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. It comprises 15 elected Member States.

African Union Commission (AUC). The Commission is the AU's secretariat. It is based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and composed of an elected chairperson, deputy chairperson and eight commissioners, and staff.

Regional groups

AU Member States are divided into the following five geographic regions. The groups were defined by the OAU in 1976 (CM/Res.464QCXVI).

Central Africa

Burundi	Chad	Equatorial Guinea
Cameroon	Congo	Gabon
Central African Republic	DR Congo	São Tomé and Príncipe

Eastern Africa

Comoros	Madagascar	South Sudan
Djibouti	Mauritius	Sudan
Eritrea	Rwanda	Uganda
Ethiopia	Seychelles	UR of Tanzania
Kenya	Somalia	

Northern Africa

Algeria	Libya	Sahrawi Republic
Egypt	Mauritania	Tunisia

Southern Africa

Angola	Mozambique	Zambia
Botswana	Namibia	Zimbabwe
Lesotho	South Africa	
Malawi	Swaziland	

Western Africa

Benin	Ghana	Niger
Burkina Faso	Guinea	Nigeria
Cabo Verde	Guinea Bissau	Senegal
Côte d'Ivoire	Liberia	Sierra Leone
Gambia	Mali	Togo

Regional Economic Communities (RECs)

The Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are regional groupings of African states and are the pillars of the AU. All were formed prior to the launch of the AU. The RECs have developed individually and have differing roles and structures. Generally, the purpose of the RECs is to facilitate regional economic integration between members of the individual regions and through the wider African Economic Community (AEC), which was established under the Abuja Treaty (1991). This Treaty, which has been in operation since 1994, ultimately seeks to create an African Common Market using the RECs as building blocks. See pages 122–134 for more information about the RECs.

The AU recognises eight RECs, the:

- Arab Maghreb Union (UMA)²
- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
- Community of Sahel–Saharan States (CEN–SAD)
- East African Community (EAC)³
- Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)
- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
- Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
- Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Observers

Non-governmental organisations, non-African states, regional integration and international organisations can apply for observer status or accreditation to the AU. The Executive Council adopted the criteria for granting observer status and the system of accreditation in its decision 230(VII) of July 2005, as set out in document EX.CL/195(VII) Annex V. See the Partnerships chapter for a list of non-African states and organisations accredited to the AU.

The Assembly recognises representatives of the African Diaspora⁴ to attend Assembly sessions as observers (Assembly/AU/Res.1(XVIII), July 2012).

Budget

The AU is funded by contributions from Member States and donors. See the Budget and Scale of Assessment chapter for more information.

Notes

- ² UMA is not a signatory to the Protocol on Relations between the RECs and the AU.
- ³ In October 2013, on the sidelines of an AU Extraordinary Summit, IGAD and EAC Foreign Ministers decided to explore the possibility of merging these two RECs.
- ⁴ In January 2008, the Executive Council suggested that the African Diaspora be treated as Africa's sixth region and its participation in the AU's organs and activities be strengthened (EX.CL/406(XII)). The Assembly has recognised the Diaspora as a substantive entity contributing to the economic and social development of the continent and has invited its representatives as observers to Assembly sessions (Assembly/AU/Res.1(XVIII)).

Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063 is the AU's new collective vision and roadmap for Africa's growth and development. Its framework is anchored on the AU Constitutive Act, AU vision, AU Assembly 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration in 2013, as well as national, regional and continental priorities. Agenda 2063 was adopted by the AU Assembly on 31 January 2015 at its 24th Ordinary Session (Assembly/AU/Dec.565(XXIV)).

Agenda 2063 includes seven aspirations:

- A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development
- An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's renaissance
- An Africa of good governance, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law
- A peaceful and secure Africa
- An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics
- An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children
- Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.

Twelve flagship programmes form the basis of the first 10-year implementation phase (2013–23):

- Integrated high-speed train network: aims to connect all African capitals and commercial centres
- Pan-African E-university: designed to accelerate development of human capital, science and technology and innovation
- Formulation of a commodities strategy: aims to enable African countries to develop a vibrant, socially and environmentally sustainable commodities sector
- Establishment of an annual African forum: designed to bring together Africa's political leadership, private sector, academia and civil society to discuss Agenda 2063.
- Continental Free Trade Area by 2017: aims include to double intra-Africa trade by 2022, strengthen Africa's common voice in global trade negotiations and operationalise the African Investment Bank and Pan African Stock Exchange (2016); the African Monetary Fund (2018); and the African Central Bank (2028–34)
- African Passport: aims to fast track continental integration by enhancing free movement of all African citizens from all African countries by 2018
- Silencing the guns by 2020: aims to end all wars, conflicts and violations of human rights
- Grand Inga Dam Project: aims to boost the Africa's energy production
- Pan-African E-Network: designed to transform e-applications and services in Africa
- Outer space: aims to bolster African development in various fields, including agriculture, disaster management, remote sensing, climate forecast, banking and finance, defence and security
- Establishment of a single african air transport market: aims to deliver a single African air transport market to facilitate air transportation in Africa
- Establishment of African financial institutions: aims to accelerate integration and socio-economic development of the continent. The institutions include the African Central Bank, African Monetary Fund and African Investment Bank.

More details about Agenda 2063 are at <http://agenda2063.au.int> and www.au.int/agenda2063.

AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2016

ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

The Assembly is the African Union's (AU's) supreme organ and comprises Heads of State and Government from all Member States. It determines the AU's policies, establishes its priorities, adopts its annual programme and monitors the implementation of its policies and decisions.

In addition, the Assembly:

- Elects the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the African Union Commission (AUC)
- Appoints the AUC Commissioners and determines their functions and terms of office
- Admits new members
- Adopts the AU budget
- Takes decisions on important AU matters
- Amends the Constitutive Act in conformity with the laid down procedures
- Interprets the Constitutive Act (pending the establishment of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights)
- Approves the structure, functions and regulations of the Commission
- Determines the structure, functions, powers, composition and organisation of the Executive Council.

The Assembly can create any committee, working group or commission as it deems necessary. It can also delegate its powers and functions to other AU organs, as appropriate.

On peace and security matters, the Assembly delegated its powers to the Peace and Security Council (PSC) when the Council became operational in 2004. The Council was established in 2003 to be the standing decision-making organ for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts (Protocol on Amendments to the Constitutive Act, article 9). See the PSC chapter for more information.

Provisions governing the Assembly's composition, functions and powers, voting and procedures are contained in articles 6 to 9 of the Constitutive Act and Protocol on Amendments to the Constitutive Act. Section 1, rule 4 of the Assembly Rules of Procedure, as amended in 2007, elaborates on the Assembly's functions and powers.

Evolution

The AU Assembly replaced the Assembly of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The OAU was established in 1963 and the AU launched in 2002.

Membership

There are 54 Member States. They are listed on pages 5–6, including their date of joining the AU or its predecessor the OAU.

A list of contact details for Permanent Missions of all AU Member States represented in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, can be found at www.au.int/en/member_states/embassies.

Meetings

Article 6 of the AU Constitutive Act provides for the Assembly to meet in ordinary session at least once a year. At its 2004 Summit, the Assembly decided to meet in ordinary session twice a year (Assembly/AU/Dec.53(III)). Sessions usually take place in January and June or July. January sessions are usually held at AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, while June/July sessions may be hosted by a Member State that has applied to do so. Article 6 also

provides for the Assembly to meet in extraordinary session on request by a Member State and approved by a two-thirds majority of Member States.

The Assembly adopts its own agenda, which is usually prepared by the Executive Council or includes items decided on at the previous session. The agenda is in two parts: part A includes items that have already been agreed unanimously by the Executive Council and may not require further discussion; and part B includes matters for which no consensus was reached by the Executive Council (Assembly Rules of Procedure, rule 8).

Two-thirds of AU members are required to form a quorum at any Assembly meeting. The Assembly makes decisions by consensus or, where consensus is not possible, by a two-thirds majority vote by Member States (Constitutive Act, article 7). Matters of procedure, including the question of whether a matter is one of procedure or not, are decided by a simple majority.

Assembly Chairpersons and Bureau

The Assembly Chairperson is a Head of State or Government elected by his/her peers at the January ordinary session for a renewable one-year term (articles 6(4) and 6(5) of the Constitutive Act, as amended in 2003). The 2003 Protocol on Amendments to the Constitutive Act provides for the Chairperson to be assisted by a bureau chosen by the Assembly (article 6(6)) for one-year terms January to January. The Assembly Rules of Procedure, as amended in 2007, provide for the Bureau to comprise three vice-chairpersons and one rapporteur. The Vice-Chairpersons are elected by the Assembly at the same time as the Chairperson. All five are elected according to regional rotation principles and through consultation. Between sessions, the Chairperson represents the Assembly at global forums.

The composition of the Assembly Bureau is reflected in the Executive Council and Permanent Representatives Committee Bureaus.

Assembly Chairpersons

Thabo Mbeki, South Africa	July 2002 to July 2003
Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Mozambique	July 2003 to July 2004
Olusegun Obasanjo, Nigeria ¹	July 2004 to December 2005
Denis Sassou N'Guesso, Congo	January 2006 to January 2007
John Kufuor, Ghana	January 2007 to January 2008
Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, UR of Tanzania	January 2008 to January 2009
Muammar Gaddafi, Libya	February 2009 to January 2010
Bingu wa Mutharika, Malawi	January 2010 to January 2011
Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, Equatorial Guinea	January 2011 to January 2012
Thomas Yayi Boni, Benin	January 2012 to January 2013
Hailemariam Dessalegn, Ethiopia	January 2013 to January 2014
Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, Mauritania	January 2014 to January 2015
Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe	January 2015 to January 2016

Session dates: January 2015 to January 2016²

Twenty-sixth ordinary session: 30 and 31 January 2016

Twenty-fifth ordinary session: 14 and 15 June 2015

Twenty-fourth ordinary session: 30 and 31 January 2015

Notes

¹ Term extended by six months.

² The 27th Assembly Summit is scheduled to be held in the last week of June 2016 in Kigali, Rwanda.

Bureau: January 2015 to January 2016

Chairperson: Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe

First Vice-Chairperson: Joseph Kabila, DR Congo

Second Vice-Chairperson: Mohamadou Issoufou, Niger

Third Vice-Chairperson: Uhuru Kenyatta, Kenya

Rapporteur: Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, Mauritania

Session dates: 2014

Twenty-third ordinary session: 26 and 27 June 2014

Twenty-second ordinary session: 30 and 31 January 2014

Bureau: January 2014 to January 2015

Chairperson: Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, Mauritania

First Vice-Chairperson: Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe

Second Vice-Chairperson: Joseph Kabila, DR Congo

Third Vice-Chairperson: Goodluck Jonathan, Nigeria

Rapporteur: Hailemariam Dessalegn, Ethiopia

Assembly High-Level Committees and Panels

New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC)

The Committee was established in 2010 to replace the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC), which had been established in 2001. This decision was in line with the integration of NEPAD into AU structures and processes, and the transformation of the NEPAD Secretariat into the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA or NEPAD Agency) as a technical arm of the AU (see Assembly/AU/Dec.283(XIV) of February 2010). The same decision provided for the HSGOC to be a sub-committee of the Assembly and report its recommendations to the Assembly for endorsement.

The HSGOC provides leadership to the NEPAD process and sets policies, priorities and programmes of action. It oversees the NEPAD Agency and the Steering Committee. The HSGOC comprises 20 African states – NEPAD's five initiating countries and 15 members elected on the basis of the AU's five regions, usually for two-year terms. The Chairperson of the AUC also participates in HSGOC summits. In line with AU Assembly decision 205(XI) of 2008, the 11th Assembly endorsed an HSGOC proposal to include the AU Assembly Chairperson's state as a member during his or her tenure, if not so already. The HSGOC meets at Heads of State and Government level, usually twice a year in the margins of the AU Summits.

Committee members

Initiating states (5)

Algeria	Nigeria	South Africa
Egypt	Senegal	

Elected members (15): 2015–17³

Central Africa

Cameroon
Chad
Congo
Gabon

Eastern Africa

Ethiopia
Rwanda
Uganda
UR of Tanzania

Northern Africa

Libya
Mauritania

Southern Africa

Malawi
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Western Africa

Benin
Mali

Bureau: 2015–17⁴

Chairperson: Macky Sall, Senegal
Vice-Chairperson: Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Algeria
Vice-Chairperson: Egypt

Committee of Ten Heads of State and Government on the Reform of the United Nations Security Council

The Committee was established by the AU Assembly in August 2005 at its fourth extraordinary session (Ext/Assembly/AU/Dec.1(IV)). Its mandate is to “present, advocate and canvass support” for two permanent and two additional non-permanent AU Member State seats on the Security Council, as proposed under the 2005 Ezulwini Consensus (Ext/EX.CL/2(VII)). The Consensus was endorsed by the Assembly in its 2005 Sirte Declaration on the Reform of the United Nations (Assembly/AU/Decl.2(V)), to form the African Common Position. The Committee is composed of 10 Heads of State and Government, two from each region, and coordinated by the President of Sierra Leone, Ernest Bai Koroma.

Committee members (10)

Algeria	Libya	Uganda
Congo	Namibia	Zambia
Equatorial Guinea	Senegal	
Kenya	Sierra Leone	

Notes

- The members were re-elected by the 32nd HSGOC Session, held in January 2015, and endorsed by the AU Assembly in January 2015 (Assembly/AU/Dec.563(XXIV)).
- Rule 15 of the NEPAD Rules of Procedure provides for a chairperson and two vice-chairpersons only (all Heads of State and Government). Bureau members were re-elected by the 32nd HSGOC Session, held in January 2015.

Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC)

The Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) was established by the AU Assembly in July 2009 at its 13th ordinary session. Its mandate is to spearhead the African common position on climate change and ensure that Africa speaks with one voice in global climate change negotiations. Its most recent meeting took place in the margins of the 25th ordinary session of the AU Assembly, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in June 2015. CAHOSCC presented its most recent report to the Assembly at this session (Assembly/AU/Dec.580(XXV)).

The CAHOSCC Coordinator is Abdel Fattah El Sisi, President of Egypt.

Committee members

Chairperson of the AU

Chairperson of the AUC

Algeria

Congo, Chair of the STC on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment

Egypt

Ethiopia

Kenya

Mauritius

Mozambique

Nigeria

Sudan, Chair of the African Group of Negotiators on Climate Change (AGN)

Uganda

High-Level Committee on African Trade (HATC)

The High-Level Committee on African Trade (HATC) was established in response to AU Assembly decision 394(XVIII) of January 2012 on boosting inter-African trade. Its mandate is to champion acceleration of the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) and enhancement of intra-African trade. The HATC also serves as a platform for exchange of experiences and best practices.

The Committee receives reports from the Conference of Ministers of Trade (CAMOT) on the effective implementation of the Action Plan for Boosting Intra-African Trade (BIAT), which was endorsed by the AU Assembly in decision 394(XVIII). It makes recommendations to the AU Summit.

The HATC is composed of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) Chairpersons (Heads of State and Government) as well as the Chairperson of the AUC. In practice, the current members (as of July 2015) are the eight Presidents or Secretary-Generals of the RECs and the Chairperson of the AUC. The HATC is usually chaired annually by the CAMOT Bureau President's Head of State, most recently John Dramane Mahama, President of Ghana. He was elected in June 2014.

The Committee meets twice a year, on the eve of the AU Summit. The AUC Department of Trade and Industry serves as the HATC Secretariat.

High-Level Committee of Heads of State and Government on the Post-2015 Development Agenda

The High-Level Committee was established by the AU Assembly at its May 2013 Summit. Its mandate is to sensitise and coordinate the activities of African leaders and members of the UN High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, and build regional and inter-continental alliances on the Common African Position (CAP) on the post-2015 development agenda. In 2014, the Committee finalised the CAP on the post-2015 development agenda and has been continuing to ensure that Africa's priorities are integrated in the new global agenda. The Committee is required to report annually to the Assembly. The Committee's activities are supported by the AUC, New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), African Development Bank (AfDB) and UN Development Programme (UNDP). The Committee comprises two Heads of State and Government from each African region who are nominated after internal consultations.

High-Level Committee members

Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of Liberia (Chair)

Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, President of Mauritania, former Chairperson of the African Union Assembly

Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President of Algeria

Idriss Déby Itno, President of Chad

Denis Sassou N'Guesso, President of Congo

Hailemariam Dessalegn, Prime Minister of Ethiopia

Alpha Conde, President of Guinea

Hage Geingob, President of Namibia

Anerood Jugnauth, Prime Minister of Mauritius

Jacob Zuma, President of South Africa

Committee of Ten Heads of State and Government on education, science and technology in Africa

The 25th AU Assembly, held in June 2015, committed to establish the Committee of Ten Heads of State and Government (two from each geographic region) to champion the cause of education, science and technology in Africa (Assembly/AU/Dec.572(XXV)). The Committee is to meet and report on the status of education, science and technology in Africa to the AU Summit once a year. The Assembly endorsed Macky Sall, President of Senegal, as first coordinator.

Previous High-Level Panels (no longer active)

High-Level Panel on Alternative Sources of Financing

The High-Level Panel was established by the AU Assembly at its July 2011 Summit and presented its final report to the January 2015 Summit (Assembly/AU/Dec.561(XXIV)). See the budget and scale of assessment chapter for information about AU financing.

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Executive Council works in support of the African Union (AU) Assembly and is responsible to the Assembly. All Member States participate in the Executive Council, usually at Foreign Minister level.

Article 13 of the AU Constitutive Act mandates the Executive Council to coordinate and take decisions on policies in areas of common interest to Member States, consider issues referred to it and monitor the implementation of Assembly policies. The same article sets out a detailed list of substantive policy areas ranging from foreign trade, energy, agriculture and the environment to humanitarian response, health, social security and disability.

The Executive Council's core functions include:

- Preparing the Assembly session agendas and drafting decisions for its consideration
- Electing the Commissioners for appointment by the Assembly
- Promoting cooperation and coordination with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), African Development Bank (AfDB), other African institutions and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
- Determining policies for cooperation between the AU and Africa's partners
- Considering and making recommendations to the Assembly on the Commission's structure, functions and statutes
- Ensuring the promotion of gender equality in all AU programmes.

Provisions governing the Executive Council's composition, functions and powers, voting and procedures are contained in articles 10 and 13 of the Constitutive Act.

The Executive Council makes decisions by consensus or, where consensus is not possible, by a two-thirds majority vote by Member States. Matters of procedure, including the question of whether a matter is one of procedure or not, are decided by a simple majority. Two-thirds of AU members are required to form a quorum at any Executive Council meeting.

Evolution

The AU Executive Council is the successor to the Organization of African Unity's (OAU's) Council of Ministers.

Structure

All 54 AU Member States have one representative on the Executive Council. Members are usually Ministers of Foreign Affairs but may be any minister designated by the Member State's government (Constitutive Act, article 10; Rules of Procedure, rule 3). The same Member State that chairs the Assembly chairs the Executive Council (Rules of Procedure, rule 16). Similar to the Assembly and the Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC), the Executive Council Bureau consists of a chairperson, three vice-chairpersons and a rapporteur. The Bureau positions are held by the same states that form the Assembly Bureau. Office holders serve for one year (usually January to January).

Where the Executive Council accepts an invitation from a Member State to host a meeting away from Headquarters, the host country has the right to co-chair the Council (rule 16(2)). The Executive Council may delegate its powers and functions to the PRC and Specialised Technical Committees (STCs).

Meetings

The Executive Council meets at least twice a year in ordinary session. Meetings are usually held immediately prior to the Assembly Summit and in the same location. The Executive Council can also meet in extraordinary session at the request of its chairperson, any Member State or the Chairperson of the AUC in consultation with the Chairperson of the Assembly and on approval by two-thirds of all Member States (Constitutive Act, article 10). All sessions are closed to the public, unless the Council decides otherwise (by simple majority; Rules of Procedure, rule 14).

Extraordinary sessions are held at AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, unless a Member State invites the Council to meet in its country (Rules of Procedure, rule 12).

The Executive Council adopts its agenda at the opening of each session. The provisional agenda for an ordinary session is drawn up by the PRC. The Chairperson of the Commission communicates the draft agenda to Member States at least 30 days before the opening of the session (Rules of Procedure, rule 9).

Provisional agendas are usually divided into two parts: items for adoption, where the PRC has reached agreement and Executive Council approval is possible without discussion; and items for discussion, where agreement has not been reached by the PRC and debate is required.

Additional agenda items can only be for information (usually added to the agenda item reserved for other business), not for debate or decision (Rules of Procedure, rule 10). Extraordinary session agendas can comprise only the item or items submitted in the request for convening the session (Rules of Procedure, rule 13).

Executive Council Chairpersons: 2002–16

Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, South Africa	July 2002 to July 2003
Leonardo Simão, Mozambique	July 2003 to July 2004
Oluyemi Adeniji, Nigeria ¹	July 2004 to December 2005
Rodolphe Adada/Denis Sassou N'Guesso, Congo	January 2006 to January 2007
Nana Akufo-Addo/Akwasi Osei-Adjei, Ghana	January 2007 to January 2008
Bernard Membe, UR of Tanzania	January 2008 to January 2009
Abdel Rahman Shalgam/Moussa Koussa, Libya	February 2009 to January 2010
Etta Elizabeth Banda, Malawi	January 2010 to January 2011
Micha Ondó Bile, Equatorial Guinea	January 2011 to January 2012
Nassirou Bako Arifari, Benin	January 2012 to January 2013
Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Ethiopia	January 2013 to January 2014
Ahmed Ould Teguedi, Mauritania	January 2014 to January 2015
Simbarashe Simbanenduku, Zimbabwe	January 2015 to January 2016

Session dates: 2016

Twenty-eighth ordinary session: 27 to 28 January 2016

Session dates: 2015

Twenty-seventh ordinary session: 11 to 12 June 2015

Twenty-sixth ordinary session: 26 to 27 January 2015

Note

¹ Term extended for six months.

Bureau: 2015

Chairperson: Simbarashe Simbanenduku, Zimbabwe
First Vice-Chairperson: Raymond Tshibanda N'tungamulongo, DR Congo
Second Vice-Chairperson: Aichatou Boulama Kane, Niger
Third Vice-Chairperson: Amina Mohamed Jibril, Kenya
Rapporteur: Vatma Vall Mint Soueina, Mauritania

Executive Council Sub-Committees

Ministerial Committee on Candidatures

The Committee is responsible for promoting African candidates for positions on international bodies. The members are selected on the basis of geographical distribution for two-year terms, renewable once. The Committee meets twice a year on the margins of the Executive Council ordinary sessions in January and June/July.

Members: January 2015 to January 2017

Central Africa: Burundi, Cameroon and Chad
Eastern Africa: Eritrea, Rwanda and UR of Tanzania
Northern Africa: Sahrawi Republic and Egypt
Southern Africa: Angola, Botswana and Lesotho
Western Africa: Benin, Gambia, Senegal and Sierra Leone

Bureau: January 2015 to January 2017

Chairperson: Angola
First Vice-Chairperson: Sierra Leone
Second Vice-Chairperson: Egypt
Third Vice-Chairperson: Central Africa Region (representative to be appointed)
Rapporteur: Eritrea

**Ministerial Committee on the Challenges of Ratification/
Accession and Implementation of the OAU/AU Treaties**

The Committee is responsible for advocating for the ratification, domestication and implementation of OAU/AU treaties by all Member States. It is composed of 10 members, two from each region, who serve two-year terms. The Committee usually meets once a year on the margins of the Executive Council's January ordinary session. The Committee held its inaugural session in January 2015 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The Committee is supported by a standing committee of experts composed of two members of each AU region.

Members: June 2014 to June 2016

- Central Africa: DR Congo and Gabon
- Eastern Africa: Ethiopia and UR of Tanzania
- Northern Africa: Egypt and Libya
- Southern Africa: Botswana and Zambia
- Western Africa: Guinea and Senegal

Chairperson: June 2014 to June 2016

DR Congo

Ad-Hoc Ministerial Committee on the Review of Scale of Assessment

The Committee is responsible for reviewing the scale of assessment for Member State contributions to the AU budget. It works in close collaboration with the AU Directorate of Programming, Budget, Finance and Accounting. Members are selected on the basis of geographical distribution for two-year terms. Meetings are held annually on the margins of the Executive Council ordinary session in January. The Committee receives reports from the Permanent Representatives Committee.

This Committee replaced the Standing Sub-Committee on the Review of the Scale of Assessment (EX.CL/Dec.4(II) of March 2003), which had the same membership.

Members: January 2015 to January 2017

- Central Africa: to be appointed
- Eastern Africa: Mauritius and Sudan
- Northern Africa: Algeria and Libya
- Southern Africa: Malawi, Namibia and South Africa
- Western Africa: Ghana and Nigeria

Chairperson: January 2015 to January 2017

To be appointed

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**PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE**

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE (PRC)

The Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC) conducts the day-to-day business of the African Union (AU) on behalf of the Assembly and Executive Council. It reports to the Executive Council, prepares the Council's work and acts on its instructions (under article 21 of the Constitutive Act). All AU Member States are members of the PRC.

Rule 4 of the PRC Rules of Procedure specifies that its powers and functions include to:

- Act as an advisory body to the AU Executive Council
- Prepare its Rules of Procedure and submit them to the Executive Council
- Prepare Executive Council meetings, including the agenda and draft decisions
- Make recommendations on areas of common interest to Member States particularly on issues on the Executive Council agenda
- Facilitate communication between the African Union Commission (AUC) and Member States' capitals
- Consider the AU's programme and budget as well as the Commission's administrative, budgetary and financial matters, and make recommendations to the Executive Council
- Consider the Commission's financial report and make recommendations to the Executive Council
- Consider the Board of External Auditors' report and submit written comments to the Executive Council
- Monitor the implementation of the AU budget
- Propose the composition of AU organ bureaus, ad hoc committees and sub-committees
- Consider matters relating to the AU's programmes and projects, particularly issues relating to the socio-economic development and integration of the continent, and make recommendations to the Executive Council
- Monitor the implementation of policies, decisions and agreements adopted by the Executive Council
- Participate in the preparation of the AU programme of activities and calendar of meetings; consider any matter assigned to it by the Executive Council; and carry out any other functions that may be assigned to it by the Executive Council.

Rule 4 also provides that the PRC may set up ad hoc committees and temporary working groups as it deems necessary.

Structure

All Member States are represented on the PRC at the level of Permanent Representative. Similar to the Assembly and Executive Council, the PRC Bureau consists of a chairperson, three vice-chairpersons and a rapporteur. The Bureau positions are held by the same states that form the Assembly and Executive Council Bureaus. Office holders serve for one year (usually January to January). In addition to the official Bureau, a larger informal bureau of 15 Member States traditionally convenes to support arrangements for the Assembly Summit sessions.

At the PRC level, the five regional groups are informal discussion structures, chaired by the longest-serving representative who acts as the Dean. The coordinator of the Deans is most recently the Permanent Representative of DR Congo.

Meetings

The PRC meets at AU Headquarters at least once a month and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States eligible to vote. The agenda for

each session is drawn up by the Chairperson in consultation with the PRC Bureau and AUC. Sessions are closed, except when the PRC decides otherwise (by simple majority).

The PRC takes all its decisions by consensus or, failing that, by a two-thirds majority of Member States. Questions of procedure require a simple majority vote. Whether a question is one of procedure or not is also determined by a simple majority vote. PRC meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the Rules of Procedure and decision taking by rule 13.

Office holders: January 2015 to January 2016

Chairperson: Albert Ranganai Chimbindi, Zimbabwe
 First Vice-Chairperson: Gérard Mapango Kemishanga, DR Congo
 Second Vice-Chairperson: Zakariou Adam Maiga, Niger
 Third Vice-Chairperson: Catherine Muigai Mwangi, Kenya
 Rapporteur: Hamadi Meimou, Mauritania

Regional Deans

Coordinator: Gérard Mapango Kemishanga, DR Congo
 Central Africa: Jacques Alfred Ndoumbè-Eboulè, Cameroon
 Eastern Africa: Mull Sebuja Katende, Uganda
 Northern Africa: Hamadi Meimou, Mauritania
 Southern Africa: Mmamosadinyana Josephine Molefe, Botswana
 Western Africa: Albert Francis Yankey, Ghana

Sub-Committees

Advisory Sub-Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters

Purpose

The Advisory Sub-Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters oversees the financial and administrative management of the AU on behalf of the PRC. Under its draft terms of reference, the Sub-Committee's core tasks include to:

- Review the draft programme of activities and budgetary estimates presented by the Commission
- Review all administrative and other matters with financial implications
- Review administration of the programme budget and, in particular, the financial and accounting transactions of the Commission and regional offices
- Consider requests by the Commission for transfers of authorised budgetary funds to cope with any urgent decisions or projects
- Consider unforeseen urgent expenditure
- Consider requests related to the working capital or other funds
- Review the Commission's financial report for the preceding year and make recommendations to the PRC.

The Sub-Committee reports on each of its meetings and makes recommendations to the PRC. It may draft reports for review by the Executive Council on any issues concerning administrative, budgetary, management and financial matters. The Sub-Committee drafts the AU's financial rules and regulations, which are then submitted to the PRC.

Evolution

The Sub-Committee is the successor to the OAU Sub-Committee of the same name.

Meetings

Sub-Committee sessions are held at AU Headquarters at least once a month, and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States. The Chairperson draws up the agenda in consultation with the PRC Bureau, Sub-Committee Bureau and AUC. Sessions are closed, except when the Sub-Committee decides by simple majority to hold open sessions. Meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the PRC Rules of Procedure.

Membership

The Advisory Sub-Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters is a committee of the whole, meaning all AU Member States are members. In accordance with established practice, the composition of the Sub-Committee is determined by internal consultations.

Bureau: January 2015 to December 2016

Chairperson: Mull Sebuja Katende, Uganda

First Vice-Chairperson: Ndumiso Ntshinga, South Africa

Second Vice-Chairperson: Jacques Alfred Ndoumbè-Eboulè, Cameroon

Third Vice-Chairperson: Albert Francis Yankey, Ghana

Rapporteur: Sahbi Khalfallah, Tunisia

Sub-Committee on Audit Matters

Purpose

The PRC established the Sub-Committee on Audit Matters during its 25th ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in January 2013. The Sub-Committee's mandate is to assist the AU in handling financial reporting processes, internal control, audit and the monitoring of compliance with rules and regulations. Under its terms of reference, the Sub-Committee's core tasks include to:

- Consider the work of all oversight bodies employed and/or appointed by the AU
- Institute investigations into any matters
- Seek any information it requires from AU employees
- Retain, at the AU's expense, such outside counsel, experts and other advisers as the Sub-Committee may deem appropriate.

Meetings

Sub-Committee sessions are held at AU Headquarters at least once a month, and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States. The Chairperson draws up the agenda in consultation with the PRC Bureau, Sub-Committee Bureau and AUC. Sessions are closed, except when the Sub-Committee decides by simple majority to hold open sessions. Meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the PRC Rules of Procedure.

Membership

The Sub-Committee is composed of 15 members based on the agreed geographical distribution as noted in the following list. According to Executive Council decision 752 (XXII), the composition of the Sub-Committee is determined by internal consultations.

Members: January 2015 to January 2016

Central Africa (3 seats)

Ahmat Awad Sakhine, Chad
Lazare Makayat-Safouesse, Congo
Gérard Mapango Kemishanga, DR Congo

Eastern Africa (3 seats)

Catherine Muigai Mwangi, Kenya
Dhamraj Busgeeth, Mauritius
Akuei Bona Malwal, South Sudan

Northern Africa (2 seats)

Hamadi Meimou, Mauritania
Sahbi Khalfallah, Tunisia

Southern Africa (3 seats)

Anne N Mutelo, Namibia
To be appointed
To be appointed

Western Africa (4 seats)

Amidou Touré, Burkina Faso
To be appointed, Gambia
Zakariou Adam Maiga, Niger
Ekpao Nolaki, Togo

Bureau

Chairperson: to be appointed, Gambia
First Vice-Chairperson: Akuei Bona Malwal, South Sudan
Second Vice-Chairperson: Anne N Mutelo, Namibia
Third Vice-Chairperson: Sahbi Khalfallah, Tunisia
Rapporteur: Lazare Makayat-Safouesse, Congo

Sub-Committee on Contributions

Purpose

The Sub-Committee is responsible for decisions relating to Member States and other contributors to the AU budget. Under its draft terms of reference, the Sub-Committee is mandated to:

- Advise the Assembly on the apportionment of the organisation's expenses among members broadly according to capacity to pay
- Advise the Assembly on treatment of Member States in arrears of their contributions to the organisation.

The Sub-Committee also supports the Ad-Hoc Ministerial Committee on the Review of Scale of Assessment, as required.

Evolution

Under article XXIII of the OAU Charter, Member States contributed to the OAU budget in accordance with the UN scales of assessment. This system was reviewed in 1986 when the OAU Council of Ministers created a Sub-Committee on Contributions to recommend proposals to address concerns about the ability of Member States to meet the UN assessment levels. The AU Sub-Committee on Contributions is the direct successor to the OAU's committee.

Meetings

Sub-Committee sessions are held at AU Headquarters at least once a month, and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States. The Chairperson draws up the agenda in consultation with the PRC Bureau, Sub-Committee Bureau and AUC. Sessions are closed, except when the Sub-Committee decides by simple majority to hold open sessions. Meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the PRC Rules of Procedure.

Membership

The Sub-Committee is composed of 15 members based on agreed geographical distribution as noted in the following list. In accordance with established practice, the composition of the Sub-Committee is determined by internal consultations.

Members: January 2015 to January 2016

Central Africa (3 seats)

Ahmat Awad Sakhine, Chad
Gérard Mapango Kemishanga, DR Congo
André William Anguilé, Gabon

Eastern Africa (3 seats)

Philippe Karenze, Rwanda
Ahmed Abdisalam Adan, Somalia
Abdelrahman Sirelkhatim Mohamed Osman,
Sudan

Northern Africa (2 seats)

Rachid Benlounes, Algeria
Mahfud R M Rahim, Libya

Southern Africa (3 seats)

Arcanjo Maria do Nascimento, Angola
Ndumiso Ntshinga, South Africa
Promise Msibi, Swaziland

Western Africa (4 seats)

Amidou Touré, Burkina Faso
Usman A Baraya, Nigeria
Osman Keh Kamara, Sierra Leone
Ekpao Nolaki, Togo

Bureau

Chairperson: Gérard Mapango Kemishanga, DR Congo
First Vice-Chairperson: Rachid Benlounes, Algeria
Second Vice-Chairperson: Promise Msibi, Swaziland
Third Vice-Chairperson: Philippe Karenze, Rwanda
Rapporteur: Ekpao Nolaki, Togo

Sub-Committee on Economic and Trade Matters

Purpose

The Sub-Committee is responsible for examining trade and economic activities between Member States with a view to fast tracking the economic and trade integration process in the continent. It considers bilateral and multilateral trade and economic issues.

Meetings

Sub-Committee sessions are held at AU Headquarters at least once a month, and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States. The Chairperson draws up the agenda in consultation with the PRC Bureau, Sub-Committee Bureau and AUC. Sessions are closed, except when the Sub-Committee decides by simple majority to hold open sessions. Meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the PRC Rules of Procedure.

Membership

The Sub-Committee is composed of 15 members based on agreed geographical distribution as noted in the following list. In accordance with established practice, the composition of the Sub-Committee is agreed by internal consultations.

Members: January 2015 to January 2016

Central Africa (3 seats)

To be appointed, Burundi
Lazare Makayat-Safouesse, Congo
Simeon Oyono Esono, Equatorial Guinea

Southern Africa (3 seats)

Promise Msibi, Swaziland
Susan Sikaneta, Zambia
Albert Ranganai Chimbindi, Zimbabwe

Eastern Africa (3 seats)

Assoumani Youssouf Mondoha, Comoros
Wahide Belay, Ethiopia
Joseph Andre Nourrice, Seychelles

Western Africa (4 seats)

Naïm Akibou, Benin
To be appointed, Côte d'Ivoire
Momar Gueye, Senegal
Osman Keh Kamara, Sierra Leone

Northern Africa (2 seats)

Abou Bakr Hefny, Egypt
Sahbi Khalfallah, Tunisia

Bureau

Chairperson: Lazare Makayat-Safouesse, Congo
First Vice-Chairperson: Momar Gueye, Senegal
Second Vice-Chairperson: Assoumani Youssouf Mondoha, Comoros
Third Vice-Chairperson: Sahbi Khalfallah, Tunisia
Rapporteur: Susan Sikaneta, Zambia

Sub-Committee on Headquarters and Host Agreements

Purpose

The Sub-Committee on Headquarters and Host Agreements is responsible for the relationship between the AU and host countries. Its mandate includes to:

- Liaise with Commission officials on issues relating to and arising from Headquarters and other Agreements, including issues of privileges and immunities
- Undertake a review of Headquarters and similar Agreements and make recommendations for their amendment or revision
- Initiate, when necessary, meetings with host government authorities with a view to resolving any problems
- Play a 'good offices' role to deal with any misunderstandings in the implementation of Agreements.

Evolution

The Sub-Committee is the successor of the OAU Committee of the same name and with the same mandate.

Meetings

Sub-Committee sessions are held at AU Headquarters at least once a month, and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States. The Chairperson draws up the agenda in consultation with the PRC Bureau, Sub-Committee Bureau and AUC. Sessions are closed, except when the Sub-Committee decides by simple majority to hold open sessions. Meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the PRC Rules of Procedure.

Membership

The Sub-Committee consists of 15 members based on agreed geographical distribution as noted in the following list. In accordance with established practice, the composition of the Sub-Committee is determined by internal consultations.

Members: January 2015 to January 2016

Central Africa (3 seats)

To be appointed, Burundi
Lazare Makayat-Safouesse, Congo
André William Anguilé, Gabon

Eastern Africa (3 seats)

Araya Desta Ghebreyehus, Eritrea
Catherine Muigai Mwangi, Kenya
Naimi Sweetie H Aziz, UR of Tanzania

Northern Africa (2 seats)

Mahfud R M Rahim, Libya
Hamadi Meimou, Mauritania

Southern Africa (3 seats)

Nyolosi Mphale, Lesotho
Manuel Jose Goncalves, Mozambique
Anne N Mutelo, Namibia

Western Africa (4 seats)

Naïm Akibou, Benin
Vivienne Titi Wreh, Liberia
Momar Gueye, Senegal
Ekpao Nolaki, Togo

Bureau

Chairperson: Nyolosi Mphale, Lesotho
First Vice-Chairperson: Naimi Sweetie H Aziz, UR of Tanzania
Second Vice-Chairperson: André William Anguilé, Gabon
Third Vice-Chairperson: Naïm Akibou, Benin
Rapporteur: Hamadi Meimou, Mauritania

Sub-Committee on Multilateral Cooperation and Strategic Partnerships

Purpose

The Sub-Committee is responsible for matters relating to Africa's strategic multilateral and bilateral partnerships with the rest of the world.

Meetings

Sub-Committee sessions are held at AU Headquarters at least once a month, and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States. The Chairperson draws up the agenda in consultation with the PRC Bureau, Sub-Committee Bureau and AUC. Sessions are closed, except when the Sub-Committee decides by simple majority to hold open sessions. Meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the PRC Rules of Procedure.

Membership

The Sub-Committee is composed of 15 members based on agreed geographical distribution as noted in the following list. In accordance with established practice, the composition of the Sub-Committee is determined by internal consultations.

Members: January 2015 to January 2016

Central Africa (3 seats)

To be appointed, Burundi
 Ahmat Awad Sakhine, Chad
 Gérard Mapango Kemishanga, DR Congo

Eastern Africa (3 seats)

Mohammed Idriss Farah, Djibouti
 Dhamraj Busgeeth, Mauritius
 Joseph Andre Nourrice, Seychelles

Northern Africa (2 seats)

Abou Bakr Hefny, Egypt
 Hamadi Meimou, Mauritania

Southern Africa (3 seats)

Nyolosi Mphale, Lesotho
 Manuel Jose Goncalves, Mozambique
 Albert Ranganai Chimbindi, Zimbabwe

Western Africa (4 seats)

Amidou Touré, Burkina Faso
 To be appointed, Côte d'Ivoire
 To be appointed, Gambia
 Usman A Baraya, Nigeria

Bureau

Chairperson: Abou Bakr Hefny, Egypt
 First Vice-Chairperson: Mohammed Idriss Farah, Djibouti
 Second Vice-Chairperson: to be appointed, Côte d'Ivoire
 Third Vice-Chairperson: Manuel Jose Goncalves, Mozambique
 Rapporteur: Ahmat Awad Sakhine, Chad

Sub-Committee on New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

Purpose

The Sub-Committee oversees and supports activities promoting the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which is the AU's strategic framework for pan-African socio-economic development (see the NEPAD section for more information). The Sub-Committee is mandated to:

- Monitor progress in implementation of the strategic plan devised by the Steering Committee (on NEPAD) for marketing NEPAD at national, sub-regional, regional and international levels, and make periodic reports to the PRC
- Follow up on progress on priority areas and policy guidelines outlined in the plan of action for the implementation of NEPAD, and report periodically to the PRC
- Devise strategies for the popularisation of NEPAD jointly with the Commission and NEPAD Secretariat
- Assist in identifying priority areas/sectors that could reverse Africa's marginalisation and lay a basis for sustainable long-term development
- Devise ways and means of mobilising resources for the implementation of NEPAD policies, programmes and projects in collaboration with the Commission and NEPAD Secretariat
- Monitor implementation of policies and programmes with a view to ensuring commitments to NEPAD resources are honoured.

Evolution

The NEPAD programme was introduced and endorsed by Member States in July 2001 during the transition from the OAU to the AU. The AU Assembly formally adopted the Declaration on the Implementation of NEPAD in 2002. The Sub-Committee was established by the AU in 2010 to deal with NEPAD matters.

Meetings

Sub-Committee sessions are held at AU Headquarters at least once a month, and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States. The Chairperson draws up the agenda in consultation with the PRC Bureau, Sub-Committee Bureau and AUC. Sessions are closed, except when the Sub-Committee decides by simple majority to hold open sessions. Meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the PRC Rules of Procedure.

Membership

The Sub-Committee is composed of 15 members based on agreed geographical distribution as noted in the following list. In accordance with established practice, the composition of the Sub-Committee is determined by internal consultations.

Members: January 2015 to January 2016

Central Africa (3 seats)

To be appointed, Burundi
 Jacques Alfred Ndoumbè-Eboulè, Cameroon
 Ahmat Awad Sakhine, Chad

Eastern Africa (3 seats)

Catherine Muigai Mwangi, Kenya
 Philippe Karenze, Rwanda
 Mull Sebuja Katende, Uganda

Northern Africa (2 seats)

Rachid Benlounes, Algeria
 Hamadi Meimou, Mauritania

Southern Africa (3 seats)

Mmamosadinyana Josephine Molefe, Botswana
 Chimango Edward Chirwa, Malawi
 Susan Sikaneta, Zambia

Western Africa (4 seats)

Naïm Akibou, Benin
 Fafré Camara, Mali
 Usman A Baraya, Nigeria
 Momar Gueye, Senegal

Bureau

Chairperson: to be confirmed
 First Vice-Chairperson: Jacques Alfred Ndoumbè-Eboulè, Cameroon
 Second Vice-Chairperson: Mmamosadinyana Josephine Molefe, Botswana
 Third Vice-Chairperson: Rachid Benlounes, Algeria
 Rapporteur: Momar Gueye, Senegal

Sub-Committee on Programmes and Conferences

Purpose

The Sub-Committee oversees the scheduling and organisation of AU conferences and meetings. Its mandate includes to:

- Make recommendations concerning the scheduling of statutory meetings
- Review the draft calendar of meetings and arrange practical timetabling
- Liaise with the Advisory Sub-Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters on the administrative and financial implications of conferences
- Monitor the implementation of AU resolutions, rules and regulations relating to the organisation, servicing and documentation of meetings and conferences.

Evolution

The Sub-Committee is the successor to the OAU Sub-Committee on Programmes and Conferences.

Meetings

Sub-Committee sessions are held at AU Headquarters at least once a month, and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States. The Chairperson draws up the agenda in consultation with the PRC Bureau, Sub-Committee Bureau and AUC. Sessions are closed, except when the Sub-Committee decides by simple majority to hold open sessions. Meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the PRC Rules of Procedure.

Membership

The Sub-Committee on Programmes and Conferences is a committee of the whole, meaning all AU Member States are members.

Bureau: January 2015 to January 2016

Chairperson: Chimango Edward Chirwa, Malawi

First Vice-Chairperson: Ahmat Awad Sakhine, Chad

Second Vice-Chairperson: Zakariou Adam Maiga, Niger

Third Vice-Chairperson: Wahide Belay, Ethiopia

Rapporteur: Mahfud R M Rahim, Libya

Sub-Committee on Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons in Africa

Purpose

The Sub-Committee is responsible for AU policies on refugees, displaced persons and returnees. Its mandate includes to:

- Assist AU deliberative organs in designing, developing, defining, harmonising and coordinating policy on matters affecting refugees, displaced persons and returnees, as well as in matters relating to the promotion of humanitarian law on the continent
- Follow up, analyse and evaluate the situation of refugees, displaced persons and returnees and provide policy recommendations and solutions to the Executive Council for AU action
- Collaborate and work with the AUC and UN humanitarian agencies, regional organisations, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and concerned non-governmental organisations
- Maintain permanent contacts with Member States through the AUC.

Evolution

The Sub-Committee is the successor to the OAU Commission on Refugees, which was established in 1964 by the Council of Ministers. It was composed of 10 members tasked to examine the issue of refugees and formulate recommendations to the Council, including on the issue of integration of refugees in their countries of asylum. In 1980, the membership was extended and, in 1997, opened to all Member States.

Meetings

Sub-Committee sessions are held at AU Headquarters at least once a month, and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States. The Chairperson draws up the agenda in consultation with the PRC Bureau, Sub-Committee Bureau and AUC.

Sessions are closed, except when the Sub-Committee decides by simple majority to hold open sessions. Meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the PRC Rules of Procedure.

Membership

The Sub-Committee is a committee of the whole, meaning all AU Member States are members.

Bureau: January 2015 to January 2016

Chairperson: Lamine Baali, Sahrawi Republic

First Vice-Chairperson: André William Anguillé, Gabon

Second Vice-Chairperson: Ahmed Abdisalam Adan, Somalia

Third Vice-Chairperson: Naim Akibou, Benin

Rapporteur: Manuel Jose Goncalves, Mozambique

Policy Sub-Committee of the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine Relief in Africa

Purpose

The Sub-Committee of the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine Relief in Africa oversees all matters relating to the operation of the Fund of the same name. Its mandate includes to:

- Act as the supreme organ of the Fund
- Determine the Fund's operational policy including the criteria for approval of loans and the terms and conditions for withdrawals from the Fund
- Approve administrative and other expenses related to the operation of the Fund
- Select beneficiary countries and decide on the amounts of grants and loans
- Initiate effective measures for mobilising resources for the Fund from both public and private sources and including African and non-African sources
- Make recommendations regarding the management and administration of the Fund's resources by the African Development Bank
- Make recommendations regarding the Statute of the Fund and its rules and operating procedures
- Report on its activities annually to the AU Executive Council in consultation with the Chairperson of the Commission.

Evolution

The Sub-Committee originated in the Lagos Plan of Action recommendation to establish a Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa. In the mid-1980s, the Council of Ministers called for the Fund to become operational and the OAU created an interim policy committee to act as the supreme organ of the Fund, determine policy and draw up the criteria for approval of loans or grants from the Fund. The Interim Policy Committee became the Sub-Committee of Special Emergency Assistance when the AU was created.

Meetings

Sub-Committee sessions are held at AU Headquarters at least once a month, and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States. The Chairperson draws up the agenda in consultation with the PRC Bureau, Sub-Committee Bureau and AUC. Sessions are closed except when the Sub-Committee decides by simple majority to hold open sessions. Meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the PRC Rules of Procedure.

Membership

The Sub-Committee is composed of 15 members based on agreed geographical distribution as noted in the following list. In accordance with established practice, the composition of the Sub-Committee is determined by consultation amongst AU regional group Deans.

Members: January 2015 to January 2016

Central Africa (3 seats)

To be appointed, Burundi
Lazare Makayat-Safouesse, Congo
Gérard Mapango Kemishanga, DR Congo

Eastern Africa (3 seats)

Assoumani Youssouf Mondoha, Comoros
Mohammed Idriss Farah, Djibouti
Akuei Bona Malwal, South Sudan

Northern Africa (2 seats)

Rachid Benlounes, Algeria
Mahfud R M Rahim, Libya

Southern Africa (3 seats)

Mmamosadinyana Josephine Molefe, Botswana
Chimango Edward Chirwa, Malawi
Promise Msibi, Swaziland

Western Africa (4 seats)

Naïm Akibou, Benin
Sidibé Fatoumata Kaba, Guinea
Vivienne Titi Wreh, Liberia
Fafré Camara, Mali

Bureau

Chairperson: to be appointed, Burundi
First Vice-Chairperson: Fafré Camara, Mali
Second Vice-Chairperson: Mahfud R M Rahim, Libya
Third Vice-Chairperson: Promise Msibi, Swaziland
Rapporteur: Akuei Bona Malwal, South Sudan

Sub-Committee on Structures

Purpose

The Sub-Committee on Structures oversees organisational review of the AU. It is responsible for ensuring that relationships between the AU and its organs are functioning well in order to meet its core objectives. The Sub-Committee's mandate includes to:

- Evaluate and make proposals on organisational structures
- Review AU staff service conditions; criteria for recruitment including policies and practices around the equivalency of academic qualifications; work methods and procedures including with a view to ensuring fair remuneration for equal jobs; and the Staff Regulations and Rules
- Keep the structure within the Commission under regular review to ensure that activities are programme oriented and harmonised to avoid duplication
- Make recommendations on ways to improve coordination and accountability within Headquarters and between Headquarters and regional offices.

Evolution

The Sub-Committee is the successor to the OAU's Ad Hoc Committee of Experts, which had been established in 1997 to replace earlier technical and ad-hoc expert committees that focused on structural reforms.

Meetings

Sub-Committee sessions are held at AU Headquarters at least once a month, and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States. The Chairperson draws up the agenda in consultation with the PRC Bureau, Sub-Committee Bureau and AUC. Sessions are closed, except when the Sub-Committee decides by simple majority to hold open sessions. Meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the PRC Rules of Procedure.

Membership

The Sub-Committee on Structures is a committee of the whole, meaning all AU Member States are members. Membership was opened to all AU members in 2012 (PRC/Rpt(XXIV, para 37(ii)). The Sub-Committee previously comprised 15 members.

Bureau: January 2015 to January 2016

Chairperson: Joseph Andre Nourrice, Seychelles

First Vice-Chairperson: Arcanjo Maria do Nascimento, Angola

Second Vice-Chairperson: Mahfud R M Rahim, Libya

Third Vice-Chairperson: Simeon Oyono Esono, Equatorial Guinea

Rapporteur: Amidou Touré, Burkina Faso

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SPECIALISED TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

44 SPECIALISED TECHNICAL COMMITTEES (STCs)

Article 14 of the AU Constitutive Act provides for the establishment of Specialised Technical Committees (STCs) across a range of thematic areas. Under article 14, the STCs are responsible to the Executive Council. STCs are organs of the AU, in accordance with article 5 of the AU Constitutive Act. The process of operationalising the STCs has been ongoing, and sectorial ministerial conferences have been carrying out the functions of some of the STCs (see the list of ministerial conferences at the end of this chapter).

Purpose

The purpose of the STCs is to work in close collaboration with AUC departments to ensure the harmonisation of AU projects and programmes as well as coordination with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs). Article 15 of the Constitutive Act provides that each committee shall, within its field of competence:

- Prepare AU projects and programmes and submit them to the Executive Council
- Ensure the supervision, follow up and evaluation of the implementation of decisions taken by AU organs
- Ensure the coordination and harmonisation of AU projects and programmes
- Submit to the Executive Council, either on its own initiative or at the request of the Executive Council, reports and recommendations on the implementation of the provisions of the Constitutive Act
- Carry out any other functions assigned to it for the purpose of ensuring the implementation of the provisions of the Constitutive Act.

Each STC will develop Rules of Procedure to define its detailed activities and functions and submit these to the Executive Council for approval.

Evolution

STCs were created under the 1991 Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (Abuja Treaty), article 25. These were carried over from the OAU to the AU by the Constitutive Act, articles 5 and 14 to 16, under the name Specialised Technical Committees. The STCs were not operationalised under the OAU and their functions were carried out by sectorial ministerial conferences.

The Constitutive Act initially provided for seven STCs. At its February 2009 summit meeting, the Assembly enlarged this number to 14 to make their structure and thematic focus consistent with AUC portfolios (see Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.227(XII), adopted in February 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia).

In June 2015, the AU Assembly decided to empower the STCs to take decisions on issues falling under their competence, except where there are attendant financial and structural implications (Assembly/AU/Dec.582(XXV)). The same decision provided for the Executive Council to consider STC decisions at the request of any Member State.

Structure

Each STC is composed of Member States' ministers and senior officials responsible for sectors falling within their respective areas of competence.

Meetings

In June 2011, the Assembly decided that the STCs should meet at ministerial and expert level every two years (Assembly/AU/Dec.365(XVII)). Exceptions were made for three STCs to meet once a year, the committees on: Gender and Women Empowerment; Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration; and Defence, Safety and Security.

STC on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration

Bureau: March 2015 to March 2017

Chairperson: UR of Tanzania

First Vice-Chairperson: Egypt

Second Vice-Chairperson: Gabon

Third Vice-Chairperson: South Africa

Rapporteur: Guinea

STC on Social Development, Labour and Employment

Bureau: April 2015 to April 2017

Chairperson: Zimbabwe

First Vice-Chairperson: Niger

Second Vice-Chairperson: Algeria

Third Vice-Chairperson: Kenya

Rapporteur: DR Congo

STC on Health, Population and Drug Control

Bureau: April 2015 to April 2017

Chairperson: South Africa

First Vice-Chairperson: Sierra Leone

Second Vice-Chairperson: Burundi

Third Vice-Chairperson: Saharawi Republic

Rapporteur: Ethiopia

STC on Justice and Legal Affairs

Bureau: May 2014 to May 2016

Chairperson: Cameroon

First Vice-Chairperson: Lesotho

Second Vice-Chairperson: Niger

Third Vice-Chairperson: Mauritania

Rapporteur: Rwanda

STC on Youth, Culture and Sports

Bureau: October 2014 to October 2016

Chairperson: Congo

First Vice-Chairperson: Ethiopia

Second Vice-Chairperson: Mauritania

Third Vice-Chairperson: Namibia

Rapporteur: Nigeria

STC on Public Service, Local Government, Urban Development and Decentralisation

Bureau: November 2014 to November 2016

Chairperson: Congo

First Vice-Chairperson: Benin

Second Vice-Chairperson: South Africa

Third Vice-Chairperson: Algeria

Rapporteur: Kenya

STC on Communication and Information Communications Technology (ICT)

Bureau: September 2015 to September 2017

Chairperson: Mali

First Vice-Chairperson: UR of Tanzania

Second Vice-Chairperson: Gabon

Third Vice-Chairperson: Algeria

Rapporteur: South Africa

STC on Defence, Safety and Security

Bureau: 2015

Chairperson: Zimbabwe

First Vice-Chairperson: DR Congo

Second Vice-Chairperson: Niger

Third Vice-Chairperson: Kenya

Rapporteur: Mauritania

STC on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment

Bureau: elected in October 2015

Chairperson: Congo

First Vice-Chairperson: Senegal

Second Vice-Chairperson: Egypt

Third Vice-Chairperson: Swaziland

Rapporteur: Sudan

STC on Education, Science and Technology

Bureau: elected in early November 2015 for two-year terms

Chairperson: Egypt

First Vice-Chairperson: Nigeria

Second Vice-Chairperson: Sudan

Third Vice-Chairperson: Cameroon

Rapporteur: Botswana

STCs yet to meet

Gender and Women Empowerment (scheduled to meet in late November 2015)

Migration, Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) (scheduled to meet in mid November 2015)

Trade, Industry and Minerals

Transport, Infrastructure, Energy and Tourism

Note

Previous sectorial ministerial conferences are listed as follows. Reports from these conferences, and Executive Council decisions on these reports, can be found on the AU website at www.au.int/en/decisions/council.

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Agriculture and Trade

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Aviation Safety

Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Border Issues

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Communication and Information Technologies

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Culture

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Disaster Risk Reduction

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Drug Control

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Economy and Finance

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Education (COMEDAF)

Conference of Energy Ministers of Africa (CEMA)

Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Environment

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Fisheries and Aquaculture

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Gender and Women's Affairs

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Health

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Hydrocarbons (Oil and Gas)

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Industry

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Integration

Conference of Ministers of Justice and/or Attorneys General

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Maritime Transport

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Meteorology (AMCOMET)

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Mineral Resources

Conference of the Ministers Responsible for Registration and Vital Statistics

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Road Transport

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Science and Technology (AMCOST)

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Development

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Sport

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Trade

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Water

Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth

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PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL

PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL (PSC)

The Peace and Security Council (PSC) is the standing decision-making organ of the AU for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. It is the key pillar of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), which is the umbrella term for the main AU mechanisms for promoting peace, security and stability in Africa.

The PSC is designed to be a collective security and 'early warning' arrangement with the ability to facilitate timely and efficient responses to conflict and crisis situations in Africa. Its core functions are to conduct early warning and preventive diplomacy, facilitate peace-making, establish peace-support operations and, in certain circumstances, recommend intervention in Member States to promote peace, security and stability. The PSC also works in support of peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction as well as humanitarian action and disaster management.

The PSC's authority derives from article 20 (bis) of the AU Constitutive Act (as inserted by article 9 of the Protocol on Amendments to the Constitutive Act 2003) together with article 2 of the 2002 Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union. The PSC Protocol was adopted in July 2002 in Durban, South Africa, and entered into force in December 2003. The PSC was launched in 2004.

Under article 7 of the PSC Protocol, the PSC's key powers include to:

- Anticipate and prevent disputes and conflicts, as well as policies, which may lead to genocide and crimes against humanity
- Undertake peace-making, peacebuilding and peace-support missions
- Recommend intervention in a Member State in respect of grave circumstances, namely war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity
- Institute sanctions
- Implement the AU's common defence policy
- Ensure implementation of key conventions and instruments to combat international terrorism
- Promote coordination between regional mechanisms and the AU regarding peace, security and stability in Africa
- Follow-up promotion of democratic practices, good governance, the rule of law, protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for the sanctity of human life and international humanitarian law
- Promote and encourage the implementation of conventions and treaties on arms control and disarmament
- Examine and take action in situations where the national independence and sovereignty of a Member State is threatened by acts of aggression, including by mercenaries
- Support and facilitate humanitarian action in situations of armed conflicts or major natural disasters.

Evolution

The PSC is the successor to the OAU Central Organ of the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution. The Central Organ was the OAU's operational body mandated to make decisions on matters of peace and security. It was composed of nine and later 14 Member States. Like the PSC, the Organ operated at summit, minister and ambassador levels.

Structure

The PSC has 15 members. All are elected by the AU Executive Council and endorsed by the Assembly at its next session. Five members are elected for three-year terms and 10 for two-year terms, usually to take up office on the first day of April following endorsement by the Assembly. Retiring members are eligible for immediate re-election.

Members are elected according to the principle of equitable regional representation and rotation. National rotation is agreed within the regional groups. Regional representation is usually:

- Central Africa: three seats
- Eastern Africa: three seats
- Northern Africa: two seats
- Southern Africa: three seats
- Western Africa: four seats.

Article 5(2) of the PSC Protocol lists criteria for members including: contribution to the promotion and maintenance of peace and security in Africa; participation in conflict resolution, peace-making and peacebuilding at regional and continental levels; willingness and ability to take up responsibility for regional and continental conflict resolution initiatives; contribution to the Peace Fund and/or Special Fund; respect for constitutional governance, the rule of law and human rights; and commitment to AU financial obligations.

The Secretariat, established under article 10(4) of the PSC Protocol, provides direct operational support to the PSC. The Secretariat sits within the AUC's Peace and Security Department (see the AUC section for more information about the Department).

Meetings

The PSC meets in continuous session. All members are required to keep a permanent presence at AU Headquarters. Meetings can be held at three levels: permanent representatives, ministers or Heads of State and Government. Article 8(2) of the PSC Protocol requires permanent representatives to meet at least twice a month, and ministers and Heads of State and Government at least once a year. Article 8(6) provides that the Chair shall be held in turn by the members, in the English alphabetical order of country names, for one calendar month. PSC meetings include closed sessions, open meetings and informal consultations.

Agenda

The PSC Chairperson is mandated to draft the provisional programme of work and the agenda. The Chairperson may bring to the PSC's attention any matter that may threaten peace, security and stability in the continent, and may request briefings from PSC committees and other AU organs and institutions. The agenda is based on proposals submitted by the Chairperson of the AUC and by Member States. The inclusion of any item on the provisional agenda may not be opposed by a Member State.

PSC decisions are guided by the principle of consensus. Where consensus is not possible, decisions on procedural matters are taken by a simple majority; and on substantive matters, by a two-thirds majority (PSC Protocol, article 8(13)). A member that is party to a conflict or situation under consideration by the PSC may not participate in the discussion and decision-making process relating to that conflict or situation (PSC Protocol, article 8(9)).

Members¹

Elections for members whose terms end in 2016 were scheduled to be held in January 2016. New members usually begin their terms in April of the year elected.

	Previous members	Current members
Algeria.....	2004–10.....	2013–16
Angola.....	2012–14	
Benin.....	2008–12	
Botswana.....	2006–08	
Burkina Faso.....	2006–10	
Burundi.....	2008–12.....	2014–16
Cameroon.....	2004–08 12–14	
Chad.....	2008–12.....	2014–16
Congo.....	2004–08 12–14	
Côte d'Ivoire.....	2010–12 12–14	
Djibouti.....	2010–12 12–14	
Egypt.....	2006–08 12–14	
Equatorial Guinea.....	2010–13.....	2013–16
Ethiopia.....	2004–10.....	2014–16
Gabon.....	2004–10	
Gambia.....	2012–14.....	2014–16
Ghana.....	2004–08	
Guinea.....	2012–14.....	2014–16
Kenya.....	2004–06 10–13	
Lesotho.....	2004–06 12–14	
Libya.....	2004–06 10–13.....	2014–16
Malawi.....	2006–08	
Mali.....	2008–12	
Mauritania.....	2010–12	
Mozambique.....	2004–06.....	2013–16
Namibia.....	2010–12.....	2014–16
Niger.....		2014–16
Nigeria.....	2004–06 07–13.....	2013–16
Rwanda.....	2006–12	
Senegal.....	2004–08	
South Africa.....	2004–12.....	2014–16
Sudan.....	2004–06	
Swaziland.....	2008–10	
Togo.....	2004–06	
Tunisia.....	2008–10	
Uganda.....	2006–10.....	2013–16
UR of Tanzania.....	2012–14.....	2014–16
Zambia.....	2008–10	
Zimbabwe.....	2010–13	

Note

1 Countries that have never served on the PSC are not listed.

PSC Subsidiary Bodies

The PSC Protocol, article 8(5), authorises the PSC to establish subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary and seek such military, legal and other forms of expertise as it may require. As of September 2015, the following two subsidiary committees were fully operational.

Committee of Experts

The Committee of Experts was established under article 8(5) of the PSC Protocol. It assists the PSC to elaborate its draft decisions. The Committee is composed of 15 designated experts, each representing a PSC Member State, and two Peace and Security Department expert officers. The Committee meets prior to each PSC meeting to prepare for decisions.

Military Staff Committee

The Military Staff Committee was established under article 13(8) of the PSC Protocol. It advises and assists the PSC in all questions relating to military and security requirements for the promotion and maintenance of peace and security in Africa. The Protocol provides for the Committee to comprise senior military representatives from the 15 PSC Member States, chaired by the PSC Chair Member State (and, accordingly, rotating monthly). The Committee can invite any AU Member State to its meetings to assist with its work. Rules of Procedure for the Committee are yet to be adopted.

Other committees

The following committees have also been established:

- Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD)
- Sanctions
- Counter-Terrorism.

PSC High-Level Panels

African Union High-Level Implementation Panel for Sudan and South Sudan (AUHIP)

The African Union High-Level Implementation Panel for Sudan and South Sudan (AUHIP) was established by the PSC on 29 October 2009 at its 207th Heads of State and Government meeting (PSC/AHG/COMM.1(CCVII)). The Panel's mandate is to facilitate negotiations relating to South Sudan's independence from Sudan, including issues such as oil, security, citizenship, assets and the common border.

The Panel also assumed the mandate of the earlier High-Level Panel on Darfur, which was established by the PSC on 21 July 2008 at its 142nd meeting (Communiqué PSC/MIN/Comm(CXLII)). The earlier Darfur Panel was mandated to examine the situation in depth and submit recommendations to the AU Executive Council on issues of accountability, potentially including through truth and/or reconciliation commissions supported by the AU and international community.

The AUHIP is chaired by Thabo Mbeki, former President of South Africa. The other member is Abdulsalami Alhaji Abubakar, former President of Nigeria.

The panel works with the Joint AU–UN Special Representative for Darfur, who is also the Head of the AU–UN Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) and Joint Chief Mediator, to resolve the Darfur conflict. In the context of its mandate to support the democratic transformation of Sudan and South Sudan, the Panel also engages the Government of Sudan and other Sudanese

stakeholders to promote the holding of an inclusive national dialogue as a basis for lasting peace in Sudan.

In addition, the AU has appointed a high-level panel of African experts to produce a non-binding advisory opinion on how to settle the issue of the claimed and contested border areas between Sudan and South Sudan. The Panel of Experts is chaired by former International Court of Justice member, Abdul Koroma, Sierra Leone.

Previous High-Level Panels (no longer active)

- High-Level Panel for Egypt
- AU Ad Hoc High-Level Committee on Libya
- High-Level Panel on Côte d'Ivoire
- High-Level Panel on Darfur

AFRICAN PEACE AND SECURITY ARCHITECTURE (APSA)

The African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) is the umbrella term for the key AU mechanisms for promoting peace, security and stability in the African continent (core AU objectives under article 3 of its Constitutive Act).

The Peace and Security Council (PSC) is the main pillar of APSA (see previous pages). The PSC is supported by the AUC, Panel of the Wise, Continental Early Warning System (CEWS), African Standby Force (ASF) and the Peace Fund. The Panel of the Wise, CEWS, ASF and the Peace Fund are mandated under the PSC Protocol and are APSA pillars. Additional components of APSA are the Military Staff Committee, a subsidiary body of the PSC, and the Regional Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (PSC Protocol, articles 8(5) and 16(1)).

Collaboration between the AU and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Regional Mechanisms (RMs) on peace and security matters is guided by the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation in the Area of Peace and Security between the AU, RECs and the Coordinating Mechanisms of the Regional Standby Brigades of Eastern and Northern Africa.

Information about the AUC Department of Peace and Security is on page 76. A list of special envoys and representatives appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission is on page 81.

Panel of the Wise

Purpose

The Panel of the Wise supports the PSC and the Chairperson of the AUC in the promotion and maintenance of peace, security and stability in Africa. It is supported by the Department of Peace and Security's Conflict Prevention and Early Warning Division.

The Panel was established under the PSC Protocol, article 11. The PSC subsequently adopted the 'Modalities for the Functioning of the Panel of the Wise' on 12 November 2007 at its 100th meeting. Under the Modalities, the Panel's mandate includes advising the PSC and Chairperson; undertaking all such actions deemed appropriate to support the efforts of the

PSC and Chairperson for preventing conflict; making pronouncements on any issue relating to the promotion and maintenance of peace, security and stability in Africa; and acting at the request of the Council or Chairperson, or on its own initiative. The Modalities also provide for the Panel's role to include facilitating channels of communication between the PSC or the Chairperson of the Commission and parties involved in conflict; carrying out fact-finding missions; and assisting and advising mediation teams.

Evolution

The OAU established the Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration on 21 July 1964 as a tool to support peaceful settlement of disputes between OAU Member States (article 19 of the OAU Charter). However, the Commission was never made operational and was replaced in 1993 by the broader Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution. There was no panel under the Mechanism.

Meetings

The Panel meets when required or at the request of the PSC or Chairperson of the AUC. It is required to meet at least three times a year. The inaugural meeting of the incoming members of the Panel was held from 16 to 17 September 2014 at AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Membership

The Panel has five members. Under article 11(2) of the PSC Protocol, members are required to be "highly respected African personalities of high integrity and independence who have made outstanding contributions to Africa in the areas of peace, security and development". Members cannot hold political office at the time of their appointment or during their term on the Panel.

Members are appointed by the AU Assembly, on the recommendation of the Chairperson of the Commission, for three calendar years. Terms can be renewed, depending on the availability of the members. Pending selection of members, the existing panel continues to work, often leading to extended mandates for panel members. Each member is drawn from one of the AU's five regional groups. Under the Modalities for the Functioning of the Panel of the Wise, the office of Chairperson should rotate between members every year. In practice, this position has not rotated.

Panel members

First Panel: 2007–10

Central Africa: Miguel Trovoada, a former President of São Tomé and Príncipe

Eastern Africa: Salim Ahmed Salim, a former Secretary-General of the OAU

Northern Africa: Ahmed Ben Bella (Chairperson), a former President of Algeria

Southern Africa: Brigalia Bam, a former Chairperson of the Independent Electoral Commission of South Africa

Western Africa: Elisabeth Pognon, a former President of the Constitutional Court of Benin

Second Panel: 2010–14²

Central Africa: Marie Madeleine Kalala-Ngoy, a former Human Rights Minister of DR Congo

Eastern Africa: Salim Ahmed Salim (second term), a former Secretary-General of the OAU

Northern Africa: Ahmed Ben Bella (second term; until April 2012),³ a former President of Algeria

Notes

² The second panel (2010–13) was extended for one year.

³ Panel member and Chairperson Ahmed Ben Bella died in April 2012 and was not replaced.

Southern Africa: Kenneth Kaunda, a former President of Zambia

Western Africa: Mary Chinery-Hesse, a former UN Under-Secretary-General, a former Deputy Director-General of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and a former Chief Adviser to President John Kufuor (Ghana)

Third Panel: 2014–17

Central Africa: Albina Faria de Assis Pereira Africano, a former government minister and Special Adviser to the President of Angola

Eastern Africa: Speciosa Wandira Kazibwe, a former government minister of Uganda

Northern Africa: Lakhdar Brahimi, a former Foreign Minister of Algeria and former Arab League and United Nations Special Envoy for Syria

Southern Africa: Luisa Diogo, a former Prime Minister of Mozambique

Western Africa: Edem Kodjo, a former Prime Minister of Togo and a former Secretary-General of the OAU

Friends of the Panel of the Wise

During the 2010 AU Summit in Kampala, the Assembly supported enhancing the Panel's capacity (Dec.310(XV)) by establishing a team of 'Friends of the Panel of the Wise'. The Friends comprise five to 10 eminent African personalities from the AU's five regions who are tasked to support the Panel in its activities such as fact-finding missions, engagement in formal negotiations and follow up on recommendations. The Friends are appointed by the Chairperson of the AUC and endorsed by the Assembly. To date, former Panel of the Wise members have become Friends of the Panel.

Friends of the Panel

Central Africa

Miguel Trovoada, a former President of São Tomé and Príncipe and a former Panel of the Wise member

Marie Madeleine Kalala-Ngoy, a former Human Rights Minister of DR Congo

Eastern Africa

Salim Ahmed Salim, a former Secretary-General of the OAU

Northern Africa

Vacant

Southern Africa

Brigalia Bam, a former Chairperson of the Independent Electoral Commission of South Africa and a former Panel of the Wise member

Kenneth Kaunda, a former President of Zambia

Western Africa

Elisabeth Pognon, a former President of the Constitutional Court of Benin and a former Panel of the Wise member

Mary Chinery-Hesse, a former UN Under-Secretary-General, a former Deputy Director-General of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and a former Chief Adviser to President John Kufuor (Ghana)

Pan-African Network of the Wise (PanWise)

Establishment of the Pan-African Network of the Wise (PanWise) was endorsed by the AU Assembly in May 2013 (Assembly/AU/Decl.1(XXI)) to bring the Panel of the Wise together with regional counterparts with complementary responsibilities. The objective of PanWise is to strengthen, coordinate and harmonise conflict prevention and peace-making efforts in Africa under a single umbrella.

The Panel of the Wise adopted the 'Framework for the Operationalization of the Pan-African Network of the Wise (PanWise)' in 2012, which sets out the modalities of its operation. The AU Assembly endorsed this in May 2013. PanWise will undertake activities such as mediation, conciliation and fact-finding missions; the promotion of democratic principles, human rights and international humanitarian law; joint research with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs); workshops to share best practices and lessons learned; and joint training and capacity-building initiatives. The modalities for meetings are still under discussion.

PanWise core members

AU Panel of the Wise/Friends and their sub-regional counterparts
 Economic Community of West African States' (ECOWAS's) Council of the Wise
 Southern African Development Community's (SADC's) Mediation Reference Group and Panel of Elders
 Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa's (COMESA's) Committee of Elders
 Intergovernmental Authority on Development's (IGAD's) Mediation Contact Group
 Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)
 East African Community (EAC)
 Arab Maghreb Union (UMA)
 Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)

PanWise associate members

Forum of Former African Heads of State (Africa Leadership Forum)
 Association of African Ombudsmen and Mediators (AAOM)
 National infrastructures for peace
 National mediation councils
 Relevant African mediation associations/institutions
 All Africa Council of Churches

Continental Early Warning System (CEWS)

Purpose

The Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) was established under article 12 of the PSC Protocol to "facilitate the anticipation and prevention of conflicts". It operates from within the Department of Peace and Security's Conflict Prevention and Early Warning Division.

CEWS gathers information about potential conflicts or threats to the peace and security of Member States. It receives reports on a daily or weekly basis from operational staff, including field missions, liaison offices and early warning officers.⁴ This information is forwarded to the PSC in the form of reports from the Chairperson of the AU Commission.

Note

4 For further information, see the *CEWS Handbook* on the AU Peace and Security website at www.peaceau.org/uploads/cews-handbook-en.pdf.

CEWS comprises:

- An observation and monitoring centre at AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, known as the 'Situation Room', which operates 24 hours a day
- Early warning units of the Regional Mechanisms, which collect and process data at the regional level and transmit this to the Situation Room.

The Situation Room gathers information about potential conflicts or threats to the peace and security of Member States. This information is used by AU decision-makers to take action to prevent conflicts.

CEWS is mandated by the PSC Protocol and the Framework for the Operationalisation of CEWS to collaborate with various stakeholders. This includes ongoing collaboration with the Regional Economic Communities' (RECs') early warning systems and collaboration with Member States, international organisations, civil society organisations (CSOs) and other stakeholders.

Evolution

While CEWS was established under the AU, some early warning functions were performed by the OAU's Centre for Conflict Management, which was established in 1994 as part of the OAU's Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution. Core tasks in support of the Mechanism included collecting, analysing and disseminating early warning data on current and potential conflicts.

African Standby Force (ASF)

ASF Chief of Staff, Peace Support Operations Division (PSOD), AUC: Brigadier-General Tijjani Kangbap Golau, Nigeria (appointed in July 2014)

The PSC Protocol (article 13(1) and (2)) envisages that the African Standby Force (ASF) will be deployed where the PSC decides on a peace-support mission or where intervention is authorised by the AU Assembly (article 4(h) and (j) of the Constitutive Act). As of 1 September 2015, the ASF was in the process of being operationalised.

Article 13 of the PSC Protocol provides for the ASF to be established for:

- Observation and monitoring missions
- Other types of peace-support missions
- Intervention in a Member State in respect of grave circumstances or at the request of a Member State in order to restore peace and security
- Prevention of a dispute or conflict from escalating
- Peacebuilding, including post-conflict disarmament and demobilisation
- Humanitarian assistance
- Any other functions mandated by the PSC or AU Assembly.

Article 13(1) of the PSC Protocol provides for the ASF to be composed of standby multidisciplinary contingents, with civilian and military components in their countries of origin, ready for rapid deployment. It is envisaged that the ASF will comprise five regional standby forces, with formation differing across regions, including full-time Planning Element (PLANELM), Logistics Depot (LD), Brigade Headquarters and Pledged Brigade Units.

As part of the operationalisation process, a field training exercise was scheduled to be held in November 2015 in the framework of the AMANI AFRICA ("Peace in Africa") II training cycle, aimed at developing the ASF and ensuring its full operational capability.⁵

Note

⁵ The operation AMANI AFRICA I took place in October 2010. It was aimed at validating policies and processes, at the continental strategic level, for employing the African Standby Force within the broader APSA.

The five ASF regional groupings, some of which are already operational, are envisaged as:

Central African Standby Force (CASF)

Angola (also Southern)	Chad	Gabon
Burundi	Congo	São Tomé and Príncipe
Cameroon	DR Congo (also Southern)	
Central African Republic	Equatorial Guinea	

Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF)

Burundi (also Central)	Kenya	Sudan
Comoros	Rwanda	Uganda
Djibouti	Seychelles	Observer since April 2013:
Ethiopia	Somalia	South Sudan

North African Regional Capability (NARC)

Algeria	Libya	Sahrawi Republic
Egypt	Mauritania	Tunisia

Southern Africa Standby Force (SASF)

Angola (also Central)	Malawi	Swaziland
Botswana	Mauritius	UR of Tanzania
DR Congo (also Central)	Mozambique	Zambia
Lesotho	Namibia	Zimbabwe
Madagascar	South Africa	

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Standby Force (ESF)

Benin	Ghana	Niger
Burkina Faso	Guinea	Nigeria
Cabo Verde	Guinea Bissau	Senegal
Côte d'Ivoire	Liberia	Sierra Leone
Gambia	Mali	Togo

The Eastern Africa Standby Force Coordination Mechanism (EASFCOM) and North African Regional Capability (NARC) have stand-alone liaison offices at AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Other forces work through their existing Regional Economic Community (REC) liaison offices.

African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises (ACIRC)

In May 2013, pending the African Standby Force (ASF) becoming fully operational, the AU Assembly established the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises (ACIRC) as an interim mechanism for immediate response to crises (see Assembly/AU/Dec.489(XXI)). It operates from within the Peace and Security Department's Peace Support Operations Division (PSOD).

The purpose of ACIRC is to provide the AU with a flexible and robust force, voluntarily provided by Member States, to effectively respond to emergency situations within the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) framework. This force's rapid deployment can be authorised by the Peace and Security Council (PSC) on request by an AU Member State. It is made up of military, equipment and resources.

In January 2014, the AU Assembly operationalised ACIRC as a transitional arrangement (Assembly/AU/Dec.515(XXII)) with the following initial participating countries: Algeria, Angola, Chad, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Uganda and UR of Tanzania. As of September 2015, ACIRC members also included Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Egypt and Rwanda, and had a force of 7500 military personnel.

Peace Support Operations

Nine AU Peace Support Operations (PSOs) have been deployed since 2003. The African Standby Force (ASF) policy framework provides for the Peace Support Operations Division (PSOD), under the AUC Department of Peace and Security, to be responsible for the execution of all PSC decisions about the deployment of PSOs. The Department of Peace and Security is also in charge of the planning, deployment, sustainment and liquidation of PSOs.

Most operation mandates are renewed periodically and can be revised if necessary. Military, police and civilian personnel strength numbers vary over time because of the rotation of contingents and personnel.

AU peace support operation funding arrangements vary between the missions but usually comprise funding from the AU Peace Fund, international partners and, in some cases, assessed contributions from the UN peacekeeping budget. Some troop contributing countries (TCCs) bear their own costs.

African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)

Headquarters: Mogadishu, Somalia;
and Nairobi Rear Support Office, Kenya
Tel: +254 20 721 6710 or +254 42 350 6779
(Kenya)

Email: au-amisomhom@africa-union.org
or amisomhom@gmail.com
Internet: <http://amisom-au.org>
Facebook: www.facebook.com/amisom.somalia
Twitter: [@amisomsomalia](https://twitter.com/amisomsomalia)

Special Representative of the Chairperson of the AUC: Francisco Caetano Jose Madeira, Mozambique (appointed in October 2015)

Deputy Special Representative of the Chairperson of the AU Commission: Lydia Wanyoto Mutende, Uganda (appointed in 2014)

Force Commander: Lieutenant General Jonathan Kipkemoi Rono, Kenya (since December 2014)

Police Commissioner: Anand Pillay, South Africa (appointed in May 2014)

The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) was established by the AU Peace and Security Council on 19 January 2007 (PSC/PR/Comm(LXIX)) to support the transitional federal institutions in their efforts towards dialogue and reconciliation in Somalia; facilitate humanitarian assistance; and create conditions conducive for long-term stabilisation, reconstruction and development.

The Mission was also mandated under UN Security Council (UNSC) resolution 1744 (2007). AMISOM's initial mandate was for six months. This has since been extended several times, most recently on 28 July 2015 when the UNSC authorised AU Member States to maintain the AMISOM deployment until 30 May 2016 (UNSC resolution 2232). The 2015 resolution followed a joint AU and UN review of the temporary surge in AMISOM's deployment strength

authorised by UNSC resolution 2124 (2013) and set out next steps in AMISOM operations. UNSC resolution 2232 authorised AU Member States to maintain a maximum strength of 22,126 troops.

AMISOM's mandate covers six geographic sectors: Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Middle and Lower Jubba regions east of River Jubba; Middle Jubba and Lower Jubba west of River Jubba; Gedo, Bay and Bakool regions; Hiraan region and Galmudug IRA; Middle Shabelle regions; and Kismayo.

As of September 2015, AMISOM has a total of 21,952 troops, 540 police and 116 civilian staff including 58 internationally recruited staff. The military and police contingents are from:

Burundi	Ghana	Sierra Leone
Djibouti	Kenya	Uganda
Ethiopia	Nigeria	

African Union–United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)

Headquarters: El Fasher, Sudan
 Tel: +249 922 446 000 (Sudan)
 or +390 831 183 0000 (UN base in
 Brindisi, Italy)
 Fax: +249 922 443 592 or 593 or 594

Email: unamid-enquiries@un.org
 Internet: [www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/
 missions/unamid/](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unamid/)
 Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNAMID
 Twitter: [@unamidnews](https://twitter.com/unamidnews)
 YouTube: www.youtube.com/user/UNAMIDTV

Joint AU–UN Special Representative, Head of UNAMID and Joint Chief Mediator: Martin Ihoeghian Uhomoibhi, Nigeria (appointment announced by the UN Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the AUC in October 2015)

Deputy Joint Special Representative (Pillar One): Abiodun Oluremi Bashua, Nigeria (appointment announced by the UN Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the AUC in September 2014)

Deputy Joint Special Representative (Pillar Two): Bintou Keita, Guinea (appointment announced by the UN Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the AUC in October 2015)

Force Commander: Lieutenant General Paul Ignace Mella, UR of Tanzania (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2013)

Police Commissioner: Hester Andriana Paneras, South Africa (appointed in June 2013)

The African Union–United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) is a joint AU–UN peace-support mission mounted in response to the continuing violence in Sudan's Darfur region. It was jointly established by the Peace and Security Council (PSC) and UN Security Council (UNSC) in June 2007 and superseded the AU Mission in Sudan (PSC/PR/Comm(LXXIX) and UNSC resolution 1769 (2007)).

UNAMID's mandate was initially for one year from 31 July 2007. This was most recently extended by UNSC resolution 2228 (June 2015) to 30 June 2016. UNSC resolution 2148 (2014) endorsed revised strategic priorities for the mission.

UNAMID had an initial authorised strength of 19,555 military and 6432 police personnel. UNSC resolution 2173 (August 2014) reset the troop ceiling to 15,845 military personnel, 1583 police and 13 formed police units of up to 140 personnel each. As of June 2015, there were 17,754 uniformed personnel including 14,413 troops, 172 military observers and 3169 police. The troop contingents are from:

Bangladesh	Cambodia	Egypt
Burkina Faso	China	Ethiopia
Burundi	Ecuador	Gambia

Germany	Mongolia	Sierra Leone
Ghana	Namibia	South Africa
Indonesia	Nepal	Thailand
Iran	Nigeria	Togo
Jordan	Pakistan	UR of Tanzania
Kenya	Papua New Guinea	Yemen
Kyrgyzstan	Peru	Zambia
Lesotho	Republic of Korea	Zimbabwe
Malaysia	Rwanda	
Mali	Senegal	

Detailed strength and country contributor information, including police and civilian staff, is available on the website under 'Facts and Figures'.

Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army (RCI-LRA)

Headquarters: Yambio, South Sudan

AU Special Envoy for the LRA issue: Jackson Kiprono Tuwei, Kenya (appointed in 2014)

Force Commander: Lucky Michael Kidega, Uganda (appointed in 2015)

The PSC formally designated the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) a terrorist group and authorised establishment of the Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the LRA (RCI-LRA) on 22 November 2011 (PSC/PR/COMM.(CCCXXI)). Members are countries affected by LRA activities: Central African Republic, DR Congo, South Sudan and Uganda. The RCI-LRA's core role is to conduct counter-LRA operations in affected countries and protect local people.

The PSC most recently extended the RCI-LRA's mandate until May 2016 (PSC/PR/COMM/1. (CDVIII) of 18 May 2015).

The Initiative includes a joint coordination mechanism (JCM) composed of affected countries' Ministers of Defence and chaired by the AU Commissioner for Peace and Security and a regional task force (RTF) composed of military forces provided by the affected countries.

The RTF is mandated to generate a total force of 5000 troops, a headquarters structure and joint operation centre. As of July 2015, there were 2485 troops (3350 initially). The RTF Headquarters, based in Yambio, South Sudan, is made up of 13 military and police personnel. The troops and Headquarters personnel are from DR Congo (487 troops), South Sudan (499 troops) and Uganda (1437 troops) and the Central Africa Republic (62 troops).

Previous Operations

African Union led International Support Mission in Central African Republic (MISCA)

MISCA was established by the PSC on 19 July 2013 (PSC/PR/COMM.2(CCCLXXXV)) and endorsed and authorised by UN Security Council (UNSC) resolution 2127 (of 5 December 2013). It was the successor to the earlier Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic (MICOPAX), which was supported by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), European Union (EU) and the International Organisation of La Francophonie. The transfer from MICOPAX to MISCA took place on 19 December 2013. The initial mandate was for 12 months to December 2014.

Under UNSC resolution 2127, MISCA was mandated to contribute to: protection of civilians and restoration of security and public order; stabilisation of the country and restoration of the central government's authority; reform and restructuring of the defence and security sector; and creation of conditions conducive for providing humanitarian assistance to people in need. MISCA had an initial authorised strength of 3652, including 3500 uniformed personnel (2475 military and 1025 police) and 152 civilians. On 13 December 2013, the PSC authorised an increase of the mission strength to 6000.

UNSC resolution 2149 (of 10 April 2014) established the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA). This resolution included transferring authority from MISCA to MINUSCA on 15 September 2014. MINUSCA's mandate was for an initial period until 30 April 2015. UNSC resolution 2217 (of 28 April 2015) extended MINUSCA's mandate until 30 April 2016.

African Union led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA)

AFISMA was a joint AU operation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) mandated by PSC Communiqué PSC/AHG/COMM/2.(CCCLIII) of 25 January 2013. AFISMA was also mandated by UNSC resolution 2085 (of 20 December 2012).

AFISMA's core mandate was to provide support to the Malian authorities in the restoration of state authority; support the preservation of Mali's national unity and territorial integrity; provide protection to civilians; reduce the threat posed by terrorist groups; support the Malian authorities in the implementation of the roadmap for transition; and assist the Malian authorities to reform Mali's defence and security sectors. AFISMA's authorised strength was 9620 personnel including 171 international and national civilians and 50 human rights observers.

AFISMA transferred its authority to the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) on 1 July 2013 (UNSC resolution 2100 of April 2013). UNSC resolution 2227 (of 29 June 2015) amended MINUSMA's mandate and extended it until 30 June 2016.

African Union Electoral and Security Assistance Mission to the Comoros (MAES)

MAES was established by PSC Communiqué PSC/PRC/Comm.1(XLVII) of 9 May 2007, which authorised the deployment of the Mission following elections of the Island Governors in Comoros. MAES was mandated to: support the provision of a secure environment for the smooth holding of a second set of elections; monitor the electoral processes; encourage dialogue; and assist and facilitate the restoration of the Union Government's authority on the island of Anjouan.

Following further political upheaval, the Mission's mandate was revised in October 2007 and extended for six months to restore the constitutional authorities and assist with internal security. On 25 March 2008, immediately prior to the mandate ending, MAES forces conducted Operation Democracy, led by troops from the UR of Tanzania assisted by forces from Sudan.

African Union Mission for Support to the Elections in Comoros (AMISEC)

AMISEC was established by PSC Communiqué PSC/PRC/Comm.1(XLVII) of 21 March 2006, at the request of the President of the Comoros, to provide a secure environment for the 2006 elections. AMISEC was mandated until 9 June 2006 to: support the reconciliation process; ensure that a secure environment was established during and after the elections; and ensure that the Comorian security forces were not involved in the elections. The Mission also had the duty to protect its personnel and civilians around the polling stations. The Mission's authorised strength was 462 military, civilian and police personnel.

African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS)

PSC Communiqué PSC/PR/Comm(X) established AMIS in May 2004 to monitor the 2004 Humanitarian Ceasefire Agreement between parties to the conflict in Sudan. PSC/PR/Comm(XVII) of 20 October 2004 transformed AMIS into a full peacekeeping mission, mandated to: contribute to the improvement of general security in Sudan; provide a secure environment for the delivery of humanitarian relief and the return of refugees; protect the civilian population in Darfur; monitor compliance of parties to the 2004 Humanitarian Ceasefire Agreement and the 2006 Darfur Peace Agreement; and provide assistance in the confidence-building processes to improve the political settlement processes in Darfur.

AMIS had an authorised strength of 3320 personnel including 2341 military (including 450 military observers), 815 police and some civilians.

AMIS was merged with the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) in December 2007 to become the joint AU–UN Mission in Darfur (UNAMID). UNAMID’s mandate was most recently extended until 30 June 2016 (UNSC resolution 2228 of 29 June 2015).

African Union Mission in Burundi (AMIB)

AMIB was authorised in 2003 by the OAU Central Organ of the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, which operated pending the creation of the PSC. AMIB was mandated to supervise, observe, monitor and verify implementation of the ceasefire agreement to consolidate the peace process in Burundi. (See Central Organ/MEC/AMB/Comm.(XCI) of 2 April 2003.)

Between 2003 and 2004, AMIB performed tasks entrusted to it by the Central Organ including supporting the activities of the Joint Ceasefire Commission and technical committees responsible for establishing the new National Defence Force and Police Force. AMIB also supported the safe passage of people and delivery of humanitarian assistance, and provided technical assistance for disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration. The authorised uniformed strength of AMIB was 3500 military personnel.

From June 2004, AMIB was succeeded by UN missions, most recently the UN Electoral Observation Mission in Burundi (MENUMB), which began operations in Burundi on 1 January 2015.

Other Bodies Related to the PSC

African Union Police Strategic Support Group (PSSG)

The Police Strategic Support Group (PSSG) was launched in June 2013 to provide strategic and technical advice and support to the PSC, AUC and Member States on matters concerning international policing for operations authorised by the PSC. The PSSG consists of two main levels, Chiefs of Police and Technical Experts.

African Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL)

The African Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL) was initiated by African police directors and inspectors general in 2014 as an independent mechanism under the aegis of the AU for police cooperation. The establishment of AFRIPOL was endorsed by the AU Executive Council in June 2014 (EX.CL/Dec.820(XXV)) and progress towards operationalisation welcomed by the AU Assembly in June 2015 (Assembly/AU/Dec.584(XXV)).

Peace Fund

The PSC Protocol, article 21, established the Peace Fund to provide “financial resources for peace support missions and other operational activities related to peace and security”.

The Protocol requires the Fund to be made up of financial appropriations from the regular AU budget; voluntary contributions from Member States, international partners and other sources, such as the private sector, civil society and individuals; as well as through fund-raising activities. The Chairperson of the AUC is mandated to raise and accept voluntary contributions from sources outside Africa, in conformity with the AU’s objectives and principles. The Peace Fund is operational and receives funds for all Peace and Security Department activities.

The PSC Protocol also envisaged a revolving trust fund within the broader Peace Fund that would provide a standing reserve for specific projects in case of emergencies and unforeseen priorities. The level of funding required in the revolving trust fund is to be determined by the relevant AU policy organs on recommendation by the PSC.

In order to meet the costs of the AU’s peace and security commitments, AU Heads of State and Government decided in January 2010 to increase Member States’ assessed contributions from 6 percent to 12 percent within three years, starting in 2011 (EX.CL/Dec.524(XVI)). However, because of a shortage of funds, the rate of contribution by Member States was 7 percent until the end of 2015.

In June 2015, the AU Assembly decided, amongst other things, to increase Member States’ assessed contributions by 2 percent, partly in order to reach the 12 percent target of contributions for the Peace Fund (Assembly/AU/Dec.578(XXV)).

AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2016

AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION

AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION (AUC)

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YouTube: www.youtube.com/AUCCommission

The Commission is the African Union's secretariat. Its functions, as set out in article 3 of the Commission Statutes, include:

- Representing the AU and defending its interests under the guidance of and as mandated by the Assembly and Executive Council
- Initiating proposals to be submitted to the AU's organs as well as implementing decisions taken by them
- Acting as the custodian of the AU Constitutive Act and all other OAU/AU legal instruments
- Liaising closely with the AU organs to guide, support and monitor the AU's performance to ensure conformity and harmony with agreed policies, strategies, programmes and projects
- Providing operational support for all AU organs
- Assisting Member States in implementing the AU's programmes
- Drafting AU common positions and coordinating Member States' actions in international negotiations
- Managing the AU budget and resources
- Elaborating, promoting, coordinating and harmonising the AU's programmes and policies with those of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs)
- Ensuring gender mainstreaming in all AU programmes and activities
- Taking action, as delegated by the Assembly and Executive Council.

Evolution

The Commission was established under article 5 of the AU Constitutive Act (Organs of the AU). It replaced the OAU General Secretariat.

Structure

The Commission is composed of a chairperson, deputy chairperson and eight commissioners, plus staff (Constitutive Act, article 20; Commission Statutes, article 2). The Assembly elects the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson. The Executive Council elects the Commissioners, who are appointed by the Assembly. Commission members' terms are for four years, renewable once (Commission Statutes, article 10).

As of August 2015, the Commission had 1743 staff (720 regular and 1023 short term) including those at Headquarters and regional offices.

Chairperson

The Chairperson of the Commission is the Chief Executive Officer, legal representative of the AU and the Commission's Chief Accounting Officer (Commission Statutes, article 7). He or she is directly responsible to the Executive Council for the discharge of his or her duties. Article 8 of the Commission Statutes outlines the Chairperson's functions, including:

- Chairing all Commission meetings and deliberations
- Undertaking measures aimed at promoting and popularising the AU's objectives and enhancing its performance
- Submitting reports requested by the Assembly, Executive Council, Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC), committees and any other organs
- Preparing, with the PRC, the AU budget and strategic planning documents
- Acting as a depository for all AU and OAU treaties and legal instruments
- Facilitating the functioning, decision-making and reporting of all AU organ meetings, and ensuring conformity and harmony with agreed AU policies, strategies, programmes and projects
- Consulting and coordinating with Member States' governments, other institutions and the RECs on the AU's activities, and carrying out the AU's diplomatic representations
- Appointing and managing Commission staff
- Assuming overall responsibility for the Commission's administration and finances
- Preparing the annual report on the AU and its organs' activities.

The Chairperson of the Commission is elected by the Assembly for a four-year term, renewable once. Election is by secret ballot and a two-thirds majority of Member States eligible to vote. Elections and terms are governed by the AU Assembly Rules of Procedure (chapter II) and the Commission Statutes (articles 6 and 10). The next election is scheduled to be held in mid-2016.

Chairpersons¹

Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, South Africa.....	elected in July 2012 for a four-year term
Jean Ping, Gabon.....	2008–12
Alpha Oumar Konaré, Mali.....	2003–08
Amara Essy, Côte d'Ivoire (interim) ²	2002–03 (OAU–AU transition years)

Deputy Chairperson

The Deputy Chairperson assists the Chairperson in the execution of his or her functions for the smooth running of the Commission and is in charge of administration and finance. The Deputy acts as the Chairperson in his or her absence.

The Deputy Chairperson is elected by the Assembly for a four-year term, renewable once. Election is by secret ballot and a two-thirds majority of Member States eligible to vote. The Deputy must not be from the same region as the Chairperson of the Commission. Elections and terms are governed by the AU Assembly Rules of Procedure (chapter II) and the Commission Statutes (articles 6 and 10). The next election is scheduled to be held in mid-2016.

Deputy Chairpersons³

Erastus Mwencha, Kenya.....	2008–2012, re-elected in July 2012 for a four-year term
Patrick Kayumba Mazimhaka, Rwanda.....	2003–08

Notes

- 1 In January 2012, the AU Summit extended existing Commission members' terms of office until its next summit, held in July 2012 (Assembly/AU/Dec.414(XVIII)). This decision was made after conducting elections for the Chairperson of the Commission and taking note that neither of the two candidates had obtained the required majority.
- 2 Amara Essy, Côte d'Ivoire, was the interim Chairperson 2002–03 during transition from the OAU to AU.
- 3 There was no deputy chairperson during the OAU–AU transition years.

Commissioners

Eight commissioners are elected by the AU Executive Council and appointed by the Assembly for four-year terms, renewable once. The regions from which the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson are appointed are entitled to one commissioner each. All other regions are entitled to two commissioners. At least one commissioner from each region shall be a woman. Voting for each portfolio is by a series of ballots if required and a two-thirds majority. Appointments are declared during the Assembly Summit following the Executive Council elections.

Elections and terms are governed by the AU Assembly Rules of Procedure (chapter II), Executive Council Rules of Procedure (chapter II) and the Commission Statutes (articles 6 and 10). The Executive Council Rules of Procedure (chapter II) also set out the nomination and selection process.

The Commissioners support the Chairperson in running the Commission and have the responsibility to implement all decisions, policies and programmes relating to their portfolios (Commission Statutes, article 11). The eight portfolios are set out in the Commission Statutes (article 12).

Commissioners

Commissioner for Peace and Security

Smail Chergui, Algeria (elected in October 2013)

Commissioner for Political Affairs

Aisha Abdullahi, Nigeria (elected in July 2012)

Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy

Elham Mahmoud Ahmed Ibrahim, Egypt (elected in January 2008; re-elected in July 2012 for a second term)

Commissioner for Social Affairs

Mustapha Sidiki Kaloko, Sierra Leone (elected in July 2012)

Commissioner for Trade and Industry

Fatima Haram Aycl, Chad (elected in July 2012)

Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture

Tumusiime Rhoda Peace, Uganda (elected in January 2008; re-elected in July 2012 for a second term)

Commissioner for Human Resources, Science and Technology

Martial De-Paul Ikounga, Congo (elected in January 2013)

Commissioner for Economic Affairs

Anthony Mothae Maruping, Lesotho (elected in January 2013)

AUC Organisational Structure

The Commission consists of the major organisational units listed as follows, each headed by an official accountable to the Chairperson of the Commission.

Office of the Chairperson

Internet: <http://cpauc.au.int>

Chief of Staff

Jennifer Susan Chiriga, Zimbabwe (appointed by the Chairperson in March 2015)

Chief Adviser

Baso Sangqu, South Africa (appointed by the Chairperson in October 2012)

Deputy Chief of Staff

Febe Potgieter-Gqubule, South Africa (appointed by the Chairperson in March 2015)

Special Adviser

Jean Mfasoni, Burundi (appointed by the Chairperson in July 2015)

Special Adviser for Economic Affairs

Lazarous Kapambwe, Zambia (appointed by the Chairperson in October 2012)

Special Adviser for Political and Diplomatic Affairs

Musifiky Mwanasali, DR Congo (appointed by the Chairperson in March 2013)

Special Adviser for Defence and Security

Luis Inacio Muxito, Angola (appointed by the Chairperson in March 2013)

Special Adviser to the Chairperson

Nzwaki Sigxashe, South Africa (appointed by the Chairperson in January 2013)

Adviser to the Chairperson

Vukani Lumumba Mthintso, South Africa (appointed by the Chairperson in January 2013)

Adviser, Personal Assistant to the Chairperson

Thokozani Prudence Mhlongo, South Africa (appointed by the Chairperson in January 2013)

Spokesperson of the Chairperson

Jacob Enoch Eben, Cameroon (appointed by the Chairperson in April 2013)

The following bureaus, offices and directorates report to the Office of the Chairperson through the Chief of Staff.

Bureau of the Chairperson

Chief of Staff: Jennifer Susan Chiriga, Zimbabwe

Headed and managed by the Chief of Staff, the Bureau supports the Chairperson in the execution of his or her responsibilities. Key functions include: ensuring coordination and liaison among directorates and departments directly and indirectly under the Chairperson's supervision; providing advisory services to the Chairperson; and managing tasks, correspondence and statements by the Chairperson. In addition to the Cabinet and advisers, the Bureau is composed of the following office, unit, directorate, committee and division heads.

72 Office of the Secretary-General to the Commission

Secretary-General: Djeneba Diarra, Mali

The Office assists the Chairperson to establish general policy and the direction and coordination of the Commission's work. It also assists in managing programmes and other elements of the AU, as well as contacts with governments, delegations, the media and public. The Office further assists the Chairperson with strategic planning, preparation of reports, liaison and representative functions, and fulfilment of the priorities and mandates set out by the Assembly.

Office of the Legal Counsel (OLC)

Internet: <http://legal.au.int>

Legal Counsel: Vincent O Nmehielle, South Africa

The OLC provides a unified central legal service for the AU including all its organs and institutions. The OLC ensures that decision-making processes are compliant with AU legal frameworks, provides advice on the interpretation of AU legal instruments and supports the Executive Council and Assembly in preparation for elections. The OLC also provides legal advice on cooperation with international or internationalised judicial accountability mechanisms, and legal services for special political missions, peacekeeping operations and other field missions on matters such as diplomatic privileges and immunities and the legal status of the organisation.

The Secretariat of the AU Commission on International Law is located at the OLC.

Office of Internal Audit (OIA)

Internet: www.au.int/en/auc/dia

Director: Regina Maambo Muzamai, Zambia

The Office is the AU's internal oversight body for ensuring the AU rules and procedures in place are effective. Its role is to undertake internal audits, investigations and advisory services, including inspections, as well as evaluations of the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control systems and operational activities.

The Office reports to the Chairperson of the Commission. It is mandated to provide oversight coverage of all AU activities under the Chairperson's authority. This includes preparing and implementing auditing programmes and liaising with external auditors.

The Office issues annual and periodic reports and makes recommendations aimed at improving internal control and organisational efficiency and effectiveness. It submits reports on each activity audited to the Chairperson of the Commission. The Office also submits quarterly and periodic audit reports containing budget performance information to the AU Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC) Sub-Committee on Audit Matters.

Directorate of Women, Gender and Development (WGDD)

Internet: <http://wgd.au.int/en> and www.au.int/en/wgd

Acting Director: Leila Ben Ali, Tunisia

The Directorate promotes gender equality in Africa and within the AU. It designs programmes and projects based on policies adopted by AU Member States. It also oversees the development and harmonisation of gender-related policies; initiates gender-mainstreaming strategies within the Commission and for AU organs and Member States; and supports capacity building by providing training on gender policies and instruments.

The Directorate has two divisions: Gender Policy and Development Division (GPDD) and Gender Coordination and Outreach.

Directorate of Strategic Planning, Policy, Monitoring, Evaluation and Resource Mobilisation (SPPMERM)

Internet: www.au.int/en/auc/sppme

Acting Director: Christopher Cyprian Kachiza, Malawi

The Directorate's mandate is to ensure smooth institutional relationships between the AU and other international institutions, and to coordinate strategic planning among Commission departments. The Directorate's functions include to: establish rules and procedures to ensure coordinated policy development across the Commission; provide strategic planning support; coordinate administrative programmes and activities; support capacity building; mobilise resources from international partners; design monitoring and evaluation procedures for programme assessment; provide knowledge management; strengthen the AU's external partnerships and contribute to the promotion of the AU worldwide.

The Directorate has four divisions: Resource Mobilisation; Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation; Policy Analysis and Research; and Knowledge Management.

Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (CIDO)

Internet: <http://pages.au.int/cido> and www.au.int/en/cido

Director: Jinmi Adisa, Nigeria

The Directorate is designed to serve as a catalyst to facilitate the involvement of African peoples in Africa and around the world in the affairs of the AU. CIDO has two divisions, the Civil Society Division and the Diaspora Division. It also has a unit that serves as the Secretariat of the Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC). The Council, which is composed of civil society organisations (CSOs) and non-state organs, was established in 2004 as an advisory organ to the AU (see the ECOSOCC chapter for more information).

Directorate of Information and Communication (DIC)

Internet: www.au.int/en/auc/dci

Director: Habiba Mejri-Cheikh, Tunisia

The Directorate develops, plans and conducts activities designed to provide information about the AU, including its aims and activities, to a wide range of audiences. It uses a variety of means including print media, internet, new information technology and publications; and partnerships with Member States, academia, libraries, youth and civil society. The Directorate disseminates information in the AU's working languages.

The Directorate also acts as the Commission's spokesperson; develops outreach and advocacy programmes; advises senior management on editorial issues for speeches and statements; and supports each department in designing communication and information strategies.

The Directorate also supports the development of a proposal to establish an AU radio station and television channel.

74 **New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Coordination Unit**

Acting Head/Coordinator: M H Khalil Timamy, Kenya

The Unit acts as the focal point between the AUC and the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA). The Unit supports the Chairperson of the Commission in the execution of his or her supervisory role over the NPCA and advises on any matter related to NEPAD. The Unit monitors implementation by Commission departments of AU decisions on NEPAD and its programmes. In addition, it acts as the Secretariat of the Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC) Sub-Committee on NEPAD.

Intelligence and Security Committee (ISC)

Coordinator: Okechukwu Emmanuel Ibe, Nigeria

The ISC's mandate is to prepare intelligence analysis and briefings on evolving trends and to provide early warning signals on peace and security issues in Africa. It also monitors and analyses international events that may have an impact on the continent.

The ISC prepares intelligence briefings for the Chairperson of the Commission. It also works with the Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA), AUC Peace and Security Department, Political Affairs Department and the Department of Social Affairs, and coordinates with UN structures that provide critical information relating to Africa.

Protocol Services Division

Internet: www.au.int/en/auc/protocol

Chief of Protocol: Simone Abala, Gabon

The Division oversees matters around host country agreements (diplomatic privileges and immunities) as well as protocol for conference logistics, functions and programmes, and ceremonial and consular services. Its role is to develop and implement rules and procedures for protocol services. The Division provides services to all Commission staff as well as other AU organs and Regional Economic Communities (RECs). It also provides services to the permanent delegations of non-African states and the regional and international organisations accredited to the AU.

The Division maintains protocol information for each AU Member State and provides assistance to Member States' representatives and delegations during AU events.

Partnership Management and Coordination Division

Head: Levi Uche Madueke, Nigeria

The Division is responsible for coordinating strategic partnerships between Africa and other parts of the world. It manages the activities relating to those partnerships, constantly reviews the content of partnerships, suggests adjustments as may be required and ensures that the terms and conditions of grants from partners are fully respected.

The Division liaises with the Directorate of Programming, Budget, Finance and Accounting; Directorate of Strategic Planning, Policy, Monitoring, Evaluation and Resource Mobilisation (SPPMERM); and various other implementing departments and directorates. This is in order to ensure that appropriate narrative and financial reports are submitted in a timely manner to the Office of the Chairperson so that the reports can be discussed, approved and submitted to the partners within the period prescribed in the Grant Agreements.

Office of the Deputy Chairperson

Internet: <http://dcpauc.au.int/en/> and www.au.int/en/dcpauc

Deputy Chief of Staff

Anthony Isoe Okara, Kenya (appointed by the Deputy Chairperson in 2008)

Senior Adviser to the Deputy Chairperson

Mohamed Adel Smaoui, Tunisia (appointed by the Deputy Chairperson in 2013)

Adviser to the Deputy Chairperson

Samba Jack, Gambia (appointed by the Deputy Chairperson in 2008)

Adviser to the Deputy Chairperson

Fareed Arthur, Ghana (appointed by the Deputy Chairperson in 2008)

Adviser to the Deputy Chairperson

Patrick Kankya, Uganda (appointed by the Deputy Chairperson in 2008)

Bureau of the Deputy Chairperson

The Bureau of the Deputy Chairperson is mandated to support the Deputy Chairperson to execute his or her role in the effective running of the Commission, particularly administrative and financial issues. The Bureau provides further support in the implementation of the Deputy's activities as delegated by the Chairperson. The Bureau is composed of the following directorates.

Directorate of Administration and Human Resources Management (AHRM)

Internet: www.au.int/en/auc/dahrd

Director: Amine Idriss Adoum, Chad

The Directorate oversees the management of administrative services and human resources for the entire Commission. Its roles include developing rules, procedures and policies on human resources; managing Commission management information systems; managing Commission facilities, property and inventory systems; and overseeing safety and security, travel, transport and procurement matters.

The Directorate has five divisions and one stand-alone unit. The divisions are: Administration and Facilities Management; Human Resources Management; Security and Safety Services; Management of Information Systems; and Procurement, Travel and Stores. The stand-alone unit is Passports and Identity.

Directorate of Programming, Budget, Finance and Accounting (PBFA)

Internet: www.au.int/en/auc/dpbfa

Acting Director: Mesfin Tessema, Ethiopia

The Directorate's role is to administer and ensure compliance with the AUC's financial rules and regulations, as well as budgetary and accounting policies and procedures, for the smooth running of programmes. Its responsibilities are to: develop and implement policies, rules and regulations for the effective use of budgetary programmes and funds; monitor implementation of programmes against the allocated budget; coordinate training on programmatic and budgetary matters; follow up on the conduct of external audits; and analyse, document and report on the Commission's expenditure.

The Directorate has five divisions: Accounting; Programming and Budgeting; External Resource Management; Financial Management; and Peace and Security Finance.

76 Directorate of Conference Management and Publications (DCMP)

Internet: www.au.int/en/auc/dcs

Director: Khellaf Lamouchi Nedjat, Algeria

The Directorate's mandate is to provide comprehensive planning and management of AU conferences and meetings. It undertakes this in close collaboration with the relevant Commission departments and directorates. The Directorate's work includes providing translation, interpretation and secretarial services for conferences, as well as reproducing and distributing conference documents. Interpretation and translation services are provided in the organisation's four working languages: Arabic, English, French and Portuguese.

The Directorate is composed of the Translation and Interpretation Division Coordination Unit and Printing Plant.

Medical Services Directorate

Internet: www.au.int/en/auc/msd

Director: Yankuba Kassama, Gambia

The Directorate's mandate is to provide medical care to AUC staff members and their dependents; AU consultants; and the AU Member State diplomatic corps and their dependents. The Directorate also oversees medical plans and insurances for the Commission and regional offices. The Directorate provides health services to participants in AU conferences, meetings and summits and assists AU peace-support operations in the planning and management of their health services.

The Directorate has two divisions: Medical Administration and Clinical Services.

Departments

Department of Peace and Security

Internet: www.peaceau.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/pages/Peace-Security-Dept-of-the-African-Union-Commission/302661349775297

Twitter: @AU_PSD

YouTube: www.youtube.com/user/africaforpeace1

Director: El-Ghassim Wane, Mauritania

The Department's mandate is to support the Peace and Security Council (PSC) in carrying out its responsibilities under the PSC Protocol. It also supports the Commission in its activities related to peace, security and stability across the continent. The Department's core objectives are to:

- Implement the Common African Defence and Security Policy (CADSP)
- Operationalise the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)
- Support efforts to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts
- Promote programmes for the structural prevention of conflicts, including through the African Union Border Programme (AUBP)
- Implement the AU's Policy Framework on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD)
- Coordinate, harmonise and promote peace and security programmes in Africa, including with Regional Economic Communities (RECs); Regional Mechanisms for conflict prevention, management and resolution; and international partners.

The Department's divisions are: Conflict Prevention and Early Warning; Crisis Management and Post-Conflict Reconstruction; Peace Support Operations; Defence and Security; and the PSC Secretariat. Among the Department's support functions are the: Programme Management Team (PMT), Peace and Security Finance (PSF) Division, the Make Peace Happen Campaign, Communications, Partnerships and Registry.

The peace and security operations supported by the Department are listed in the Peace and Security Council chapter. Peace and security offices and missions supported by the Department, together with the names of special representatives, are listed at the end of this chapter. The Department oversees the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism. See the Specialised Agencies and Other Bodies chapter for details.

Department of Political Affairs

Internet: <http://pa.au.int/en/> and www.au.int/en/pa

Director: Khabele Matlosa, Lesotho

The Department is responsible for promoting good governance, democratic principles, the rule of law, respect for human rights and humanitarian and forced displacement issues as well as the participation of civil society organisations in the development of Africa. Key mandates include promoting AU shared values; implementing AU instruments on governance, elections, democracy and humanitarian affairs; coordinating AU election observation and monitoring missions; providing technical support to the electoral bodies; coordinating implementation of the African governance architecture and its platform; and implementing sustainable solutions to humanitarian and political crises, including through preventive diplomacy.

The Department has two divisions: Democracy, Governance, Human Rights and Elections; and Humanitarian Affairs, Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons.

Department of Infrastructure and Energy

Internet: <http://ie.au.int/en/> and www.au.int/en/ie

Director: Baba Moussa Aboubakari, Benin

The Department is responsible for ensuring the development of infrastructure and energy resources at the regional and continental levels. Key roles include: promoting, coordinating, implementing and monitoring programmes and policies on transport, energy, telecommunication and information in collaboration with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and AU specialised institutions and agencies; facilitating private sector initiatives on infrastructure development; and advocating among development partners for programme implementation.

The Department has three divisions: Energy; Information Society; and Transport and Tourism.

Department of Social Affairs

Internet: <http://sa.au.int/en/> and www.au.int/en/sa

Director: Olawale I Maiyegun, Nigeria

The Department works to promote the AU's health, labour, employment, migration, social development, drug control, crime prevention, sport and cultural agenda. Its core roles include: providing support for the implementation of Member States' policies on labour, employment, population, health and migration; developing programmes and strategies on drug control and other issues; and promoting AU instruments for advancing the social and solidarity agenda.

The Department has six divisions: Health, Nutrition and Population; HIV/AIDs, Malaria, Tuberculosis and Other Infectious Diseases; Labour, Employment and Migration; Social Welfare, Vulnerable Groups and Drug Control; Sport; and Culture. It also hosts the Secretariat of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC). See the Judicial, Human Rights and Legal Organs chapter for details about ACERWC.

The Department also hosts and works with the following four specialised offices: the African Academy of Languages (ACALAN), Centre for Linguistic and Historical Studies by Oral Tradition (CELHTO), African Institute for Remittances (AIR) and Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC). See the Specialised Agencies and Other Bodies chapter for details.

Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)

Internet: <http://ti.au.int/en> and www.au.int/en/ti

Director: Treasure Thembisile Maphanga, Swaziland

The Department's mandate is to contribute towards making Africa a significant and competitive trading partner in the global economy as well as an integrated trading bloc within the continent. The ultimate objective is to increase employment and wealth, and contribute towards sustainable growth and development.

The Department's core functions are to: ensure the formulation, implementation and harmonisation of trade and investment policies to promote inter- and intra-African trade; ensure development of policies on tariffs, non-tariff barriers and free movement of business people; liaise with relevant stakeholders, such as chambers of commerce, industrial associations, exporters, importers, non-governmental organisations and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), to ensure fair trade; provide support to AU Member States in global trade negotiations; collect, analyse and monitor data on global trends in trade and the impact on Africa.

The Department is also responsible for implementing initiatives such as Accelerating Industrialisation of Africa (AIDA) and the Africa Mining Vision (AMV), which promote transparency, social responsibility and tax compliance in the extractive industry; supporting the AU in boosting intra-African trade; and fast tracking the establishment of the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA).

The Department has three divisions: Trade; Industry; and Customs Cooperation.

Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA)

Internet: <http://rea.au.int/en> and www.au.int/en/rea

Director: vacant

The Department's mandate is to boost AU Member States' rural economy development and agricultural productivity by supporting the adoption of measures, strategies, policies and programmes on agriculture. It works closely with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and other partners. Key tasks include to: develop programmes ensuring food security; promote rural communities' initiatives and transfer of technologies; coordinate efforts to eradicate poverty and combat desertification and drought; promote agricultural products by small-scale producers; support the harmonisation of policies and strategies between the RECs; and initiate research on climate change, water and sanitation management.

The Department has three divisions: Agriculture and Food Security; Environment, Climate Change, Water, Land and Natural Resources; and Rural Economy. The Department's flagship programme is the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

The Department also hosts the following offices: Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC); Coordination Office for the Fouta Djallon Highlands development project; Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR); Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (PANVAC); and Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development (SAFGRAD). See the Specialised Agencies and Other Bodies chapter for details.

Department of Human Resources, Science and Technology

Internet: <http://hrst.au.int/en> and www.au.int/en/hrst

Acting Director: Mahama Ouedraogo, Burkina Faso

The Department's role is to ensure the coordination of AU programmes on human resource development matters. It is also mandated to promote science and technology.

The Department encourages and provides technical support to Member States in the implementation of policies and programmes in its fields. Key roles include: promoting research and publication on science and technology; promoting cooperation among Member States on education and training; and encouraging youth participation in the integration of the continent.

The Department has three divisions: Human Resource and Youth Development; Education; and Science and Technology. It also works with the: Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC); African Observatory of Science, Technology and Innovation (AOSTI); Pan African University (PAU); Pan African Youth Union (PYU); International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa (CIEFFA); and the Pan African Institute for Education for Development (IPED)/African Observatory for Education.

Department of Economic Affairs

Internet: <http://ea.au.int/en> and www.au.int/en/ea

Director: René N'Guettia Kouassi, Côte d'Ivoire

The Department is mandated to initiate and promote policies and strategies to strengthen regional coordination and cooperation on economic integration initiatives. It aims to support private sector development and investment, mobilise development funding and accelerate the establishment of joint institutions such as the proposed African Central Bank, African Investment Bank, African Monetary Fund (see the Financial Institutions chapter for details) and African Stock Exchange.

The Department promotes the establishment of an African monetary union and common market; proposes policy solutions for resolution of Africa's debt problem; and provides a framework for harmonised statistics. Publications include the annual *African Statistical Yearbook* and the *African Integration and Development Review*. The Department also organises the Congress of Africa Economists, and meetings of the Specialised Technical Committee (STC) on finance, monetary affairs, economic planning and integration.

The Department has four divisions: Economic Integration and Regional Cooperation; Private Sector Development, Investment and Resource Mobilisation; Economic Policies and Research; and Statistics. The Department is supporting establishment of the AU Institute for Statistics and Statistics Training Centre.

Permanent Representational and Specialised Offices

The following offices report to the Chief of Staff in the Bureau of the Chairperson.

New York Office

Head of Mission: Tete Antonio, Angola (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in November 2009)

AU Permanent Observer to the United Nations Tel: +1 212 319 5491 or +1 212 319 5493
3 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza Fax: +1 212 319 7135 or +1 212 319 6509
305 East 47th Street, 5th Floor Email: africanunion@un.int
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Geneva Office

Head of Mission: Jean-Marie Ehouzou, Benin (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in May 2012)

AU Permanent Representative to the Tel: +41 22 716 0640
United Nations and World Trade Organization Fax: +41 22 731 6818
127, Rue des Pâquis 36 Email: au-geneva@africa-union.org
CH-1211 Geneva 21 or mission-observer.au@africanunion.ch
Switzerland

Washington DC Office

Head of Mission: Amina Salum Ali, UR of Tanzania (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in April 2007)

AU Permanent Representative to the Tel: +202 342 1102 or +202 342 1100
United States Fax: +202 342 1114
1919 Pennsylvania Ave, Suite 7001 Email: au-washington@africa-union.org
Washington, DC 20006
United States of America

Permanent Mission to the European Union (EU) and African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states – Brussels Office

Head of Mission: Ajay Kumar Bramdeo, South Africa (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in December 2011)

AU Permanent Representative to the Tel: +32 2 346 9747 or +32 2 346 9748
European Union Fax: +32 2 346 9728
Avenue Molière, 186 Email: au-brussels@africa-union.org
1050 Brussels or africanunion@skynet.be
Belgium

Permanent Delegation to the League of Arab States – Cairo Office

Head of Mission: Bouzaher Abdehamid, Algeria (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in February 2015)

AU Permanent Representative to the League Tel: +20 2 3762 6154 or +20 2 3762 6153
of Arab States Fax: +20 2 3762 6153
Abd Allah Al Kateb Email: au-cairo@africa-union.org
From Viny Square
Dokki, Cairo
Egypt

African Union Southern Africa Region Office (SARO) – Malawi Office

Head of Mission: Salif Sada Sall, Senegal (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in July 2004)

AU Regional Delegation to Southern Africa
PO Box 30898
Malawi

Tel: +265 1 775 335
Fax: +265 1 775 330
Email: au-saro@teltech.mw

Special Representative and Liaison Offices

The following offices work with the Department of Peace and Security as part of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) structure.

African Union Mission in Burundi (AMIB)

Special Representative of the Chairperson of the Commission and Head of Mission: Ibrahima Fall, Senegal (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in June 2015)

Ndamana House Rohero I
Chaussee Prince Louis Rwagasore
PO Box 6864
Bujumbura
Burundi

Tel: +257 2 221 3540 or +257 2 221 3541
Fax: +257 2 221 3542
Email: miob@usan-bu.net
or miab@cbinf.com or miab.burundi@yahoo.fr

African Union Liaison Office in Central African Republic

Special Representative of the Chairperson of the AUC and Head of Mission: Jean Marie Michel Mokoko, Congo (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in November 2013)

PO Box 902
SICA II
Bangui
Central African Republic

Tel: +236 21 615 495 or +236 21 615 496
or +236 21 709 684
Email: misacbangui@gmail.com

African Union Liaison Office in Comoros

Head of Mission: Mohamed Youssef Hassan Eissa, Sudan (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in July 2014)

BP 1850 Petite Coulee
Comoros

Tel: +269 773 3471 or +269 773 2227
Fax: +269 773 3281
Email: aucomoros@yahoo.fr

African Union Liaison Office in Côte d'Ivoire

Special Representative of the Chairperson of the Commission: Josephine-Charlotte Mayuma Kala, DR Congo (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in April 2015)

Deux Plateaux
6 eme Tranche
Cocody
Lot 2500
PO Box 718
Abidjan 27
Côte d'Ivoire

Tel: +225 2252 7560
Fax: +225 2252 7577
Email: bureau Liaison@aviso.ci
or bureau Liaison@bj@yahoo.com

African Union Liaison Office in Guinea Bissau

Special Representative of the Chairperson of the AUC: Ovidio Manuel Barbosa Pequeno, São Tomé and Príncipe (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in May 2012)

Guinea Bissau
Tel: +245 548 2341

Fax: +245 325 6471
Email: ua-bissau@googlegroups.com

African Union Liaison Office in Kinshasa (DR Congo)

Special Representative of the Chairperson of the Commission and Head of Office: Emmanuel Mendoume Nze, Gabon (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in May 2010)

BP 5296, 4660
Avenue Coteaux, Commune de la Gombe
Kinshasa
DR Congo

Tel: +243 139 8923 or +243 9991 45387
or +243 8137 43689
Fax: +243 880 7975 or +243 139 8923
Email: oua-kin@micronet.cd

African Union Liaison Office in Liberia

Special Representative of the Chairperson of the Commission and Head of Office: Harrison Oluwatoyin Solaja, Nigeria (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in March 2011)

10th Street, Sinkor
PO Box 2881
Monrovia
Liberia

Tel: +231 7700 2713
Email: auloliberia@yahoo.com

African Union Liaison Office in Libya

Special Envoy for Libya: Dileita Mohamed Dileita, Djibouti (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in June 2014)

Special Representative of the Chairperson of the AUC and Head of Office: Mondher Rezgui, Tunisia (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in February 2012)

Al Andalus
2 City
PO Box N 565
Tripoli
Libya

Tel: +218 21 477 0676 or +218 919 485 470
or +218 911 544 195
Fax: +218 21 477 0676

African Union/Southern African Development Community (SADC) Liaison Office in Madagascar

Head of Office: Hawa Ahmed Youssouf, Djibouti (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in November 2013)

Regus, Batiment A1
Explorer Business Park
Ankorondrano
101 Antananarivo
Madagascar

Tel: +261 202 25 1212
Email: ausadcmg@yahoo.com

African Union Mission for Mali and Sahel (MISAHEL)

Special Representative of the Chairperson of the AUC: Pierre Buyoya, Burundi (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in January 2013)

Hamdallaye
360 Street
ACI 2000
Bamako
Mali

Tel: +223 7238 8488
or +223 7881 4740

African Union Liaison Office in N'Djamena, Chad

Head of Office: Zaina Nyiramata, Rwanda (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in 2015)

Avenue Mobutu Moursal
Immeuble Cebevirha, 2nd Floor
PO Box 5131
N'Djamena
Chad

Tel: +235 2251 7794 or +235 2252 3402
or +235 6300 0505
Fax: +235 2251 4236
Email: aundjamena@yahoo.com
or aulondjamena@ausitroom-psd.org

African Union Mission in Somalia

Special Representative for Somalia and Head of the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM): Francisco Caetano Jose Madeira, Mozambique (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in October 2015)

Temporary Office:
KUSCCO Center, 2nd Floor
Kilimanjaro Road
PO Box 20182-00200
Nairobi
Kenya

Tel: +254 207 21 6710
Fax: +254 207 21 6775
Email: amisomhom@gmail.com

African Union Liaison Office in the South Sudan

Head of Office: Sara Thomas Rwambali, UR of Tanzania (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in April 2015)

Plot No 167
Tongping (1st Class Residential Area)
PO Box 341
Juba
South Sudan

Tel: +249 811 820 603
Fax: +249 811 820 603

African Union Liaison Office in Sudan

Head of Office, AU Liaison Office in Sudan: Mahmoud Kane, Mauritania (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in March 2008)

Makkah Street, House No 384
Block 21 Riyadh
PO Box 8372
Khartoum
Sudan

Tel: +249 183 248 425 or +249 183 248 426
Fax: +249 183 248 427
Email: aulosudan@gmail.com

African Union Mission to Western Sahara

Special Envoy for Western Sahara: Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Mozambique (appointed by the Peace and Security Council in June 2014)

Senior Representative: Yilma Tadesse, Ethiopia

Via Department of Peacekeeping Operations,
UN Headquarters:
PO Box 5846, Grand Central Station
Pouch Unit 3B
New York, NY 10163 – 5846
United States of America

Tel: +1 212 963 1952 ext 5303 (via MINURSO through UN phone exchange)
Postal and telecommunications via the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) Headquarters:
c/- UN MINURSO Headquarters
Laayoune
Western Sahara

Special Envoys of the Chairperson of the Commission**Chairperson of the High-Level Implementation Panel for Sudan and South Sudan (AUHIP)**

Thabo Mbeki, South Africa (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in July 2008)

AU Representative on the tripartite team for Humanitarian Assistance to South Kordofan and Blue Nile State

Teferra Shiawl-Kidanekal, Ethiopia (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in 2012)

AU High Representative for Mali and the Sahel

Pierre Buyoya, Burundi (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in October 2012)

Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region

Ibrahima Fall, Senegal (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in June 2015)

African Union–United Nations Joint Special Representative for Darfur

Martin Ihoeghian Uhomoihi, Nigeria (appointment announced by the UN Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the Commission in October 2015)

High Representative of the Chairperson of the Commission for the Operationalisation of the African Standby Force (ASF)

Sekouba Konate, Guinea (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in December 2012)

Special Envoy for Women, Peace and Security

Bineta Diop, Senegal (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in January 2014)

Special Envoy for Tunisia

Pedro Pires, Cabo Verde (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in August 2013)

Special Envoy for Western Sahara

Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Mozambique (appointed by the Peace and Security Council in June 2014)

Special Envoy of the African Union for the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) Issue

Jackson Kiprono Tuwei, Kenya (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in July 2014)

Special Envoy for Libya

Dileita Mohamed Dileita, Djibouti (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in June 2014)

AU High Representative for South Sudan

Alpha Oumar Konaré, Mali (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in June 2015)

AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2016

PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT

PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT (PAP)

Gallagher Convention Centre
Private Bag X16
Midrand 1685
Gauteng Province
South Africa

Tel: +27 11 545 5000
Fax: +27 11 545 5136
Email: secretariat@panafricanparliament.org

Internet: www.pan-africanparliament.org and www.au.int/organs/pap

Facebook: www.facebook.com/africanparliament

Twitter: [@PanAfrican_Parl](https://twitter.com/PanAfrican_Parl)

President: Roger Nkodo Dang, Cameroon (elected on 27 May 2015 for the duration of the Fourth Parliament, May 2015 to May 2018)

Purpose

The Pan-African Parliament (PAP) is one of the nine organs proposed in the 1991 Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (Abuja Treaty). Its purpose, as set out in article 17 of the AU Constitutive Act, is “to ensure the full participation of African peoples in the development and economic integration of the continent”. The Parliament is intended as a platform for people from all African states to be involved in discussions and decision-making on the problems and challenges facing the continent. The Parliament sits in Midrand, South Africa.

PAP representatives are elected by the legislatures of their Member State, rather than being elected directly by the people. The ultimate aim is for the Parliament to be an institution with full legislative powers, whose members are elected by universal suffrage. Until such time, the PAP has consultative and advisory powers within the AU.

The PAP’s objectives and functions are set out in the 2001 Protocol to the Abuja Treaty relating to the Pan-African Parliament and in its Rules of Procedure (most recently amended in 2011). Functions include:

- Facilitating and overseeing implementation of AU policies, objectives and programmes
- Promoting human rights and consolidating democratic institutions and culture, good governance transparency and the rule of law by all AU organs, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Member States
- Participating in creating awareness among the peoples of Africa on the: AU’s objectives, policy aims and programmes; strengthening of continental solidarity, cooperation and development; promotion of peace, security and stability; and pursuit of a common economic recovery strategy
- Contributing to the harmonisation and coordination of Member States’ legislation
- Promoting the coordination of RECs’ policies, measures, programmes and activities
- Preparing and adopting its budget and Rules of Procedure
- Electing its Bureau members
- Making recommendations on the AU budget.

Evolution

The PAP originated with the Abuja Treaty (1991), which called for the establishment of a parliament to ensure that the peoples of Africa are fully involved in the economic development and integration of the continent. The Sirte Declaration (1999) repeated the call for early establishment. The Protocol Establishing the Pan-African Parliament was adopted on 2 March 2001 at the OAU Summit in Sirte, Libya, and entered into force on 14 December 2003. The Parliament’s first session was held in March 2004.

Parliaments and Presidents since 2004

First Parliament: March 2004 to October 2009

President: Gertrude Mongella, UR of Tanzania

Second Parliament: October 2009 to May 2012

President: Idriss Ndele Moussa, Chad

Third Parliament: May 2012 to May 2015

President: Bethel Nnaemeka Amadi, Nigeria

Fourth Parliament: May 2015 to May 2018

President: Roger Nkodo Dang, Cameroon

AU Member States that have ratified the Protocol Establishing the Pan-African Parliament (50)

Algeria	Gabon	Nigeria
Angola	Gambia	Rwanda
Benin	Ghana	Sahrawi Republic
Botswana	Guinea	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Guinea Bissau	Seychelles
Burundi	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Cabo Verde	Lesotho	Somalia
Cameroon	Liberia	South Africa
Central African Republic ¹	Libya	Sudan
Chad	Madagascar	Swaziland
Congo	Malawi	Togo
Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	Tunisia
DR Congo	Mauritania	Uganda
Djibouti	Mauritius	UR of Tanzania
Egypt	Mozambique	Zambia
Equatorial Guinea	Namibia	Zimbabwe
Ethiopia	Niger	

The AU Assembly adopted the Protocol to the Constitutive Act of the African Union on the Pan-African Parliament during its June 2014 Summit (Assembly/AU/Dec.529(XXIII)). The new Protocol will come into force 30 days after the deposit of instruments of ratification by a simple majority of AU Member States. As of September 2015, six Member States (Benin, Chad, Congo, Guinea Bissau, Mali and Mauritania) had signed the Protocol and one (Mali) had deposited its instrument of ratification. The Protocol includes provision for the PAP to make its own proposals on the subjects and/or areas on which it may submit or recommend draft model laws to the Assembly for its consideration and approval.

Note

¹ The Central African Republic was suspended from the AU in March 2013 and is under sanction from the Pan-African Parliament.

Structure

The Parliament has up to 250 members representing the 50 AU Member States that have ratified the Protocol establishing it (five members per Member State, including at least one woman and reflecting the diversity of political opinions in their own national parliament or deliberative organ).² Under rule 7(2) of the PAP Rules of Procedure, a parliamentarian's tenure of office shall begin when he or she has taken the oath of office or made a solemn declaration during a PAP plenary session. A parliamentarian's term should correspond to his or her own national parliament term or any other deliberative organ that elected or designated the parliamentarian.

The full PAP Assembly is called the Plenary. It is the main decision-making body and passes resolutions. The Plenary consists of the Member State representatives and is chaired by the PAP President.

The PAP organs are the Bureau and Permanent Committees (PAP Rules of Procedure, rule 3). The Bureau is composed of a president and four vice-presidents, representing the five AU regions, and is responsible for the management and administration of the Parliament and its organs (PAP Rules of Procedure, rule 17(a)). There are 10 Permanent Committees and one ad hoc one, whose mandate and functions are set out in rules 22 to 27 of the PAP Rules of Procedure. These functions correspond to those of the AU Specialised Technical Committees. Rule 22(5) provides for each committee to comprise up to 30 members.

Under rule 83 of the PAP Rules of Procedure, each of the five geographic regions should form a regional caucus composed of its members. The Rules of Procedure also provide for other types of caucuses to be established to deal with issues of common interest as the PAP deems necessary. There are two such caucuses: Women and Youth. Each caucus has a bureau comprising a chairperson, deputy chairperson and rapporteur.

The Secretariat assists in the day-to-day running of the Parliament, including reporting meetings, organising elections and managing staff. The Secretariat consists of a clerk, two deputy clerks and support staff.

Fourth Parliament Bureau: May 2015 to May 2018

President: Roger Nkodo Dang, Cameroon (Central Africa)

Vice-President, Eastern Africa: Ashebir W Gayo, Ethiopia

Vice-President, Northern Africa: Suilma Hay Emhamed Elkaid, Sahrawi Republic

Vice-President, Southern Africa: Eduardo Joaquim Mulembwe, Mozambique

Vice-President, Western Africa: Bernadette Lahai, Sierra Leone

Permanent Committees

Committee on Education, Culture, Tourism and Human Resources

The Committee considers issues concerned with the development of human resources in Member States. It assists the Parliament with policy development and implementation of programmes on issues of access to education, promotion of culture and tourism, and human resource development.

Note

2 The number of Member States represented may vary over time, where states are under sanction.

Committee on Cooperation, International Relations and Conflict Resolution

The Committee considers policy issues on international cooperation and international relations on behalf of the Parliament and AU. It also deals with conventions and protocols linking the Parliament with regional and international institutions. The Committee examines revisions of AU protocols and treaties and provides assistance to the Parliament in its conflict prevention and resolution efforts.

Committee on Gender, Family, Youth and People with Disabilities

The Committee considers issues relating to the promotion of gender equality and assists the Parliament to oversee the development of AU policies and activities relating to family, youth and people with disabilities.

Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs

The Committee examines the Parliamentary budget draft estimates. It also examines the AU budget and makes recommendations. The Committee reports to the Parliament on any problems involved in the implementation of the annual AU and PAP budgets. It advises the Parliament on economic, monetary and investment policies.

Committee on Trade, Customs and Immigration Matters

The Committee deals with matters relating to the development of policy for cross-border, regional and continental concerns within the areas of trade (primarily external trade), customs and immigration. It assists the Parliament to oversee relevant organs or institutions and AU policies relating to trade.

Committee on Health, Labour and Social Affairs

The Committee works to support the implementation of social development, labour and health policies and programmes throughout the AU, including through regional and international cooperation strategies.

Committee on Transport, Industry, Communications, Energy, Science and Technology

The Committee deals with the development of transport and communications infrastructure. It assists the Parliament to oversee the development and implementation of AU policies relating to transport, communication, energy, science and technology, and industry.

Committee on Rules, Privileges and Discipline

The Committee assists the Parliament Bureau to interpret and apply the PAP Rules of Procedure, as well as matters relating to privileges and discipline. It considers requests for 'waivers of immunity' submitted under the Rules of Procedure and examines cases of indiscipline. The Committee also considers proposals for amending the Rules of Procedure.

Committee on Justice and Human Rights

The Committee assists the Parliament in its role of harmonising and coordinating Member States' laws. It advocates for respect within the AU of the principles of freedom, civil liberties, justice, human and peoples' rights, and fundamental rights.

Committee on Rural Economy, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment

The Committee considers the development of common regional and continental policies in the agricultural sector. It provides assistance to the Parliament to oversee and promote the harmonisation of policies for rural and agricultural development as well as the AU's natural resources and environmental policies.

90 **Committee on Administration and Financial Evaluation (CAFE)**

CAFE is an ad hoc committee that was established through a PAP plenary resolution adopted in May 2012. It is mandated to probe and suggest solutions related to institutional, administrative and financial shortcomings identified in the PAP.

Meetings

Under rule 28 of the PAP's Rules of Procedure, the Parliament should meet at least twice in ordinary session within a one-year period. Parliamentary sessions can last for up to one month. Under rule 29, the PAP can meet in extraordinary session.

The Permanent Committees meet twice a year (March and August) for statutory meetings (Rules of Procedure, rule 28) and can meet more often during parliamentary sessions or for non-statutory meetings when the need arises. The caucuses meet in ordinary session twice a year during parliamentary sessions (Rules of Procedure, rule 28).

Trust Fund

The Pan-African Parliament Trust Fund was established on 26 May 2005 to promote: good governance; transparency and democracy; peace, security and stability; gender equality; and development in the integration of African people within Africa and other nations. The Fund is also expected to support the fight against HIV/AIDS, hunger and poverty in Africa.

AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2016

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL COUNCIL (ECOSOCC)

ECOSOCC Secretariat
African Union Headquarters
PO Box 3243
Roosevelt Street (Old Airport Area)
W21K19
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

Tel: +251 11 518 2152
Email: ECOSOCC@africa-union.org
Internet: <http://pages.au.int/ECOSOCC>
and www.au.int/organs/ecosocc
or www.auecosocc.org
Facebook: www.facebook.com/africanunion.ecosocc

Head of Secretariat: Jinmi Adisa, Nigeria

Purpose

ECOSOCC was established under the provisions of articles 5 and 22 of the AU Constitutive Act. Its Statutes, adopted by the AU Assembly in July 2004, define it as an advisory organ composed of different social and professional groups of AU Member States (Assembly/AU/Dec.48(III)). ECOSOCC provides an opportunity for African civil society organisations (CSOs) to play an active role in contributing to the AU's principles, policies and programmes.

ECOSOCC's functions include:

- Contributing, through advice, to the effective translation of the AU's objectives, principles and policies into concrete programmes, as well as evaluating those programmes
- Undertaking studies and making recommendations
- Contributing to the promotion and realisation of the AU's vision and objectives
- Contributing to the promotion of human rights, the rule of law, good governance, democratic principles, gender equality and child rights
- Promoting and supporting the efforts of institutions engaged in reviewing the future of Africa and forging pan-African values in order to enhance an African social model and way of life
- Fostering and consolidating partnerships between the AU and CSOs
- Assuming functions referred to it by other AU organs.

Evolution

The first ECOSOCC General Assembly was an interim one, which was inaugurated in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in October 2005. The first permanent Assembly was inaugurated in Dar es Salaam, UR of Tanzania, in September 2008. Its mandate ended in September 2012. The second permanent Assembly was inaugurated in Nairobi, Kenya, on 22 December 2014 after a campaign by the AU to encourage civil society to participate. Its mandate ends in December 2018.

Structure

Under article 4 of its Statutes, ECOSOCC is composed of two CSOs from each Member State;¹ 10 CSOs operating at regional level and eight at continental level; 20 CSOs from the African Diaspora, as defined by the Executive Council and covering the continents of the world; and six CSOs, in ex officio capacity, nominated by the AUC and based on special considerations, in consultation with Member States. Article 4 also provides for Member State, regional, continental and Diaspora representatives to be elected on the basis of 50 percent gender equality and 50 percent aged between 18 and 35. Members are elected for four-year terms and may be re-elected once.

Note

1 Under the ECOSOCC Statutes, the total number of members is 150. However, the Statutes were adopted before South Sudan became an AU member, and, in practice, the total number will be 152. As of August 2015, the total number of members was 151, with South Sudan in the process of selecting its second member.

CSO members include but are not limited to:

- Social groups, such as those representing women, children, youth, the elderly and people with disabilities and special needs
- Professional groups, such as associations of artists, engineers, health practitioners, social workers, media, teachers, sport associations, legal professionals, social scientists, academia, business organisations, national chambers of commerce, workers, employers, industry and agriculture, as well as other private sector interest groups
- Non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations (CBOs) and voluntary organisations
- Cultural organisations
- Social and professional organisations in the African Diaspora (in accordance with the definition approved by the Executive Council).

ECOSOCC's highest decision- and policy-making body is its General Assembly, which is composed of all members as provided for in article 4 of the ECOSOCC Statutes. The General Assembly submits advisory opinions and reports as well as proposals on the budget and activities; approves and amends the Code of Ethics and Conduct developed for CSOs affiliated to or working with the AU; and reviews and makes recommendations on ECOSOCC activities.

The Assembly elects a bureau composed of a presiding officer and five deputies. Bureau members are elected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and rotation, including one member representing the Diaspora. The General Assembly also has an 18-member standing committee composed of the Bureau, the Chairpersons of the 10 Sectoral Cluster Committees and two AUC representatives. The term of office for the Standing Committee members is two years.

The Standing Committee coordinates ECOSOCC's work, prepares its General Assembly meetings, follows up implementation of the Code of Ethics and Conduct developed for CSOs, and prepares and submits the ECOSOCC annual report to the AU Assembly. The Committee held its first meeting in July 2009.

The General Assembly also establishes the Credentials Committee, composed of one CSO representative from each of the five regions; one CSO representative from the African Diaspora; one nominated representative for special interest groups such as vulnerable groups, the aged, physically challenged and people living with HIV/AIDS; and two AUC representatives. The Committee is responsible for examining the credentials of ECOSOCC members and their representatives. Its Rules of Procedure are adopted by the General Assembly.

Article 11 of the ECOSOCC Statutes established the 10 Sectoral Cluster Committees as key operational mechanisms to formulate opinions and provide input into AU policies and programmes. The Committees are: Peace and Security; Political Affairs; Infrastructure and Energy; Social Affairs and Health; Human Resources, Science and Technology; Trade and Industry; Rural Economy and Agriculture; Economic Affairs; Women and Gender; and Cross-Cutting Programmes (such as HIV/AIDS, international cooperation and coordination with other AU institutions and organs). The ECOSOCC General Assembly may recommend amendments to the established Sectoral Cluster Committees.

The structure of ECOSOCC is provided for in articles 8–12 of its Statutes. Article 14 provides for the Secretariat to be within the AUC. The Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (CIDO) office in the AUC acts as the Secretariat for ECOSOCC.

Meetings

The General Assembly should meet in ordinary session once every two years. It may also meet in extraordinary session. The quorum for General Assembly meetings or of any of its committees is a simple majority (article 15). Each member has one vote. Decision-making is by consensus or, where consensus cannot be reached, by two-thirds majority of those present and voting (article 16). Questions of procedure require a simple majority.

The frequency of committee meetings is yet to be provided in the Rules of Procedure.

Bureau: December 2014 to December 2016

Presiding Officer

Joseph Chilengi, Zambia (Africa Internally Displaced Persons Voice (African IDP Voice))

Deputies

Fatima Karadja, Algeria (Association Nationale de Soutien aux Enfants en difficulté (ANSEDI))

Mpembele Kisoka Guy, DR Congo (Union Nationale des travailleurs du Congo (UNTC))

Ismael Noo, Kenya (NYIBINYA General Services)

Samuel Dotse, Ghana (HATOF Foundation)

To be elected

Previous Presiding Officers

First permanent Assembly, 2008–10 and 2010–12

Akere Muna, Cameroon,² former member of the AU High-level Panel on the Audit of the AU and former Chair of the Pan African Union of Lawyers

First and interim Assembly, 2005–08

Wangari Maathai,³ Kenya, Nobel Peace Prize recipient in 2004 for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace

Advisers and Regional Special Delegates

The following appointments were announced on 2 September 2015.

Adviser on Labour and Industrial Relations

Ayuba Wabba, President of the Nigeria Labour Congress and a member of the second ECOSOCC Permanent General Assembly

Adviser on Climate Change and Environmental Issues

Samuel Dotse, Deputy Presiding Officer (West) and a member of the second ECOSOCC Permanent General Assembly

Adviser on Institution Building, Capacity Development and Policy Analysis

Richard Ssewakiryanga, Executive Director of the Uganda NGO Forum

Notes

2 Until December 2014, when the second Assembly was inaugurated, Akere Muna led the process of encouraging civil society to participate in ECOSOCC.

3 Wangari Maathai died in 2011.

Coordinator, ECOSOCC Strategic Plan

Seife Tadelle, President of Africa Speaks and a member of the second ECOSOCC Permanent General Assembly

Special Envoy on Youth and Agenda 2063

Gren Wakoli, Founder and Executive Director of the Emerging Leaders Foundation, Kenya

Regional Delegate to the Maghreb Region and the Middle East

Fatima Karadja, Deputy Presiding Officer (North) and a member of the second ECOSOCC Permanent General Assembly

Delegate to the Arab League reporting through the Deputy Presiding Office (North)

Mezzedine Hamdene, Union Des Magistrats Administratifs (Arab Maghreb Union)

Regional Delegate to the Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Bheki Ntshalintshali, Acting Secretary General of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and a member of the second ECOSOCC Permanent General Assembly

Regional Delegate to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) reporting through the Deputy Presiding Officer (East)

Ahmed Mohamed Tahir Ahmed, Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development and a member of the second ECOSOCC Permanent General Assembly

Special Delegate to the UN Human Rights Council

Jihad Ahmed Gaghoub, Global Network for Rights and Development (GNRD), Norway

Regional Delegate to the East African Economic Community (EAC)

Ismael Noo, Deputy Presiding Officer (East) and a member of the second ECOSOCC Permanent General Assembly

Regional Delegate to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Eze Chukwuemeka, Executive Director of the West African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), Ghana

Regional Delegate to Europe

Barryl A Biekman, AU African Diaspora (AUAD) Sixth Region Facilitator, Netherlands

AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2016

JUDICIAL, HUMAN RIGHTS AND LEGAL ORGANS

JUDICIAL, HUMAN RIGHTS AND LEGAL ORGANS

African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)

31 Bijilo Annex Layout, Kombo North District
Western Region
PO Box 673
Banjul
Gambia

Tel: +220 441 0505 or 441 0506
Fax: +220 441 0504
Email: au-banjul@africa-union.org
Internet: www.achpr.org and www.au.int/organs/cj
Facebook: www.facebook.com/ACHPR
Twitter: @ACHPR

Purpose

The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) was inaugurated in 1987 to oversee and interpret the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (also known as the Banjul Charter). The Charter is an international human rights instrument designed to champion the promotion and protection of human rights and basic freedoms in Africa.

Under the Charter, the Commission is charged with three major functions, the:

- Promotion of human and peoples' rights (article 45(1))
- Protection of human and peoples' rights (article 45(2))
- Interpretation of the Charter (article 45(3)).

The Charter provides for a 'communication procedure', under which states (under articles 48–49), organisations and individuals (under article 55) may take a complaint to the Commission alleging that a State Party to the Charter has violated one or more of the rights contained in the Charter.

Following consideration of complaints, the Commission can make recommendations to the State Party concerned and to the AU Assembly. The Commission's mandate is quasi-judicial and, as such, its final recommendations are not legally binding and there is no mechanism that can compel states to abide by its recommendations.

The Commission may use its 'good offices' to secure a settlement at any stage of the proceedings. In emergency situations, where the life of a victim is in imminent danger, the Commission can invoke provisional measures under rule 111 of its Rules of Procedure requesting the state to delay any action pending its final decision on the matter.

Article 62 of the Charter requires each State Party to submit a report every two years on the legislative or other measures taken with a view to giving effect to the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Charter. The Commission then issues concluding observations, which are recommendatory in nature.

A list of the cases decided by the Commission is available at www.achpr.org/communications.

Evolution

In July 1979, the OAU Assembly adopted a resolution calling on its Secretary-General to form a committee of experts to draft an African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights providing, among other things, for mechanisms to promote and protect the rights embodied in the Charter. The group's draft was unanimously adopted at a 1981 meeting of the OAU Heads of State and Government in Nairobi, Kenya, and the Charter came into force on 21 October 1986. This date is now celebrated as African Human Rights Day. The full Charter text is available on the Commission's website under 'Legal Instruments'.

The Charter provided for a Human Rights Commission to be established within the OAU. The Commission was officially inaugurated on 2 November 1987 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, after its members had been elected by the OAU Assembly in July of the same year. The Commission's Headquarters moved to Banjul, Gambia, in 1989.

Structure

The Commission consists of 11 members elected by the AU Assembly from experts nominated by State Parties to the Charter. The Assembly considers equitable geographical and gender representation in electing the Commission members. Terms are for six years, and members are eligible for re-election. The Commissioners serve in their personal capacities. In April 2005, the AU issued nomination guidelines excluding senior civil servants and diplomatic representatives.

The Commission elects a chairperson and vice-chairperson as the Bureau. Their terms are for two years, renewable once. The Bureau coordinates the Commission's activities and supervises and assesses the Secretariat's work. The Bureau is also empowered to take decisions between sessions on matters of emergency.

The Secretariat provides administrative, technical and logistical support to the Commission. Staff are appointed by the Chairperson of the AUC.

Meetings

The Commission holds two ordinary sessions a year, usually for 10 to 15 days each in March/April and October/November. Extraordinary sessions may also be held. The working sessions may be open or closed to the public. The Commission may invite states, national liberation movements, specialised institutions, national human rights institutions (NHRIs), non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or individuals to take part in its sessions.

Ordinary session agendas are usually drawn up by the Commission's Secretariat in consultation with the Bureau. More detail about ordinary and extraordinary session agendas is on the website under '[Sessions](#)'.

The Commission submits a report of its activities to all AU Assembly ordinary sessions. These reports are considered by the Executive Council on behalf of the Assembly. The Commission may publish information about its protective activities only after the Executive Council and Assembly have adopted the report. The Executive Council can withhold authorisation for publication of these reports and has done so.

Commissioners

Maya Sahli Fadel, Algeria, elected in 2011
 Reine Alapini-Gansou, Benin, elected in 2005
 Lucy Asuagbor, Cameroon, elected in 2010
 Solomon Ayele Dersso, Ethiopia, elected in 2015
 Lawrence Murugu Mute, Kenya, elected in 2013
 Soyata Maiga, Mali, appointed 2007, re-elected in 2013
 Yeung Kam John Yeung Sik Yeun, Mauritius, elected in 2007
 Zainabo Sylvie Kayitesi, Rwanda, elected in 2007, re-elected in 2015¹
 L King Jamesina Essie, Sierra Leone, elected in 2015
 Faith Pansy Tiakula, South Africa, elected in 2005, re-elected in 2011
 Med S K Kagawa, Uganda, elected in 2011

Note

1 As of September 2015, Zainabo Sylvie Kayitesi was the most recent Chairperson. A new bureau was scheduled to be elected in November 2015.

African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (AfCHPR)

Dodoma Road
PO Box 6274
Arusha
UR of Tanzania

Tel: +255 732 979 509
Fax: +255 732 979 503
Email: registrar@african-court.org
or info@african-court.org

Internet: www.african-court.org and www.au.int/organs/cj

Facebook: www.facebook.com/pages/African-Court-on-Human-and-Peoples-Rights/354165574594815

YouTube: www.youtube.com/user/africancourt

Registrar: Robert Eno, Cameroon (appointed in January 2012)

Deputy Registrar: Nouhou Diallo, Burkina Faso

Purpose

The African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (AfCHPR) has jurisdiction over all cases and disputes submitted to it concerning the interpretation and application of the:

- African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, which is the main human rights instrument in Africa
- Protocol that established the Court
- Any other relevant human rights instrument ratified by the State Party concerned.

The Court complements and reinforces the functions of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (see article 2 of the Protocol establishing the Court and part 4 of the Rules of Procedure (2010) of the Commission). Contrary to the Commission, which can only make recommendatory decisions, the Court's decisions are binding and can include orders of compensation or reparation.

Under article 5 of the 1998 Protocol establishing the Court, the Commission, State Parties to the Protocol and African inter-governmental organisations are entitled to submit cases to the Court. Non-governmental organisations with observer status before the Commission and individuals from State Parties that have made a declaration accepting the jurisdiction of the Court can also institute cases directly in accordance with article 34(6).

As of 31 August 2015, 29 states had ratified the Protocol (see www.au.int/en/treaties for the full list).

Evolution

The Court was established by article 1 of the Protocol to the Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, which was adopted in June 1998 by OAU members in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. The Protocol came into force on 25 January 2004, 30 days after it had been ratified by 15 Member States.

The first judges were elected in January 2006 in Khartoum, Sudan, and were sworn in before the AU Assembly on 2 July 2006 in Banjul, Gambia. The Court officially started operations in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in November 2006. In August 2007, it moved to Arusha, UR of Tanzania.

The Court initially dealt mainly with operational and administrative issues. Interim Rules of Procedure were adopted in June 2008 and final Rules of Court in 2010. The first application was received in 2008, first judgment delivered in 2009 and first public hearing held in March 2012. Details are on the website under '[Documents](#)'.

Structure

The Court consists of 11 judges elected by the AU Assembly from African jurists nominated by State Parties to the Protocol. The Assembly considers equitable geographical, legal tradition

and gender representation. The judges serve in their personal capacities. They are elected by secret ballot for six-year terms, renewable once (with the exception of some of those elected at the first election). No two judges may be of the same nationality. The judges elect a president and vice-president who serve two-year terms, renewable once.

The composition of the Court and election of judges is governed by articles 11 to 15 of the Protocol establishing the Court. The President of the Court works on a full-time basis while the other 10 judges work part time. A registrar assists the President with managerial and administrative work.

The Court sits four times a year in two-week ordinary sessions. Extraordinary sessions may also be held. A list of sessions is available on the website under '[Sessions](#)'.

President²

Augustino Stephen Lawrence Ramadhani, UR of Tanzania

Elected President in September 2014 for a two-year term; first elected as Judge of the Court in July 2010 for a six-year term

Vice-President

Elsie Nwanwuri Thompson, Nigeria

Elected Vice-President in September 2014 for a two-year term; first elected as Judge of the Court in July 2010 for a six-year term

Judges

In order of precedence:

Gérard Niyungeko, Burundi

Elected in 2006 for a six-year term; re-elected in July 2012 for a six-year term

Fatsah Ouguergouz, Algeria

Elected in 2006 for a four-year term; re-elected in July 2010 for a six-year term

Duncan Tambala, Malawi

Elected in July 2010 for a six-year term

Sylvain Oré, Côte d'Ivoire

Elected in July 2010 for a four-year term; re-elected in June 2014 for a six-year term

El Hadji Guissé, Senegal

Elected in January 2006 for a four-year term; re-elected in July 2012 for a six-year term

Ben Kioko, Kenya

Elected in July 2012 for a six-year term

Solomy Balungi Bossa, Uganda

Elected in June 2014 for a six-year term

Rafâa Ben Achour, Tunisia

Elected in June 2014 for a six-year term

Angelo Vasco Matusse, Mozambique

Elected in June 2014 for a six-year term

Note

- 2 Gérard Niyungeko, Burundi, was the first President of the Court, 2006–08, and re-elected President for 2010–12. Jean Mutsinzi, Rwanda, was President 2008–10. Sophia A B Akuffo, Ghana, was President 2012–14.

African Court of Justice/African Court of Justice and Human Rights

The AU Constitutive Act provided for an African Court of Justice to be established as one of the AU's principal organs. The Protocol of the Court was adopted in July 2003 and entered into force in February 2009, 30 days after 15 Member States had ratified it. As of August 2015, 44 Member States had signed the 2003 Protocol and 16 had ratified it.

However, the Court did not become operational. The AU Assembly decided at its July 2008 Summit to merge the African Court of Justice with the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (see previous entry) into an African Court of Justice and Human Rights. The Assembly adopted the 2008 Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights to merge the courts (Assembly/AU/Dec.196(XI)).

The 2008 Protocol replaced the 1998 Protocol establishing the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and the 2003 Protocol establishing the African Court of Justice. However, the 1998 Protocol remains provisionally in force to enable the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, which was operational prior to the adoption of the 2008 Protocol, to transfer its prerogatives, assets, rights and obligations to the African Court of Justice and Human Rights once that court becomes operational.

Transition to the new Court will begin after 15 Member States have ratified the 2008 Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights. As of August 2015, 30 states had signed the 2008 Protocol and five had ratified it. (See www.au.int/en/treaties.)

Article 28 of the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights, which is annexed to the 2008 Protocol, provides that the Court will have jurisdiction over all cases and legal disputes that relate to, amongst other things: interpretation and application of the AU Constitutive Act, AU treaties and all subsidiary legal instruments, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (African Human Rights Charter), African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (African Children's Charter), Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol), other human rights treaties ratified by the state party concerned and any question of international law.

In June 2014, the Assembly adopted a further Protocol on Amendments to the Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights (Assembly/AU/Dec.529(XXIII)). As of August 2015, five countries have signed the 2014 Protocol with no ratifications.

AU Commission on International Law (AUCIL)

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Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

Tel: +251 11 551 7700
Fax: +251 11 551 7844
Email: DhiabB@africa-union.org
or adewalei@africa-union.org
Internet: <http://pages.au.int/auCIL>
and www.au.int/en/organs/legal

Purpose

The AU Commission on International Law (AUCIL) was created in 2009 as an independent advisory organ in accordance with article 5(2) of the AU Constitutive Act. Article 5(2) provides for the Assembly to establish organs as it deems necessary.

Under article 4 of the AUCIL's Statute, the Commission's objectives include to:

- Undertake activities relating to codification and progressive development of international law in Africa with particular attention to the laws of the AU
- Propose draft framework agreements and model regulations

- Assist in the revision of existing treaties and identify areas in which new treaties are required
- Conduct studies on legal matters of interest to the AU and its Member States
- Encourage the teaching, study, publication and dissemination of literature on international law, in particular, the laws of the AU, with a view to promoting respect for the principles of international law, the peaceful resolution of conflicts and respect for the AU and recourse to its Organs.

Evolution

An African Commission on International Law was initially proposed in May 2004 by a meeting of experts reviewing OAU/AU treaties. In July 2004, the AU Executive Council requested the Chairperson of the Commission to elaborate detailed proposals on the mandate, structure and financial implications of the proposal (EX.CL/Dec.129(V)). The Assembly reaffirmed this in January 2005 as part of its decision on the African Union Non-Aggression and Common Defence Pact (Assembly/AU/Dec.71(IV)). Article 14 of the Pact undertook to establish an African Union Commission on International Law.

The AUCIL was formally established in February 2009 when its Statute was adopted by the AU Assembly 12th ordinary session (Assembly/AU/Dec.209(XII)). The Assembly appointed members in July 2009 (Assembly/AU/Dec.249(XIII)), following election and recommendation by the Executive Council.

Structure

The AUCIL consists of 11 members elected by the AU Executive Council and reflecting the principles of equitable geographical representation, the principal legal systems and gender representation. The members serve in their personal capacities. They are elected by secret ballot, usually for five-year terms that are renewable once. To avoid the departure of all 11 members after the first term, five of the members elected at the first election were to serve initial three-year terms (AUCIL Statute, article 12). No two members may be of the same nationality.

The Commission elects a chairperson, vice-chairperson and a general rapporteur as the Bureau. Terms are for two years, renewable once. The Bureau coordinates the Commission's activities and, between sessions, acts on behalf of the Commission under the Chairperson's guidance.

The Commission's composition and the election of members are governed by articles 3 and 10–14 of its Statute. Members perform their duties on a part-time basis (article 15).

In accordance with article 21 of the AUCIL Statute, the AUC provides the staff and infrastructure to the AUCIL Secretariat to enable it to carry out its duties effectively. The AUCIL Secretariat is headed by a secretary and located in the Office of the Legal Counsel.

Meetings

Under the AUCIL Statute, article 15, the Commission meets twice a year in ordinary session at AU Headquarters and may meet elsewhere. It may meet in extraordinary session at the request of the Chairperson or two-thirds of the members. The quorum is six members (article 16).

In addition to these sessions, the AUCIL holds an annual Forum on International Law, usually for two days. The Forum is a platform for international law experts and enthusiasts to deliberate on relevant major topics, create awareness about AU and international law, and identify ways to accelerate regional integration. AUCIL also consults with inter-governmental, international and national organisations.

Members³

Sebastião Da Silva Isata, Angola (elected in January 2015)
Kholisani Solo, Botswana (re-elected in January 2013)
Daniel Makiessa Mwanawanzambi, DR Congo (re-elected in January 2013)⁴
Abdi Ismael Hersi, Djibouti (elected in January 2015)
Mohamed Barakat, Egypt (elected in January 2015)
Naceesay Salla-Wadda, Gambia (elected in January 2013)
Ebenezer Appreku, Ghana (elected in July 2009; re-elected in January 2015)
Boniface Obinna Okere, Nigeria (elected in January 2013)
Cheikh Tidiane Thiam, Senegal (re-elected in January 2015)
Hajer Gueldich, Tunisia (elected in January 2015)⁵
Juliet Semambo Kalema, Uganda (elected in January 2015)

Bureau (April 2014 to April 2016)

Acting Chairperson: Daniel Makiessa Mwanawanzambi, DR Congo
Vice-Chairperson: Daniel Makiessa Mwanawanzambi, DR Congo
General Rapporteur: Naceesay Salla-Wadda, Gambia

AU Advisory Board on Corruption (AUABC)

Arusha International Conference Centre (AICC) Tel: +255 27 205 0030
Serengeti Wings, 3rd Floor Fax: +255 27 205 0031
East Africa Road Email: info@auanticorruption.org
Sekei Internet: www.auanticorruption.org
PO Box 6071 and www.au.int/en/organs/legal
Arusha Facebook: www.facebook.com/auanticorruption
UR of Tanzania Twitter: [@info_auabc](https://twitter.com/info_auabc)

Chairperson: Daniel Batidam, Ghana (elected by the AU Executive Council in January 2015)
Officer in charge: Alfred Bhare, Chad (since July 2015)

Purpose

The AU Advisory Board on Corruption (AUABC) was established in May 2009 as part of the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, which entered into force in August 2006. Under article 22(5) of the Convention, the Board is mandated to promote and encourage State Parties to adopt measures and actions to meet the Convention objectives and to follow up the application of those measures. As at 5 August 2015, 48 countries had signed and 37 had ratified the Convention. The full list of signatories and ratifications is at www.au.int/en/treaties under 'status list'.

The Board's main mandate is to promote and encourage the adoption of measures and actions by State Parties to the Convention to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption and related offences in Africa; to follow up on the measures; and to regularly submit reports

Notes

- 3 Elections are usually held in January, with terms usually starting and ending in May or June.
- 4 Daniel Makiessa Mwanawanzambi was elected as a member in January 2013 to replace Nkurunziza Donatien who resigned in 2011.
- 5 Hajer Gueldich was elected by the AU Assembly in January 2015 to replace Rafâa Ben Achour, Tunisia, who had been elected in January 2013 for a five-year term ending in June 2018 but later resigned. Hajer Gueldich's mandate will end in June 2018.

to the AU Executive Council on the progress made by each State Party in complying with the provisions of the Convention.

The Board's mission, as stated in article 22(5) of the Convention, also includes to: collect and document information about the nature and scope of corruption and related offences in Africa; advise governments on how to deal with corruption and related offences; develop and promote the adoption of harmonised codes of conduct for public officials; and build partnerships with all the continental stakeholders to facilitate dialogue in the fight against corruption.

Membership

The Board is composed of 11 members who serve in their personal capacities. Terms are for two years, and members can be re-elected once. Potential members are nominated by AU Member States. The AU Executive Council elects the members, taking gender and geographical representation into account.

The Board elects its bureau from among the members, comprising a chairperson, vice-chairperson and rapporteur. Bureau members are appointed for one year. The Bureau's role is to ensure the planning and coordination of Board activities necessary to execute its functions under article 22(5) of the Convention.

The Board is supported by an executive secretariat, managed by an executive secretary. The Secretariat functions under the direction of the Bureau and the supervision of the Rapporteur.

Members: January 2015 to January 2017

Jean-Baptiste Elias, Benin (second term)
 Angèle Barumpozako, Burundi (second term)
 Jacques III Achiaou, Côte d'Ivoire (second term)
 Daniel Batidam, Ghana
 John Kithome Tuta, Kenya
 Sefako Aaron Seema, Lesotho
 Alhaji Isa Ozi Salami, Nigeria
 Joseph Fitzgerald Kamara, Sierra Leone
 Akossiwa Antoinette Ayena, Togo (second term)
 Ekwabi Webster Tekere Mujungu, UR of Tanzania
 Florence Ziyambi, Zimbabwe

Bureau: 2015–16

Chairperson: Daniel Batidam, Ghana
 Vice-Chairperson: Florence Ziyambi, Zimbabwe
 Rapporteur: John Kithome Tuta, Kenya

African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC)

African Union Commission
 Department of Social Affairs
 PO Box 3243
 Roosevelt Street (Old Airport Area)
 W21K19
 Addis Ababa
 Ethiopia

Tel: +251 11 518 2215
 Fax: +251 11 553 3616
 Internet: <http://acerwc.org>
 and www.au.int/organs/cj
 Facebook: www.facebook.com/acerwc
 Twitter: @acerwc

Chairperson: Sidikou Aissatou Alassane Moulaye, Niger (May 2013 to May 2018)

Secretary: Mariama Mohamed Cisse, Niger (appointed in 2007)

Purpose

The African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC) draws its mandate from articles 32–46 of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC), which was adopted by the OAU Heads of State and Government on 11 July 1990 and came into force on 29 November 1999. As of August 2015, all AU Member States had signed the Charter and all except for seven had ratified it (Central African Republic, DR Congo, Sahrawi Republic, São Tomé and Príncipe, Somalia, South Sudan and Tunisia).

The Charter provides for an 11-member committee of experts. The Committee is supported by a secretariat. The Committee's functions, as set out in article 42 of the Charter, include to:

1. Promote and protect the rights enshrined in the Charter, particularly:
 - (i) Collect and document information, commission inter-disciplinary assessment of situations on African problems in the fields of the rights and welfare of children, organise meetings, encourage national and local institutions concerned with the rights and welfare of children, and, where necessary, give its views and make recommendations to governments
 - (ii) Formulate and lay down principles and rules aimed at protecting the rights and welfare of children in Africa
 - (iii) Cooperate with other African, international and regional institutions and organisations concerned with the promotion and protection of the rights and welfare of children
2. Monitor the implementation of and ensure protection of the rights enshrined in the Charter
3. Interpret the provisions of the Charter at the request of a State Party, an AU/OAU institution or any other person or institution recognised by the AU/OAU
4. Perform other tasks as entrusted by the Assembly.

Meetings

The Committee is convened twice a year and an extraordinary session can be convened if necessary.

Membership

The 11 members serve in their personal capacities. They are elected by the Assembly in a secret ballot from a list of people nominated by State Parties to the Charter (ACRWC Charter, article 34). Candidates are required to be of high moral standing, integrity, impartiality and competence in matters of the rights and welfare of children. Under the Charter, terms are for five years, but to avoid the departure of all 11 members after the first term, article 37 provides for the terms of two members to expire after two years and six after four years, as determined in a draw of lots by the AU Assembly Chairperson immediately after the first election. Article 37 originally stated that members could not be re-elected. In January 2015, the AU Assembly adopted an amendment to article 37(1) to provide for members to be re-elected once for a five-year term (Assembly/AU/Dec.548(XXIV)). The amendment entered into force on its adoption.

Bureau members are usually elected from within the Committee for two-year terms (article 38). In 2015, an interim bureau was elected for one year to allow new members joining the Committee in July to participate in the process.

Members

July 2015 to July 2020

Goitseone Nanikie Nkwe, Botswana
Dikéré Marie-Christine Bocoum, Côte d'Ivoire
Benyam Dawit Mezmur, Ethiopia (second term)
Aver Gavar, Nigeria
Clement Julius Mashamba, UR of Tanzania (second term)
Maria Mapani-Kawimbe, Zambia

January 2011 to January 2016

Julia Sloth-Nielsen, South Africa

May 2013 to May 2018

Joseph Ndayisenga, Burundi
Azza Ashmawy, Egypt
Sidikou Aissatou Alassane Moulaye, Niger
Suzanne Aho-Assouma, Togo

Interim Bureau: 2015–16

Chairperson: Sidikou Aissatou Alassane Moulaye, Niger
First Vice-President: Benyam Dawit Mezmur, Ethiopia
Second Vice-President: Joseph Ndayisenga, Burundi
Third Vice-President: Amal Muhammad El Hengari, Libya
Rapporteur: Clement Julius Mashamba, UR of Tanzania

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FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

110 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Article 19 of the AU Constitutive Act provides for three specific financial organs to be created, the African Central Bank (ACB), African Investment Bank (AIB) and African Monetary Fund (AMF). The role of these institutions is to implement the economic integration called for in the 1991 Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (Abuja Treaty). The 1999 Sirte Declaration, under which the OAU decided to create the AU, called for the speedy establishment of all institutions proposed in the Abuja Treaty.

The AU Assembly has adopted protocols for the establishment of the AIB and AMF (detailed as follows). The draft Protocol for the Establishment of the ACB has not yet been submitted to the Assembly. Proposed structures will be submitted to the Executive Council for approval, once the protocols for each institution come into force.

African Central Bank

The African Central Bank's (ACB's) purpose will be to build a common monetary policy and single African currency as a way to accelerate economic integration as envisaged in articles 6 and 44 of the Abuja Treaty. The ACB's objectives will be to:

- Promote international monetary cooperation through a permanent institution
- Promote exchange stability and avoid competitive exchange rates depreciation
- Assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members and eliminate foreign exchange restrictions that hamper the growth of world trade.

It is proposed that the ACB Headquarters will be in Abuja, Nigeria. The agreed timeframe under Agenda 2063 for establishing the ACB is between 2028 and 2034.

African Investment Bank

The African Investment Bank's (AIB's) purpose will be to foster economic growth and accelerate economic integration in Africa, as envisaged by articles 6 and 44 of the Abuja Treaty. The AIB's objectives will be to:

- Promote public and private sector investment activities intended to advance AU Member State regional integration
- Utilise available resources for the implementation of investment projects contributing to strengthening of the private sector and modernisation of rural sector activities and infrastructures
- Mobilise resources from capital markets inside and outside Africa for the financing of investment projects in African countries
- Provide technical assistance as may be needed in African countries for the study, preparation, financing and execution of investment projects.

The AU Assembly adopted the AIB Statute at its February 2009 Summit (see Assembly/AU/Dec.251(XIII)). The AIB Protocol and Statute will enter into force 30 days after ratification by 15 Member States. As of 1 July 2015, 21 Member States had signed and two had ratified the Protocol. The agreed timeframe under Agenda 2063 for establishing the ACB is 2016. The AIB will be located in Libya (see Assembly/AU/Dec.64(IV)).

African Monetary Fund

The African Monetary Fund's (AMF's) purpose will be to facilitate the integration of African economies by eliminating trade restrictions and providing greater monetary integration, as envisaged under articles 6 and 44 of the Abuja Treaty. The Fund is expected to serve as a pool for central bank reserves and AU Member States' national currencies. The Fund will prioritise regional macro-economic objectives in its lending policies.

The specific AMF objectives include:

- Providing financial assistance to AU Member States
- Acting as a clearing house as well as undertaking macro-economic surveillance within the continent
- Coordinating the monetary policies of Member States and promoting cooperation between their monetary authorities
- Encouraging capital movements between Member States.

The AU Assembly adopted the AMF Protocol and Statute at its June 2014 Summit (see Assembly/AU/Dec.517(XXIII)). The Protocol and Statute will enter into force 30 days after ratification by 15 Member States. As at 1 July 2015, five Member States had signed the Protocol and none had ratified it. The agreed timeframe under Agenda 2063 for establishing the AMF is 2018. The AMF headquarters will be in Yaoundé, Cameroon (see EX.CL/Dec.329(X)).

AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2016

**NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR
AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT
(NEPAD) AGENCY**

NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD) AGENCY

Physical Address:

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Midridge Office Park
Cnr Challenger and Colombia Avenues
Halfway House Block B
Midrand
Johannesburg
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Postal Address:

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Fax: +27 11 206 3762
Email: media@nepad.org

Internet: www.nepad.org

Twitter: [@NEPAD_Agency](https://twitter.com/NEPAD_Agency)

Facebook: www.facebook.com/nepad.page

NEPAD Agency Chief Executive Officer: Ibrahim Assane Mayaki, Niger (appointed by the AU Assembly on 2 February 2009)

Purpose

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is the pan-African strategic framework for the socio-economic development of the continent. Its main objectives are to reduce poverty, put Africa on a sustainable development path, halt marginalisation of Africa and empower women.

The NEPAD Agency is an AU technical body that coordinates and administers NEPAD activities. The Agency, based in South Africa, is mandated to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of regional and continental priority programmes and projects, and to push for partnerships, resource mobilisation and research and knowledge management. Strategic direction is based on the following thematic areas: agriculture and food security; climate change and natural resource management; regional integration and infrastructure; human development; economic and corporate governance; and cross-cutting issues of gender, capacity development and information communications technology (ICT). The Agency is also the implementing arm for the AU's Agenda 2063 development strategy.

NEPAD is primarily implemented at the Regional Economic Community (REC) level. It is widely used by international financial institutions, UN agencies and Africa's development partners as a mechanism to support African development efforts.

Evolution

NEPAD evolved from initiatives designed to address the complex challenges to growth faced by African states. It was adopted in 2001 by the OAU 37th Summit and ratified by the AU in 2002 at its first summit. In February 2010, the AU Assembly (Assembly/AU/Dec.283(XIV)) integrated NEPAD into the AU structure and processes and transformed the NEPAD Secretariat into the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NEPAD Agency). In addition, the Summit authorised the Chairperson of the AUC to exercise supervisory authority over the Agency.

Structure

NEPAD is governed by the AU Assembly, the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC) (see the Assembly chapter) and the NEPAD Steering Committee.

The Steering Committee is the intermediary body between the HSGOC and the NEPAD Agency. It is primarily responsible for developing the terms of reference for identified programmes and projects and for overseeing NEPAD Agency activities. The Committee consists of personal representatives of the Heads of State and Government on the HSGOC: two from each of the five NEPAD initiating countries (Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa) and one from each of the elected members (15 countries chosen from the five AU regions, rotating). Rule 3 of the Committee's Rules of Procedure provides for one representative of the AUC Chairperson, if his or her country is not already a member, and for the AUC Chairperson to appoint a personal representative at the level of a commissioner. Each Member State has only one vote regardless of its number of Committee members.

In addition, representatives from the African Peer Review Mechanism, eight AU-recognised RECs, AUC, African Development Bank (AfDB), UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (UN-OSAA) and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) participate in Steering Committee meetings as observers.

Rule 8 of the Committee's Rules of Procedure provide for the Committee to meet in ordinary session at least four times a year and to hold consultative sessions to address specific issues or exceptional circumstances.

The NEPAD Agency is financed through the AUC's statutory budgets, voluntary contributions from AU Member States and support from development partners and the private sector.

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AFRICAN PEER REVIEW MECHANISM

AFRICAN PEER REVIEW MECHANISM (APRM)

Physical Address:
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South Africa

Postal Address:
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Midrand 1685
Johannesburg
South Africa
Tel: +27 11 256 3401
Fax: +27 11 256 3456
Email: info@aprm-au.org

Internet: www.aprm-au.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/AfricanPeerReviewMechanism

Twitter: [@APRMorg](https://twitter.com/APRMorg)

YouTube: www.youtube.com/user/APRMechanism

Interim Chief Executive Officer: Ibrahim Assane Mayaki, Niger (appointed by the APRM Chairperson in July 2014)

Purpose

The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) was established in 2003 by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC) as an instrument for AU Member States to voluntarily self-monitor their governance performance.

The Mechanism's primary objective is to foster the adoption of policies, values, standards and practices of political and economic governance that lead to political stability, accelerated sub-regional and continental economic integration, economic growth and sustainable development.

By joining the APRM, Member States agree to independently review their compliance with African and international governance commitments. Performance and progress are measured in four thematic areas: democracy and political governance; economic governance and management; corporate governance; and socio-economic development.

Each review leads to a national programme of action for the state concerned to address problems identified. A monitoring body prepares a six-month and annual report on progress in implementing the programme of action for the APRM Forum of Heads of State and Government. Country review reports are made available to the public.

Evolution

From establishment in 2003 until 2014, the APRM operated as an independent body under a memorandum of understanding signed by Member States. It was integrated into the AU system in June 2014 as an autonomous body (Assembly/AU/Draft/Dec.527(XXIII)).

Structure

The APRM has structures at both continental and national levels. The following three bodies are the structures at the continental level.

- African Peer Review (APR) Forum: a committee of all participating Member States' Heads of State and Government. The Forum is the APRM's highest decision-making authority.

- APR Panel: appointed eminent persons with the responsibility of ensuring the Mechanism's independence, professionalism and credibility. Panel members are selected and appointed by the Forum for a term of up to four years, with the exception of the Chairperson who is appointed for five years.
- APR Secretariat: provides technical, coordinating and administrative support services to the APRM.

The APRM country structures are:

- National Focal Point
- National Commission
- National Secretariat
- Technical research institutions.

The APRM also has special support agreements with three Africa-based institutions designated by the Forum as strategic partners: the African Development Bank (AfDB), UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and UN Development Programme (UNDP) Regional Bureau for Africa.

Membership

As of June 2015, 35 AU Member States had acceded to the APRM, most recently Côte d'Ivoire in January 2015, and 17 had completed self-assessments and been peer-reviewed by the Forum.

Member States (35)

Algeria	Gabon	Rwanda
Angola	Ghana	São Tomé and Príncipe
Benin	Kenya	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Lesotho	Sierra Leone
Cameroon	Liberia	South Africa
Chad	Malawi	Sudan
Congo	Mali	Togo
Côte d'Ivoire	Mauritania	Tunisia
Djibouti	Mauritius	Uganda
Egypt	Mozambique	UR of Tanzania
Equatorial Guinea	Niger	Zambia
Ethiopia	Nigeria	

Forum Chairpersons

Uhuru Kenyatta, President of Kenya (elected in June 2015)
 Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of Liberia (2013–15)
 Hailemariam Dessalegn, Prime Minister of Ethiopia (2012–13)
 Meles Zenawi, Prime Minister of Ethiopia (2007–12)
 Olusegun Obasanjo, President of Nigeria (2003–07)

Panel Bureau 2015–16

Chairperson: Mustapha Mekideche, Algeria (from June 2015)
 Vice-Chairperson: Mahamoud Youssouf Khayal, Chad (from June 2015)

Panel members

Ashraf Rashed, Egypt (appointed in January 2012)

Tsang Mang Kin, Mauritius (appointed in January 2013)

Fatuma Ndongiza Nyirakobwa, Rwanda (appointed in January 2012)

Brigitte Mabandla, South Africa (appointed in January 2015)

Al-Amin Abu-Manga Mohammed, Sudan (appointed in January 2014)

Edem Kodjo, Togo (appointed in January 2014)

AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2016

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES (RECs)

The Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are regional groupings of African states, each led by a Head of State or Government. They have developed individually and have differing roles and structures. Generally, the purpose of the RECs is to facilitate regional economic integration between members of the individual regions and through the wider African Economic Community (AEC), which was established under the Abuja Treaty (1991). The 1980 Lagos Plan of Action for the Development of Africa and the Abuja Treaty proposed the creation of RECs as the basis for wider African integration, with a view to regional and eventual continental integration. The RECs are increasingly involved in coordinating AU Member States' interests in wider areas such as peace and security, development and governance.

The RECs are closely integrated with the AU's work and serve as its building blocks. The complementary relationship between the AU and the RECs is mandated by the Abuja Treaty and the AU Constitutive Act, and guided by the: 2008 Protocol on Relations between the RECs and the AU; and the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation in the Area of Peace and Security between the AU, RECs and the Regional Coordinating Mechanisms (RMs) of Regional Standby Brigades of Eastern and Northern Africa.

The AU recognises eight RECs, the:

- Arab Maghreb Union (UMA)¹
- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
- Community of Sahel–Saharan States (CEN–SAD)
- East African Community (EAC)²
- Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)
- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
- Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)²
- Southern African Development Community (SADC).

All of these RECs have observer status with the United Nations.

In addition, the Eastern Africa Standby Force Coordination Mechanism (EASFCOM) and North African Regional Capability (NARC) both have liaison offices at the AU.

Structure

The Protocol on Relations between the RECs and the AU provides a coordination framework between the AEC and the RECs. This framework has the following two elements.

Committee on Coordination

The Committee provides policy advice and oversight of implementation of the Protocol (article 7). It is also tasked with coordinating and monitoring progress made by the RECs in meeting the regional integration goal stages detailed in article 6 of the Abuja Treaty.

The Committee comprises the Chairperson of the AUC, Chief Executives of the RECs, Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), President of the African Development Bank (AfDB) and Chief Executives of the AU financial institutions.

Notes

- 1 UMA is not a signatory to the Protocol on Relations between the RECs and the AU.
- 2 In October 2013, on the sidelines of an AU Extraordinary Summit, IGAD and EAC Foreign Ministers decided to explore the possibility of merging these two RECs.

Under article 8 of the Protocol, the Committee must meet at least twice a year. It is chaired by the Chairperson of the AUC. Committee decisions are taken by consensus or, when consensus cannot be reached, by a simple majority of the members present and voting. Committee decisions are forwarded to the Executive Council as policy recommendations. Committee members may be accompanied to meetings by experts and advisers.

Committee of Secretariat Officials

The Committee prepares technical reports for consideration by the Committee on Coordination (article 9 of the Protocol). It comprises AUC senior officials responsible for community affairs, as well as UNECA and AfDB senior officials.

The Committee meets at least twice a year, prior to Committee on Coordination meetings, and is chaired by the AUC. Committee decisions are reached by consensus or, when consensus is lacking, by simple majority vote (article 9).

Arab Maghreb Union (UMA)

73 Rue Tensift Agdal
Rabat
Morocco

Tel: +212 537 681 371/72/73/74
Fax: +212 537 681 377
Email: sg.uma@maghrebarabe.org

Internet: www.maghrebarabe.org/en

Presidency: Libya

Secretary-General: Habib Ben Yahia, Tunisia (appointed by the Council of the Presidency on 1 February 2006)

Purpose

The Arab Maghreb Union (UMA) was established under the Marrakesh Treaty of 1989 with the primary purpose of: strengthening ties between the five member states; promoting prosperity; defending national rights; and adopting common policies to promote the free movement of people, services, goods and capital within the region.

Article 3 of the Treaty provides that the Union's objectives are to promote:

- Close diplomatic ties and dialogue between Member States while safeguarding their independence
- Mechanisms for Member States' industrial, commercial and social development including through common sectoral programmes
- Measures to support Islamic values and the safeguarding of the National Arabic identity through mechanisms such as cultural exchange, research and education programmes.

Structure

UMA is a political-level body supported by a secretariat whose headquarters are located in Rabat, Morocco. The structures set out in the Marrakesh Treaty are:

- Council of the Presidency, which is the supreme decision-making organ
- Council of the Prime Ministers, which coordinates policy
- Council of Foreign Ministers, which prepares Presidency sessions and examines Follow-up Committee proposals
- Follow-up Committee, a national officials-level committee tasked with implementing UMA decisions
- Four Special Ministerial Committees, which deal with thematic areas
- General Secretariat, which is the executive for the Union and Consultative Council
- A consultative council, which is composed of legislative representatives from each country and tasked with sharing opinions and recommendations on draft Council of the Presidency decisions.

In addition, the Marrakesh Treaty provides for a range of other institutions including the: Judicial Authority, composed of two judges from each state with the authority to interpret or rule on issues relating to the UMA; Maghreb University and Academy; and Investment and External Trade Bank.

Meetings

The Marrakesh Treaty provides for the Council of the Presidency to meet once a year in ordinary session and in extraordinary session as required. The Council of the Presidency is the only decision-making body. Decisions are taken unanimously. Under the Treaty, the Presidency should rotate every year although it has not always done so. In recent years, the UMA institutions have met infrequently.

Members (5)

Algeria	Morocco
Libya	Tunisia
Mauritania	

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

Comesa Secretariat
Comesa Centre
Ben Bella Rd
Lusaka
Zambia

Tel: +260 211 229 725/35
Fax: +260 211 225 107
Email: info@comesa.int or comesa@comesa.int

Internet: www.comesa.int

Facebook: www.facebook.com/pages/Common-Market-for-Eastern-and-Southern-Africa-COMESA/412768245606

Twitter: [@comesa_lusaka](https://twitter.com/comesa_lusaka)

Chairperson: Hailemariam Dessalegn, Ethiopia (appointed on rotation in March 2015 for a one-year term)

Secretary-General: Sindiso Ndema Ngwenya, Zimbabwe (reappointed by the COMESA Authority in November 2012 for a second five-year term)

Purpose

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) was established in 1993 by the COMESA Treaty, which has the primary purpose of creating a free trade region. Article 3 of the Treaty provides that the aims and objectives of COMESA are to: attain sustainable growth and development of Member States; promote joint development in all fields of economic activity; cooperate in the creation of an enabling environment for foreign, cross-border and domestic investment; promote peace, security and stability among the Member States; and cooperate in strengthening relations between the Common Market and the rest of the world.

Evolution

Regional trade integration was first proposed in 1978 by the Lusaka Declaration of Intent and Commitment to the Establishment of a Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for Eastern and Southern Africa, which entered into force in 1982. The Common Market envisaged in the PTA was created in 1993 under the COMESA Treaty.

Structure

COMESA is accountable to the Heads of State and Government of its 19 Member States. Its structure includes the Council of Ministers, responsible for policy making; 12 technical committees; and a series of subsidiary advisory bodies. Overall coordination is managed by the COMESA Secretariat, which is based in Lusaka, Zambia. Several other institutions promote sub-regional cooperation and development, including the COMESA:

- Trade and Development Bank of Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA Bank) in Bujumbura, Burundi
- Clearing House in Harare, Zimbabwe
- Association of Commercial Banks in Harare, Zimbabwe
- Leather and Leather Products Institute (LLPI) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- Re-Insurance Company (ZEP-RE) in Nairobi, Kenya
- African Trade Insurance Agency in Nairobi, Kenya
- Competition Commission in Lilongwe, Malawi
- Regional Investment Agency in Cairo, Egypt
- Monetary Institute in Nairobi, Kenya
- Federation of Women in Business (FEMCOM) in Lilongwe, Malawi
- Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa (ACTESA) in Lusaka, Zambia
- Business Council (CBC) in Lusaka, Zambia.

In addition, a Court of Justice was established under the Treaty to deal with issues pertaining to COMESA. The Court became operational in 1998.

Meetings

COMESA Heads of State and Government meet at an annual summit to make policy decisions and elect representatives. COMESA may also hold extraordinary meetings at the request of any of its members. Summit decisions are reached by consensus. The office of Chairperson is held for one year in rotation among the Member States. The Summit discusses business submitted to it by the Council of Ministers (which meets twice each year) and any other matter that may have a bearing on COMESA. The most recent summit took place from 30 to 31 March 2015 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The next Summit is scheduled to take place in Madagascar in 2016.

Members (19)

Burundi	Malawi
Comoros	Mauritius
DR Congo	Rwanda
Djibouti	Seychelles
Egypt	Sudan
Eritrea	Swaziland
Ethiopia	Uganda
Kenya	Zambia
Libya	Zimbabwe
Madagascar	

Community of Sahel–Saharan States (CEN–SAD)

CEN–SAD Secretariat
Place d'Algeria
PO Box 4041
Libya

Tel: +218 361 4832/833
Fax: +218 361 4833
Email: censadsg@yahoo.com
or info@cen-sad.org

Internet: www.censad.org (French or Arabic)

President: Idriss Déby Itno, Chad (appointed by the 12th Conference of Heads of State and Government in July 2010)

Secretary-General: Ibrahim Sani Abani, Niger (appointed by the Conference of Heads of State and Government during an extraordinary session in February 2013)

Purpose

The Community of Sahel–Saharan States (CEN–SAD) was formed in 1998 with the primary objective of promoting the economic, cultural, political and social integration of its Member States. Article 1 of the Treaty establishing the Community provides that the aims and objectives of CEN–SAD are to:

- Establish a comprehensive economic union with a particular focus in the agricultural, industrial, social, cultural and energy fields
- Adopt measures to promote free movement of individuals and capital
- Promote measures to encourage foreign trade, transportation and telecommunications among Member States
- Promote measures to coordinate educational systems
- Promote cooperation in cultural, scientific and technical fields.

Structure

CEN–SAD is governed by its Conference of Heads of State and Government. The organisation's structure includes the:

- Executive Council, which meets at ministerial level to implement Conference decisions
- Special Ministerial Councils, which deal with thematic issues
- General Secretariat, which is the Community's executive body
- Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ESCC), which follows Executive Council directives
- Sahel–Saharan Investment and Trade Bank.

Meetings

The Conference of Heads of State and Government meets once a year in ordinary session, rotating among Member State capitals. It can meet in extraordinary session at the request of one Member State.

The organisation's most recent Conference of Heads of State and Government was held in February 2013 in Ndjamen, Chad. The CEN–SAD Executive Council met in March 2014 in Khartoum, Sudan. The same meeting decided that Morocco would host the next CEN–SAD Conference of Heads of State and Government. The date was to be set separately.

Members (29)

Benin	Côte d'Ivoire	Guinea
Burkina Faso	Djibouti	Guinea Bissau
Cabo Verde	Egypt	Kenya
Central African Republic	Eritrea	Liberia
Chad	Gambia	Libya
Comoros	Ghana	Mali

Mauritania	São Tomé and Príncipe	Sudan
Morocco	Senegal	Togo
Niger	Sierra Leone	Tunisia
Nigeria	Somalia	

East African Community (EAC)

East African Community Secretariat
 PO Box 1096
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 UR of Tanzania

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 Fax: +255 27 216 2190
 Email: eac@eachq.org

Internet: www.eac.int

Facebook: www.facebook.com/proudlyeastafrikan

Twitter: [@jumuiya](https://twitter.com/jumuiya)

Chairperson: Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, UR of Tanzania (since February 2015)

Secretary-General: Richard Sezibera, Rwanda (appointed on 19 April 2011 for a five-year term)

Purpose

The East African Community (EAC) was initiated in 1999 as an economic and political entity of the five East African countries. EAC's vision is a prosperous, competitive, secure, stable and politically united East Africa. Its mission is to widen and deepen economic, political, social and cultural integration in order to improve the quality of life of East African people through increased competitiveness, value added production, trade and investments. The EAC countries established a Customs Union in 2005 and a Common Market in 2010. EAC aims to create a monetary union as the next step in integration and ultimately become a political federation of East African states.

Evolution

The EAC was first formed in 1967 but collapsed in 1977 because of political differences. In 1993, the Agreement for the Establishment of the Permanent Tripartite Commission (PTC) for East African Co-operation was established, and, in 1996, the Commission's Secretariat was launched. In 1997, leaders directed the PTC to upgrade the Agreement establishing the Commission into a treaty. This Treaty entered into force on 7 July 2000 following its ratification by the original three partner states – Kenya, Uganda and UR of Tanzania. Rwanda and Burundi acceded to the EAC Treaty on 18 June 2007 and became full members of the community from 1 July 2007.

Structure

The seven EAC organs are the:

- Summit: comprising the Heads of State and Government, the Summit gives general directions and impetus for development and achievement of objectives. The office of Chairperson is held for one year in rotation among the partner states.
- Council of Ministers: the policy organ.
- Coordination Committee: comprising the Permanent Secretaries, the Committee submits reports and recommendations to the Council either on its own initiative or on request from the Council, and implements Council decisions.
- Sectoral Committees: whose role is to monitor and review implementation of EAC programmes.
- East African Court of Justice: whose role is to ensure adherence to interpretation, application and compliance with the Treaty establishing EAC.
- East African Legislative Assembly: the legislative organ.
- Secretariat: the executive organ, whose role is to ensure that regulations and directives adopted by the Council are properly implemented.

Meetings

The Summit meets twice a year, on 20 April and 30 November, and may hold extraordinary meetings at the request of any of its members. Decisions are reached by consensus. The Summit discusses business submitted to it by the Council and any other matters that may have a bearing on the Community. The Council meets twice a year, including immediately prior to a Summit meeting. Extraordinary meetings may be held at the request of a Partner State or the Chairperson of the Council.

Members (5)

Burundi	Uganda
Kenya	UR of Tanzania
Rwanda	

Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)

Haut de Guegue	Tel: +241 444 731
BP: 2112 Libreville	Fax: +241 444 732
Gabon	Email: secretariat@ceeac-eccas.org

Internet: www.ceeac-eccas.org (French)

Facebook: www.facebook.com/ceeac.org (French)

Twitter: @CEEAC_ECCAS (French)

Youtube: www.youtube.com/watch?v=WCgkcSifF-o (French)

Chair: Ali Bongo Ondimba, Gabon (appointed in May 2015)

Secretary General: Ahmad Allam-Mi, Chad (appointed by the Chairperson on 29 July 2013 for a four-year term, renewable once)

Purpose

The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) has the primary objectives of promoting Member States' economic and social development and improving people's living conditions. Article 4 of the Treaty establishing ECCAS provides that the Community's objectives are to:

- Achieve collective autonomy
- Raise the standard of living of its populations
- Maintain economic stability through harmonious cooperation.

The 1999 Malabo Heads of State and Government Conference set out four priority fields for the organisation. These are to: develop capacities to maintain peace, security and stability as essential prerequisites for economic and social development; develop physical, economic and monetary integration; develop a culture of human integration; and establish an autonomous financing mechanism for ECCAS.

Evolution

The Treaty Establishing the Economic Community of Central African States was signed in October 1983 in Libreville, Gabon, and entered into force in December 1984. Following internal crises in many member states, ECCAS ceased activities between 1992 and 1998. ECCAS was revitalised by a Heads of State and Government decision at the 1998 Summit in Libreville.

Structure

ECCAS is governed by its Conference of Heads of State and Government, which is the supreme organ. Its structure also includes the:

- Council of Ministers, which oversees policy implementation
- General Secretariat, which fulfils the Community's executive functions
- Court of Justice, which has the jurisdiction to rule on the legality of decisions, directives and regulations of the Community
- Technical specialised committees, which formulate policy recommendations in thematic areas
- Consultative Commission, which operates at experts' level to support research and implementation of ECCAS programmes and decisions.

ECCAS also has three specialised agencies, the:

- Energy Pool of Central Africa
- Commission of Forests of Central Africa
- Regional Committee of the Gulf of Guinea Fishing.

Meetings

Under article 14 of the ECCAS Treaty, the Conference meets annually. The Council meets twice a year in ordinary session, once prior to the Conference. It can also meet as required in extraordinary session.

Members (10)

Angola	Chad	Gabon
Burundi	Congo	São Tomé and Príncipe
Cameroon	DR Congo	
Central African Republic	Equatorial Guinea	

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

101, Yakubu Gowon Crescent
Asokoro District PMB
401 Abuja
Nigeria

Tel: +234 9 3147 647
Fax: +234 9 3143 005 or 3147 646
Email: info@ecowas.int

Internet: www.ecowas.int

Twitter: [@ecowas_cedeao](https://twitter.com/ecowas_cedeao)

Facebook: www.facebook.com/pages/Ecowas_Cedeao/1575590392678244

Youtube: www.youtube.com/channel/UCJBEr-975-PKIVtgoms9Qww

Authority Chairperson: Macky Sall, Senegal (elected by the ECOWAS Assembly on 19 May 2015 for a one-year term)

Commission President: Kadré Désiré Ouedraogo, Burkina Faso (appointed by the Authority of Heads of State and Government in February 2012 for a four-year term)

Purpose

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was established by the ECOWAS Treaty in May 1975 with the primary objective of promoting economic integration in "all fields of economic activity, particularly industry, transport, telecommunications, energy, agriculture, natural resources, commerce, monetary and financial questions, social and cultural matters".

Article 3(1) of the ECOWAS Treaty provides that the aims of the Community are to:

- Promote cooperation and integration in the region, leading to the establishment of an economic union in West Africa in order to raise the living standards of its peoples
- Maintain and enhance economic stability, foster relations among Member States and contribute to the progress and development of the African continent.

Structure

ECOWAS is governed by its Authority of Heads of State and Government. The Authority Chairperson is usually elected for a one-year term. ECOWAS institutions are the:

- Commission (Secretariat until 2006), which carries out all executive functions
- Community Court of Justice, which interprets the ECOWAS Treaty and adjudicates on matters arising out of obligations under ECOWAS law
- Community Parliament, which represents all the peoples of West Africa
- Bank for Infrastructure and Development (EBID)
- West African Health Organisation (WAHO)
- Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing in West Africa (GIABA).

ECOWAS specialised agencies are the:

- West African Monetary Agency (WAMA)
- Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food (RAAF)
- ECOWAS Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERERA)
- ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE)
- West African Power Pool (WAPP)
- ECOWAS Brown Card
- ECOWAS Gender Development Centre (EGDC)
- ECOWAS Youth and Sports Development Centre (EYSDC)
- West African Monetary Institute (WAMI)
- ECOWAS infrastructure Projects Preparation and Development Unit (PPDU).

The ECOWAS structure also includes national offices within each Member State's Ministry in Charge of ECOWAS Affairs; Special Representative Offices in Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Mali; and Permanent Representative Offices in Burkina Faso, Gambia, Niger, Sierra Leone and Togo. Establishing offices in the remaining Member States is in progress. ECOWAS also has a Permanent Representative to the United Nations and liaison offices to the AU and European Union.

Meetings

The Authority of Heads of State and Government meets at least once a year. It may also meet in extraordinary session.

Members (15)

Benin	Guinea	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Guinea Bissau	Sierra Leone
Cabo Verde	Liberia	Togo
Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	
Gambia	Niger	
Ghana	Nigeria	

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

IGAD Secretariat
Avenue Georges Clemenceau
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Djibouti
Republic of Djibouti

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Fax: +253 2135 6994
Email: info@igad.int

Internet: www.igad.int

Facebook: www.facebook.com/igadsecretariat

Twitter: [@igadsecretariat](https://twitter.com/igadsecretariat)

Chairperson: Hailemariam Dessalegn, Ethiopia (elected by the IGAD Assembly)

Head of Secretariat: Mahboub Maalim, Kenya (appointed by the IGAD Assembly on 14 June 2008 for a four-year term; reappointed in July 2012 for a second four-year term)

Purpose

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) was established in 1996 to represent the interests of states in the Eastern Africa region. Under article 7 of the Agreement establishing IGAD, its aims and objectives include promoting joint development strategies; harmonising Member States' policies; achieving regional food security; initiating sustainable development of natural resources; promoting peace and stability in the sub-region; and mobilising resources for the implementation of programmes within the framework of sub-regional cooperation.

Evolution

IGAD is the successor to the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD), which was founded in 1986 to address the recurring droughts and other natural disasters that had caused severe hardship in the region. The revitalised Authority's mandate increased to include promoting greater regional political and economic cooperation as well as addressing peace and security issues. It also implemented a new organisational structure.

Structure

The IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government is the organisation's supreme policy-making organ, determining its objectives, guidelines and programmes. The office of Chairperson is usually held for one year in rotation among the Member States. IGAD's structure also includes the Council of Ministers, which formulates policy, approves the work programme and the Secretariat's annual budget, and the Committee of Ambassadors, which facilitates the Council's work and guides the Executive Secretary (head of the Secretariat). The Council is composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and one other minister designated by each Member State. The Executive Secretary is appointed by the Assembly to run the organisation's day-to-day affairs.

Other bodies include the:

- Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU-IGAD), which came into existence after its establishing Protocol came into force in November 2007. It is composed of IGAD Member States' Speakers of Parliament.
- Civil Society Forum, which was established in 2003 to resuscitate the interface between the IGAD Secretariat and non-governmental and civil society organisations in the region.
- Partners Forum (IPF), which was formed in January 1997 to replace and formalise IGAD's relationships with the 'Friends of IGAD', a group of partners working closely with the Secretariat.

Meetings

The Assembly Summit meets at least once a year and may hold extraordinary meetings at the request of any of its members. Summit decisions are reached by consensus. The Summit discusses business submitted to it by the Council (which meets twice each year) and any other matter that may have a bearing on IGAD. The Committee of Ambassadors convenes as often as the need arises.

Members (8)

Djibouti	Kenya	Sudan
Eritrea ³	Somalia	Uganda
Ethiopia	South Sudan	

Southern African Development Community (SADC)

SADC House	Tel: +267 395 1863
Plot No 54385	Fax: +267 397 2848
Central Business District	Email: registry@sadc.int
Private Bag 0095	Internet: www.sadc.int
Gaborone	Facebook: www.facebook.com/sadc.int
Botswana	

Chairperson: Seretse Khama Ian Khama, Botswana (elected by the SADC Assembly in August 2015 for a one-year term)

Executive Secretary: Stergomena Lawrence Tax, UR of Tanzania (appointed by the SADC Assembly in August 2013 for a five-year term)

Purpose

The South African Development Community (SADC) was formed on 17 August 1992. Its main objectives are to achieve economic development, peace and security, and poverty alleviation; improve the standard of living for the people of the region; and increase regional integration, built on democratic principles and equitable and sustainable development.

Evolution

SADC is the successor to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), which was established in 1980 in Lusaka, Zambia. The transformation of SADCC into SADC in 1992 redefined the basis of cooperation among Member States from a loose association into a legally binding arrangement and formalised the intention to spearhead the economic integration of the Southern Africa region.

Structure

SADC is accountable to the Summit of Heads of State or Government. Its structure includes the: Heads of State-level Troika Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, which is responsible for policy direction on regional peace and security issues between summits; Council of Ministers, which is responsible for the implementation of summit policy decisions; Secretariat, which is the executive body for SADC and headed by the Executive Secretary; Standing Committee of Officials, which offers technical advice to the Council of Ministers; SADC national committees (SNCs), which deal with thematic issues; and the SADC Parliamentary Forum, which provides a platform to support and improve regional integration through parliamentary involvement. Decision-making is by consensus, except in the SNCs and Secretariat.

Note

³ Eritrea has not participated in IGAD meetings since 2007.

Meetings

The Summit meets at least once a year and may hold extraordinary meetings at the request of any of its members. Summit decisions are reached by consensus. The office of the Chairperson is held for one year in rotation among the partner states. The Summit discusses business submitted to it by the Council (which meets twice each year) and any other matter that may have a bearing on SADC.

Members (15)

Angola	Malawi	South Africa
Botswana	Mauritius	Swaziland
DR Congo	Mozambique	UR of Tanzania
Lesotho	Namibia	Zambia
Madagascar	Seychelles	Zimbabwe

Regional Mechanisms

International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)

Avenue du Gouvernement
BRB Building, Second floor
PO Box 7076
Bujumbura
Burundi

Tel: +257 2 225 6824/5/7/9
Fax: +257 2 225 6828
Email: secretariat@icglr.org
Internet: www.icglr.org
Twitter: @_icglr

Chairperson: Eduardo dos Santos, Angola (elected by the ICGLR Assembly in March 2014 for a two-year term)

Executive Secretary: Ntumba Luamba, DR Congo (since December 2011; appointed by the ICGLR Heads of State and Government)

The International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) is an inter-governmental organisation of the countries in the region. It was initiated in 2003 to address the regional dimension to conflicts affecting the Great Lakes and give momentum to efforts to promote sustainable peace and development. The ICGLR Executive Secretariat was established in May 2007.

The AU is an ICGLR formal partner. The AUC provides technical, diplomatic and financial support to the ICGLR. It also works in cooperation with the ICGLR in the framework of its activities.

The Heads of State and Government Summit is ICGLR's supreme organ and is chaired by a member country's Head of State or Government in rotation. The Summit is held every two years, and extraordinary sessions may be convened at the request of a Member State and with the consent of the majority of Member States present and voting. ICGLR's executive organ comprises Member States' Foreign Affairs Ministers. The executive organ meets in ordinary session twice a year, and may meet in extraordinary session on the request of a Member State and with the consent of a majority of the 12 Member States.

Members (12)

Angola	DR Congo	Sudan
Burundi	Kenya	Uganda
Central African Republic	Rwanda	UR of Tanzania
Congo	South Sudan	Zambia

Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) Secretariat

Westwood Park Road
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Karen, Nairobi
Kenya

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Fax: +254 20 388 4633
Email: easfcom@easbrig.org
Internet: www.easfcom.org

The Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) Secretariat, previously called the Eastern Africa Standby Force Coordination Mechanism (EASFCOM), is the Secretariat for the EASF's policy organs, structures and activities. EASFCOM was established in 2007 to coordinate EASF activities in consultation with relevant Member State authorities and the AU.

Members (10)

Burundi	Kenya	Sudan
Comoros	Rwanda	Uganda
Djibouti	Seychelles	
Ethiopia	Somalia	

Observer

South Sudan

North African Regional Capability (NARC)

Tripoli
Libya
Tel: +218 213 407 228
Fax: +218 213 407 229
Email: narc2010@hotmail.com

The North African Regional Capability (NARC) was established in 2007/08 as a regional coordination mechanism for the North African Standby Force. NARC coordinates development and operationalisation of the Force's capabilities.

Members (5)

Algeria
Egypt
Libya
Sahrawi Republic
Tunisia

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SPECIALISED AGENCIES AND OTHER BODIES

SPECIALISED AND TECHNICAL AGENCIES, TREATY BODIES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Economic Bodies

AU Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC)

Department of Economic Affairs
African Union Commission
Roosevelt Street
PO Box 3243
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

Purpose

The main purpose of the AU Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC) is to regulate and coordinate the African statistics system by harmonising the production of quality statistics. The vision for STATAFRIC is for it to become the centre of reference for comparable statistics for evidence-based decisions in support of the African integration agenda.

STATAFRIC does not collect data, but is mandated to:

- Consolidate data collected by Member States and ensure it is comparable
- Harmonise statistical methodology by using common statistical language that embraces concepts, methods, structure and technical standards
- Be the only provider of official statistics at the African level.

Evolution

Establishment of the Institute, to be based in Tunis, Tunisia, was approved by the AU Assembly at its January 2013 Summit (AU/Dec./462(XX)). A strategic plan for 2014–18 was approved by the Directors-General of African national statistics offices in December 2013. As of September 2015, a strategy covering all the technical aspects of operationalising the Institute was ready to be implemented.

Structure

STATAFRIC will be a technical agency of the AUC and will be governed by the organs of the Commission.

Education, Human Resources, Science and Technology Bodies

Pan African Youth Union (PYU)

Alasam Street
Taif
Khartoum
Sudan

Tel: +249 183 526 694
Fax: +249 183 526 695
Email: info@panafricanyouth-union.org

Internet: www.pyu-upj.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/pages/Pan-African-Youth-Union/165736763449708

Twitter: [@pyupj](https://twitter.com/pyupj)

President: Muyumba Furuha Francine, DR Congo (Bureau President 2015–18; elected by the 2014 Congress)

Secretary-General: Souleyman Sidibé, Mali

Purpose

The Pan African Youth Union (PYU) is a specialised agency responsible for coordinating regional bodies serving African youth. In addition to coordinating youth councils throughout Africa, the Union's objective is to gather and mobilise young Africans on all continents to realise the ideals and strategies of the AU, including unity, peace, democracy, sustainable development and African integration.

The Union promotes the ratification and implementation of the African Youth Charter (2006), which defines 'youth' as people between 15 and 35 years of age; lobbies governments to have national youth policies and legislative frameworks that are responsive to youth; advocates for youth to be part of national decision-making processes; and promotes regional and continental integration in youth development efforts.

Evolution

The Union was established in 1963. It was previously known as the Pan African Youth Movement.

Structure

The Union's structure includes a congress, executive committee, regional bodies and specialised committees. The Executive Committee comprises the President, 12 Member States and three regional or international youth organisations. Members are elected at the Congress for three-year terms. The Bureau comprises the President and the 12 Executive Committee Member States. A secretariat manages administration.

Meetings

The Congress meets every three years, most recently in South Africa in 2014. The Executive Committee meets at least twice a year. The Union's fourth annual summit was held in July 2015 in Uganda, with the theme 'Regional integration of Africa and a perspective of the youth'.

Executive Board members: 2015–18

The Executive Board was elected during the 2014 Congress for the three-year term 2015–18.

President

Muyumba Furuha Francine, DR Congo

Secretary-General

Souleyman Sidibé, Mali

Vice-Presidents

Central Africa: São Tomé and Príncipe

Eastern Africa: Eritrea

Northern Africa: Algeria

Southern Africa: Mozambique

Western Africa: Niger

Deputy Secretary-Generals

Central Africa: Congo

Eastern Africa: UR of Tanzania

Northern Africa: Egypt

Southern Africa: Zambia

Western Africa: Benin

Organisations

African Diaspora Network

All Africa Students Network

Young Women's Christian Association

Host country representative

Sudan

International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa (CIEFFA)

PO Box 1318

Ouagadougou

Burkina Faso

Fax: +226 5037 6498

Coordinator: Rita Bissoonauth

Purpose

The International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa (CIEFFA) is an AU specialised agency that promotes education of women and girls. It works closely with AU Member States, civil society and international partners to implement programmes and activities in collaboration with the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Evolution

The Centre was established at the 30th session of the UNESCO General Conference in 1999 and became a specialised agency of the AU following AU Assembly approval in principle in July 2004 (Assembly/AU/Dec.44(III)). It became a UNESCO Category 2 Centre in April 2006.

Structure

As a specialised technical agency of the AU, the Centre reports through the AUC to the Commissioner for Human Resources, Science and Technology, and is governed by the organs of the African Union.

Fund for African Women

Purpose

The Fund for African Women supports small and community-based women's organisations in Africa. Its five main goals are to:

- Mobilise financial resources to support development programmes and projects for women
- Support women's initiatives to fight poverty, close the gender gap and halt marginalisation of women

- Share experiences and best practices on economic, political and social empowerment of women
- Facilitate the dissemination of information on activities led by African women
- Strengthen the capacities of African women in leadership, management and entrepreneurship.

Evolution

Article 11 of the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa (SDGEA), adopted by AU Heads of State and Government in July 2004, called for a fund with the objective of financing capacity building for African women. In 2007, the AU Assembly proposed establishing an African trust fund for women (Assembly/AU//Dec.143(VIII)). The Fund was launched at the January 2010 Assembly Summit.

Structure

AU Member States' Ministers of Women's Affairs and Gender select an annual theme for financial support, with a minimum of 53 projects per theme. The Fund is administered by the AUC's Directorate of Women, Gender and Development (WGDD). A steering committee assists with implementation of themes, calls for proposals and recommends projects for selection. The Committee members are selected in accordance with the 2008 Lilongwe Declaration, which reflected the recommendations of the AU conference on establishing the Fund that was held in Lilongwe, Malawi, in March 2008 (AU/CONF/EEAWCI/Decl.). A committee of 10 AU Member State Ministers of Gender and Women's Affairs, two from each AU region, approves the projects to be funded. Committee membership rotates every two years.

Themes selected and implemented by the WGDD for 2011–15 were:

- Maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS and women's health (2011)
- Agriculture, food security and environment (2012)
- Fighting poverty and promoting economic empowerment of women and entrepreneurship (2013)
- Climate change and environment (2014)
- Education, science and technology (2015).

Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC)

Plot 114 Yakubu Gowon Crescent
Abuja
Nigeria

Tel: +234 80 6589 1643
Email: oaustrc@hyperia.com

Executive Secretary-General: Ahmed Hamdy, Egypt

Purpose

The role of the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC) is to implement programmes set out in the AU's Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action. Activity areas include infectious diseases, pan-African intellectual property, and documentation and protection of African indigenous knowledge.

Evolution

The Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action was presented to the Heads of State and Government at the January 2007 AU Summit.

Structure

The STRC is a specialised technical agency of the AU under the Department of Human Resources, Science and Technology. It is headed by an executive secretary-general.

African Observatory of Science, Technology and Innovation (AOSTI)

PO Box 549
Malabo
Equatorial Guinea

Tel: +240 551 145 622
Email: info@aosti.org or aosti@africa-union.org
Internet: www.aosti.org
Twitter: [@AOSTI_AfriUnion](https://twitter.com/AOSTI_AfriUnion)

Interim Director: Philippe Kuhutama Mawoko, DR Congo (appointed by the AUC)

Purpose

The purpose of the African Observatory of Science, Technology and Innovation (AOSTI) is to stimulate and promote the use of science and technology in supporting sustainable development in Africa. AOSTI is mandated to serve as the repository for science, technology and innovation (STI) data and to champion evidence-based STI policy-making in Africa.

AOSTI's role also includes: monitoring and evaluating the AU's STI policy implementation; supporting Member States to manage and use STI statistical information in accordance with the African Charter on Statistics; assisting Member States to map their STI capabilities to address economic, social, environmental and other development challenges; strengthening national capacities for STI policy formulation, evaluation and review, as well as technology foresight and prospecting; providing Member State decision-makers with up-to-date information on global scientific and technological trends; and promoting and strengthening regional and international cooperation in its areas of competence.

Evolution

The AU Assembly decided in January 2013 to create AOSTI in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea (Assembly/AU/Dec.452(XX)).

Structure

AOSTI is a specialised technical agency of the AU under the Department of Human Resources, Science and Technology. It is headed by an interim director.

Pan African University (PAU)

The PAU Rectorate
African Union Commission
Roosevelt Street
Human Resources, Science and
Technology Department
Education Division
PO Box 3243
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

Email: paurectorate@africa-union.org
Internet: www.pau-au.org
Facebook: www.facebook.com/pauafrica
Twitter: [@pau_africaunion](https://twitter.com/pau_africaunion)

Council President: Tolly S Mbwette, UR of Tanzania (elected by the PAU Executive Council; appointed by the AU Assembly in January 2015 for a three-year term)

Council Vice-President: Paulo Horácio de Sequeira e Carvalho, Angola (elected by the PAU Executive Council; appointed by the AU Assembly in January 2015 for a three-year term)

Rector: to be appointed

Purpose

The Pan African University (PAU) is an umbrella educational structure designed to revitalise higher education and research in Africa by nurturing quality and exemplifying excellence.

Its strategic vision focuses on technology, innovation, humanities, social sciences and governance.

The PAU's role involves developing and promoting a network of programmes and research centres within existing universities, with the following thematic hubs (institutes) across the five African geographic regions:

- Water and energy sciences, including climate change (North Africa, with the Abou Bakr Belkaïd University of Tlemcen, Algeria, as a host institution)
- Basic sciences, technology and innovation (East Africa, with the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Kenya, as the host institution)
- Life and earth sciences, including health and agriculture (West Africa, with the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, as the host institution)
- Governance, humanities and social sciences (Central Africa, with the University of Yaoundé I, Cameroon, as the host institution)
- Space sciences (Southern Africa, with a host institution yet to be identified).

Evolution

The AU Assembly approved the PAU concept in July 2011 (Assembly/AU/Dec.373(XVII)). This followed the Second Decade of Education for Africa 2006–15 (EX.CL/224(VIII) Rev.2), Consolidated Plan of Action for Science and Technology in Africa 2008–13 (Assembly/AU/Decl.5(VIII)) and a recommendation by the AU Conference of Ministers of Education (COMEDAF IV). PAU's Statute was adopted in January 2013.

In January 2015, the AU Assembly designated Cameroon as the host country of PAU's Rectorate (Assembly/AU/Dec.552(XXIV)).

Structure

The PAU Statute provides that the major PAU organs are the:

- Council: the highest governing body comprising 28 officials, whose President and Vice-President are elected by the AU Assembly, and all other members appointed by the Chairperson of the AUC, for three-year terms, renewable once
- Rectorate: the PAU Chief Executive, to be appointed by the Chairperson of the AUC for a non-renewable five-year term
- Senate: to be in charge of academic affairs and research
- Board of Institutes: to support the Directors in the running of the Institutes.

The AUC has the overall responsibility of overseeing the PAU. The Commission department working to support the PAU's establishment is the Department of Human Resources, Science and Technology.

Pan African Institute for Education for Development (IPED)/African Observatory for Education

BP 3580
Kinshasa/Gombi
DR Congo

Coordinator: Nazir Eltahir

Purpose

The Pan African Institute for Education for Development (IPED) is envisaged as a specialised institution of the AU charged with the responsibility to function as Africa's Education Observatory. Its role is to promote quality, responsive and inclusive education development

in Africa by ensuring a robust and functional education management information system and sound knowledge-based planning.

Evolution

At the AU Conference of Ministers of Education second ordinary session (COMEDAF I), held in April 2005 in Algiers, the AUC Chairperson called for a transformation of IPED into an African Education Observatory under the auspices of the AU.

Energy and Infrastructure Bodies

African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC)

African Civil Aviation Commission
BP 8898 Léopold Sédar Senghor International
Airport
Dakar-Yoff
Senegal

Tel: +221 33 859 8800
Fax: +221 33 820 7018
Email: secretariat@afcac.org
Internet: www.afcac.org

President: Abdulai Alhassan, Ghana (elected by the AFCAC Plenary in August 2014)
Secretary-General: Iyabo Sosina, Nigeria (appointed in January 2013)

Purpose

The African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC) provides Member State civil aviation authorities with a framework for cooperation on civil aviation issues. It promotes coordination, better use and orderly development of African air transport systems. AFCAC's vision is to "foster a safe, secure, efficient, cost-effective, sustainable and environmentally friendly civil aviation industry in Africa".

Evolution

AFCAC was created by the Constitutional Conference, jointly convened by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and Organization of African Unity (now AU) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 1964. It began functioning in 1969. AFCAC's Constitution was adopted by the OAU in 1969, and it became a specialised agency in 1978. The AU adopted revised constitutions in 2003 and 2009. The 2009 Constitution includes entrusting AFCAC with the functions of executing agency for implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision (1999) on the liberalisation of air transport in Africa.

In January 2015, the AU Assembly declared it would ensure the establishment of a single African air transport market for African airlines by 1 January 2017 (Assembly/AU/Decl.1(XXIV)). The same declaration included accelerating ratification of the AFCAC Constitution; providing resources to AFCAC to carry out its activities as a specialised agency and as an executing agency of the Yamoussoukro Decision; and called on the UN Economic Commission for Africa, African Development Bank, European Union, World Bank and other development partners to support the implementation of a single African air transport market under the AU's Agenda 2063.

Structure

AFCAC is governed by a plenary meeting of all Member States. The AFCAC structure includes a bureau made up of a president, five vice-presidents (one for each geographical region) and the ICAO Council African Group Coordinator. The Secretariat is headed by a secretary-general. Further details can be found at www.afcac.org.

As of June 2015, 36 AU Member States have signed the 2009 AFCAC Constitution and five have ratified it (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Congo, Gabon and Mali). (See www.au.int/en/treaties for the full list.) The 2009 Constitution provisionally entered force when 15 African states had signed it, and it definitively enters into force when 15 African states have ratified it.

Meetings

The AFCAC plenary meeting is held every three years. The 24th extraordinary plenary session was held from 1 to 4 July 2014 in Dakar, Senegal.

Bureau Members

President, Western Africa: Abdulai Alhassan, Ghana
 Vice-President, Central Africa: Brahim Guihini Dadi, Chad
 Vice-President, Eastern Africa: Wesenyeleh Hunegnaw, Ethiopia
 Vice-President, Northern Africa: Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Bouassriya, Mauritania
 Vice-President, Southern Africa: Pusletso Geoffrey Moshabesha, Botswana
 Vice-President, Western Africa: Latta D Gnana, Togo
 ICAO Council African Group Coordinator: Abdallah Mahmoud, Egypt

African Airlines Association (AFRAA)

AFRAA Building	Tel: +254 20 232 0144
Red Cross Road	Fax: +254 20 600 1173
South C	Email: afraa@afraa.org
PO Box 20116	Internet: www.afraa.org
Nairobi 00200	Facebook: www.facebook.com/AFRAA
Kenya	AfricanAirlinesAssociation
	Twitter: @AfricanAirlines

President: Fatima Beyina-Moussa, Congo (appointed by the AFRAA General Assembly in November 2014)

Secretary-General: Elijah Chingosho, Zimbabwe (appointed by the AFRAA General Assembly in November 2010)

Purpose

The African Airlines Association (AFRAA) is a trade organisation with membership open to African states' airlines. The objectives of AFRAA include to: facilitate the establishment of industry best practices in safety and security; manage and analyse aviation sector data; provide a platform for consensus building among member carriers; facilitate joint projects; support human capital development; interact with regulatory bodies; provide a knowledge exchange forum; facilitate the development of environmental policies in keeping with industry best practices; and reflect a positive image of African airlines worldwide.

Evolution

AFRAA was established under the auspices of the OAU in April 1968 in Accra, Ghana.

Structure

AFRAA is governed by a general assembly composed of member airlines' chief executives, presided over by the Association's President. A 12-member executive committee, elected on a sub-regional basis, exercises executive authority. The Secretariat, headed by a secretary-general, provides administrative, coordination and research centre functions.

Airline members are (as of August 2015):

Afriqiyah Airways	Camair-Co	Punto Azul
Air Algérie	Ceiba Intercontinental Airlines	Royal Air Maroc
Air Botswana	Cronos Airlines	RwandAir
Air Burkina	ECAir	South African Airways
Air Madagascar	EgyptAir	South African Express
Air Mauritius	Ethiopian Airlines	Starbow
Air Namibia	Interair SA	Sudan Airways
Air Seychelles	Kenya Airways	Syphax Airways
Air Tanzania	LAM Mozambique Airlines	TAAG Angola Airlines
Air Zimbabwe	Libyan Airlines	TACV Airlines (Cabo Verde)
ASKY Airlines	Mauritania Airlines International	Tassili Airlines
Astral Aviation	Precision Air	Tunisair

Meetings

The AFRAA general assembly meets annually. The 47th General Assembly was scheduled to be held in Brazzaville, Congo, from 8 to 10 November 2015.

African Telecommunications Union (ATU)

CCK Building
Waiyaki Way
PO Box 35282-00200
Nairobi
Kenya

Tel: +254 20 2322 120/1
Fax: +254 20 2322 124
Email: sg@atu-uat.org
Internet: www.atu-uat.org
Twitter: [@atu_uat](https://twitter.com/atu_uat)

Secretary-General: Abdoukarim Soumaila, Niger (re-elected by the fourth ATU Conference of Plenipotentiaries in July 2014)

Purpose

The role of the African Telecommunications Union (ATU) is to promote the rapid development of information communications technology (ICT) in Africa in order to achieve universal service and access to broadband.

Evolution

The ATU was founded in 1977 as an OAU (now AU) specialised agency. It took its present name in 1999, and has become a partnership between public and private stakeholders in the ICT sector.

Structure

The ATU is governed by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries, which oversees the organisation in line with its Constitution and the Convention of the African Telecommunications Union, signed by Member States. The ATU is administered by a secretariat comprising a secretary-general and three statutory staff drawn from four sub-regions (central, eastern, southern and western). Secretariat members are elected by the ATU Conference.

The ATU, which is affiliated to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), has 45 Member States and 27 associate members (comprising fixed and mobile telecom operators, suppliers and manufacturers).

As of September 2015, the Member States are:

Algeria	Benin	Burundi
Angola	Burkina Faso	Cameroon

Central African Republic	Guinea	São Tomé and Príncipe
Chad	Guinea Bissau	Senegal
Comoros	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Congo	Lesotho	Somalia
Côte d'Ivoire	Liberia	South Africa
DR Congo	Libya	Sudan
Djibouti	Madagascar	Swaziland
Egypt	Malawi	Togo
Equatorial Guinea	Mali	Tunisia
Ethiopia	Mauritania	Uganda
Gabon	Mauritius	UR of Tanzania
Gambia	Niger	Zambia
Ghana	Nigeria	Zimbabwe

Meetings

The ATU Conference of Plenipotentiaries is convened in ordinary session every four years, most recently in July 2014 in Harare, Zimbabwe. It also serves as a preparatory meeting to the International Telecommunication Union Plenipotentiary Conference, which is held every four years, most recently in October 2014.

Pan African Postal Union (PAPU)

Plot III, Block Z
Golf Course, Sekei
PO Box 6026
Arusha
UR of Tanzania

Tel: +255 27 254 3263
Fax: +255 27 254 3265
Email: sc@papu.co.tz or pa@papu.co.tz
Facebook: www.facebook.com/pages/PAPU/725508697489419

Administrative Council Chairperson: Sudan¹
Secretary-General: Younouss Djibrine, Cameroon (elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference in July 2012)

Purpose

The role of the Pan African Postal Union (PAPU) is to spearhead the development of postal services in Africa. PAPU's objectives include: enabling the postal sector to become an essential component of the digital economy; sensitising African leaders to prioritise the postal section in national development plans; supporting the development of a regional 'universal service model'; and strengthening Africa's voice in global postal dialogues.

Evolution

PAPU was established as an OAU specialised agency at the OAU Summit in January 1980.

Structure

PAPU is a specialised agency of the AU. It is governed by the Specialised Technical Committee (STC) on Communication and Information Communications Technology (previously the Conference of AU Member State Ministers Responsible for Communications and Information Technology). An administrative council runs PAPU's affairs between sessions,

Note

¹ The Administrative Council Chairperson role is filled by the appropriate minister or delegated representative responsible for the postal portfolio.

with the support of a technical committee. PAPU is administered by a secretariat based in Arusha, UR of Tanzania.

Member States (44)

Algeria	Eritrea	Niger
Angola	Ethiopia	Nigeria
Benin	Gabon	Senegal
Botswana	Gambia	Sierra Leone
Burkina Faso	Ghana	Somalia
Burundi	Guinea	South Africa
Cameroon	Kenya	Sudan
Central Africa Republic	Lesotho	Swaziland
Chad	Liberia	Togo
Comoros	Libya	Tunisia
Congo	Madagascar	Uganda
Côte d'Ivoire	Malawi	UR of Tanzania
DR Congo	Mali	Zambia
Egypt	Mozambique	Zimbabwe
Equatorial Guinea	Namibia	

Meetings

The most recent meeting of the Administrative Council was held from 24 May to 3 June 2015 in Khartoum, Sudan.

African Energy Commission (AFREC)

02 Rue Chenoua
BP 791 Hydra
16035 Algiers
Algeria

Tel: +213 21 694 868
Fax: +213 21 692 083
Email: afrec@africa-union.org
or afrienergy@yahoo.com

Internet: <http://afrec-energy.org>

Executive Director: Hussein Elhag, Sudan (since August 2004)

Purpose

The African Energy Commission (AFREC) is an AUC technical agency. It is responsible for supporting the African energy sector's functions of developing and managing energy resources across Africa. AFREC's mandate is to promote cooperation, research and development on energy issues as well as supporting integration, harmonisation and resource mobilisation for energy programmes.

Evolution

AFREC was established by the Convention of the African Energy Commission, which was adopted by the July 2001 OAU Summit held in Lusaka, Zambia. The Convention entered into force on 13 December 2006. AFREC and its subsidiary, the African Electrotechnical Standardization Commission (AFSEC), were launched in February 2008. As of August 2015, 32 Member States have ratified the Convention (see www.au.int/en/treaties for the full list).

Structure

AFREC is open to all members of the AU. The Convention provides that the organs of AFREC shall be: the Conference of Ministers or Authorities responsible for energy as the highest authority; an executive board; a secretariat; and a technical advisory body.

Under the Convention, the Board should comprise 15 senior energy experts representing Member States, elected on the basis of rotating geographical representation and serving two-year terms, and a senior energy expert representing the AUC. The Board may also include an ex officio representative from each of the following organisations: Regional Economic Communities (RECs); Union of Producers, Conveyors and Distributors of Electric Power in Africa (UPEDEA); African Development Bank (AfDB); and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA).

The Technical Advisory Body should comprise the RECs, representatives of the AU/UNECA/ AfDB/UN agencies operating in the energy sector as well as relevant regional and sub-regional entities dealing with energy as the World Energy Council (WEC).

AFSEC, inaugurated in February 2008, operates as a subsidiary body of AFREC. Its objectives include promoting, developing and harmonising standards to improve access to electricity.

Meetings

The Constitution provides that the Conference should meet every two years. The most recent Conference of Energy Ministers of Africa (CEMA) was held in November 2014.

African Commission on Nuclear Energy (AFCONE)

Peace and Security Department

Tel: +251 11 551 7700

AUC

Fax: +251 11 551 7844

PO Box 3243

Roosevelt Street (Old Airport Area)

W21K19

Addis Ababa

Ethiopia

Chairperson: George Ochilo Ayacko Mbogo, Kenya (elected by the fifth Conference, held in May 2015)

Purpose

The African Commission on Nuclear Energy (AFCONE) was established in November 2010, under article 12 of the African Nuclear Weapons Free Zone Treaty (the Pelindaba Treaty), as a mechanism to ensure states' compliance with their treaty obligations. The Commission also promotes peaceful nuclear cooperation, both regionally and internationally. The purpose of the African Nuclear Weapons Free Zone Treaty is to prohibit the research, development, manufacture, stockpiling, acquisition, testing, possession, control or stationing of nuclear weapons, as well as the dumping of radioactive waste.

Evolution

The Treaty entered into force on 15 July 2009. The first Conference of State Parties to the Pelindaba Treaty was held in May 2010. AFCONE held its first meeting in May 2011. As of August 2015, 40 Member States have ratified the Treaty (see www.au.int/en/treaties for the full list).

Structure

AFCONE comprises 12 State Parties that serve for three-year terms. Each of these 12 State Parties is represented by a commissioner with experience in the areas of nuclear science and technology, diplomacy and security. The 12 State Parties are elected by the Conference of State Parties with due regard to equitable regional representation and national development in nuclear science and technology. Pending establishment of a secretariat, AFCONE is supported by the AUC Department of Peace and Security.

The following states were elected to AFCONE at the May 2014 Conference of State Parties:

Algeria	Libya	South Africa
Cameroon	Mali	Togo
Ethiopia	Mauritius	Tunisia
Kenya	Senegal	Zimbabwe

Meetings

The Rules of Procedure provide for AFCONE to meet annually. The fifth ordinary session was held on 18 May 2015 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in the margins of the Conference of State Parties to the Pelindaba Treaty.

Rural Economy and Agriculture Bodies

Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR)

Kenindia Business Park
Museum Hill
Westlands Road
PO Box 30786-00100
Nairobi
Kenya

Tel: +254 20 367 4000 or 367 4212
Fax: +254 20 367 4341 or 367 4342
Email: communications@au-ibar.org
or ibar.office@au-ibar.org
Internet: www.au-ibar.org

Director: Ahmed Abdou Ali El Sawalhy, Egypt

Purpose

The role of the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR) is to develop and coordinate animal resources for human wellbeing and economic development in Africa. IBAR's mandate covers all aspects of animal resources, including livestock, fisheries and wildlife. Its focus includes the development and promotion of common African positions within the global animal resources arena. IBAR also facilitates animal resources-based trade within Africa through harmonisation of policies and regulations amongst AU Member States.

Evolution

IBAR was originally established as the Inter-African Bureau of Epizootic Diseases (IBED) in 1951 to study the epidemiology of rinderpest (also known as cattle plague) and begin the fight against it. The organisation's name was later changed to reflect its broader mandate.

Structure

IBAR is a specialised technical office of the AUC, and so is governed through the organs of the Commission. It is headed by a director who reports directly to the Commission through the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA). Since 2003, oversight has also been provided by a steering committee comprising representatives from the AUC; Scientific,

Technical and Research Commission (STRC); Regional Economic Communities (RECs); independent technical experts; and donor organisations (as observers). The Steering Committee Chair is elected by the members to serve for two years. In addition to the Steering Committee, a 'Client Group' consisting of AU Member States' directors of animal resources is used as a mechanism for strategic programme reviews and planning.

Meetings

African ministers responsible for animal resources meet every three years to approve IBAR's programmes. The Client Group meets every two years.

Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC)

PO Box 4170

Yaoundé

Cameroon

Tel: +237 2221 1969 or +237 9489 9340
or +237 9980 8263

Fax: +237 2221 1967 or +237 2220 2108
(Finance)

Email: au-cpi@au-appo.org
or clodyiapsc@gmail.com (Communications)

Internet: www.au-iapsc.org

Director: Jean-Gerard Mezui M'Ella, Gabon

Purpose

The Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC) is a resource and information centre for phytosanitary and plant protection activities in Africa aimed at improving human livelihoods, food and feed security and rural economies. The Council's role is to coordinate the exchange of information amongst African countries about plant health and to ensure an effective control system to combat organisms harmful to plants and plant products.

Evolution

IAPSC was formed from the early 1960s merger of the Inter-African Phytosanitary Commission, Sub Saharan Africa Technical Cooperation Commission and the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission. The OAU became the supervisory authority in 1965, North African countries were admitted in 1966, and the organisation took its current name and was fully incorporated into OAU structures in 1969.

Structure

The IAPSC General Assembly is the Council's supreme organ. It is made up of AU Member State plant protection organisations and defines IAPSC's major guidelines. A steering committee, comprising members of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) meets annually to provide further guidance. Steering Committee permanent members can co-opt relevant organisations onto the Committee. IAPSC is supported by a scientific secretariat.

Meetings

The General Assembly meets once every two years, most recently in March 2014 in Accra, Ghana. The Steering Committee meets annually.

Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development (SAFGRAD)

PO Box 1783
Ouagadougou
Burkina Faso

Tel: +226 5030 6071 or 5031 1598
Fax: +226 5031 1586 or 5030 8246
Email: ElMekassA@africa-union.org
or SayahE@africa-union.org

Internet: www.ua-safgrad.org

Coordinator: Ahmed Elmekass, Egypt

Purpose

SAFGRAD's role is to lead activities on resilience of rural livelihoods in semi-arid Africa. Its vision is to accelerate growth of agriculture by promoting productive-friendly technologies and by building institutional capacity. It focuses on agricultural research, technology transfer, policy development and information dissemination to rural communities.

Evolution

African Heads of State and Government created the SAFGRAD project in 1977 to respond to recurrent droughts, the virtual lack of appropriate and economically feasible technologies to improve agricultural production in semi-arid agro-ecosystems, and the 1970s food security crisis. SAFGRAD became operational two years later. The October 2010 Conference of African Ministers of Agriculture, held in Lilongwe, Malawi, requested SAFGRAD to work on access to and management of land and water, production, productivity, technology and innovation, interaction of climate change and desertification, market opportunities, policies and institutions; and to lead formulation of programmes to improve livelihoods in semi-arid Africa. SAFGRAD was officially launched as a specialised technical office of the AUC in March 2014.

Structure

As a specialised technical office, SAFGRAD is governed through the organs of the AUC. It is headed by a coordinator who reports directly to the Commission through the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA).

Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (PANVAC)

Debre Zeit
PO Box 1746
Ethiopia

Tel: +251 11 433 8001
Fax: +251 11 433 8844
Email: panvac@ethionet.et
or HirutN@africa-union.org

Internet: <http://rea.au.int/en/RO/PANVAC>

Director: Nwankpa Nick, Nigeria

Purpose

The Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre's (PANVAC's) role is to coordinate AU Member States' efforts in controlling and eradicating animal diseases.

Evolution

PANVAC was first established in 1986 in two locations: Senegal and Ethiopia. The two centres were merged in 1993. In view of the importance of livestock production to the African economy, in February 1998, the OAU Council of Ministers decided to elevate PANVAC to the status of an OAU specialised agency. In December 2004, the AU Executive Council approved

the structure of PANVAC as a regional technical centre under the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA).

Structure

PANVAC is a specialised technical office of the AUC, and so is governed through the organs of the Commission. It is headed by a director who reports directly to the Commission through DREA.

Meetings

PANVAC holds a Pan-African meeting of directors of vaccine-producing laboratories every two years, most recently in June 2014. It also holds a steering committee meeting every two years, most recently in November 2015.

Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC)

PO Box 20032
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

Tel: +251 11 551 7700
Fax: +251 11 551 6467
Email: HassaneHM@africa-union.org

Internet: <http://pattec.au.int>

Coordinator: Mahamat Hassane, Chad

Purpose

PATTEC's role is to initiate and coordinate tsetse and trypanosomiasis (T&T) eradication campaign activities. This includes creating T&T-free areas in affected countries and ensuring those areas are managed sustainably, equitably and economically.

Evolution

PATTEC was established following the adoption of decision AHG/Dec.156(XXXVI) by African Heads of State and Government during the July 2000 OAU Summit held in Lomé, Togo. The PATTEC coordination office was established in 2002.

Structure

PATTEC is a specialised technical office of the AUC, and so is governed through the organs of the Commission. It is headed by a coordinator who reports directly to the Commission through the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA). PATTEC works with national and regional focal points and is supported by international organisations, research and higher learning institutions and other partners, as well as its regional and national coordination offices that are responsible for planning, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating projects and mobilising resources. PATTEC's activities are overseen by a steering committee composed of international, regional and national experts in the tsetse, trypanosomiasis and rural development fields. PATTEC is also supported by technical advisory forums, including the International Scientific Council for Research and Control of Trypanosomiasis (ISCTRC), composed of representatives of relevant international and regional organisations and other stakeholders.

Meetings

PATTEC's coordinators/focal points and its Steering and Mobilisation Committee meet annually, most recently at a joint meeting with the 33rd ISCTRC General Conference in August 2015 in N'Djamena, Chad.

Fouta Djallon Coordination Office

Temporary address²

c/- Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC)

PO Box 4170

Yaoundé

Cameroon

Tel: +237 2221 1969

Email: jbbham2002@yahoo.fr

or joluwole2002@yahoo.co.uk

Internet: <http://rea.au.int/en/RO/FDH>

Coordinator: Jean Baptiste Bahama, Burundi

Purpose

The Fouta Djallon Coordination Office leads the work of the Regional Programme for the Integrated Development of the Fouta Djallon Highlands (RPID-FDH). It works with stakeholders, including AU Member States, to raise awareness of and protect the natural resources and environment in the Fouta Highlands, Guinea. The Office also aims to improve the livelihoods of African people.

Evolution

The Fouta Djallon Highlands Programme was originally initiated and implemented in 1981. Programme Member States are: Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Sierra Leone. The Programme is also supported by international donors.

Structure

The Office is a specialised technical office of the AUC, and so is governed through the organs of the Commission. It is headed by a coordinator who reports directly to the Commission through the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA).

African Risk Capacity (ARC)

Merafe House

11 Naivasha Rd

Sunninghill 1257

Johannesburg

South Africa

Tel: +27 11 517 1535

Fax: +27 11 517 1642

Email: info@africanriskcapacity.org

Internet: www.africanriskcapacity.org

Twitter: [@ARCCapacity](https://twitter.com/ARCCapacity)

ARC Agency Governing Board Chair: Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Nigeria (AUC Chairperson's appointee)

Director-General: Mohamed Beavogui, Guinea (appointed in January 2015 by the third ARC Agency Conference of the Parties)

Purpose

The African Risk Capacity (ARC) is a specialised agency providing extreme weather insurance to help Member States resist and recover from natural disasters (Assembly/AU/Dec.417(XIX)). The ARC is an AU-led financial entity. It uses advanced satellite weather surveillance and software to estimate and trigger readily available funds linked to peer-reviewed contingency plans, to assist African countries hit by severe drought and related hazards. In late 2013, the ARC established a financial affiliate, the ARC Insurance Company Limited (ARC Ltd), as a specialist hybrid mutual insurance company. The ARC Insurance Company is a sovereign-level mutual assistance company that provides insurance coverage to governments. At the request of African Ministers of Finance, the agency is also developing an insurance product for outbreaks and epidemics, as well as the Extreme Climate Facility (XCF) for climate adaptation finance.

Note

2 The Fouta Djallon Coordination Office temporarily moved to Cameroon because of the Ebola outbreak. The Office's Guinea address is PO Box 1386, Conakry. The Guinea phone numbers are +224 621 28 43 88 or 669 93 88 91.

Evolution

The ARC was endorsed by the AU Assembly at its July 2012 Summit. It was established as a legal entity at a conference of plenipotentiaries in November 2012, after 18 AU Member States signed the ARC Establishment Agreement.

Structure

Under article 14 of the ARC Establishment Agreement, an eight-member governing board oversees the ARC's operations. Board members are elected and appointed on the basis of their technical expertise. The interim Director-General leads the Secretariat, which also comprises management, technical and government outreach teams. Both the Governing Board and the Secretariat report to the Conference of the Parties, which is the agency's supreme organ and is composed of the ARC Establishment Agreement signatories.

As of August 2015, 26 AU Member States have signed the ARC Establishment Agreement. (See www.au.int/en/treaties for the full list.)

Security Bodies

Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA)

PO Box 3290
CISSA Secretariat
Nifas Silk Lafto Sub City
Kebele 3
(behind Iranian Embassy)
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

Tel: +251 113 712 006 or +251 911 998 708
Fax: +251 113 716 154
Email: sec20007@gmail.com
Internet: <http://cissaaau.org>

Chairperson: Juan Antonio Bibang, Equatorial Guinea (2015–16; rotates between host countries according to annual conference location)

Executive Secretary: Shimeles Woldeseyiyat, Ethiopia (elected by the CISSA Conference in August 2014)

Purpose

CISSA is a continent-wide forum for multilateral cooperation on intelligence and security matters. Its main purpose is to assist the AU and its institutions to effectively address security challenges confronting Africa. CISSA was conceived as a mechanism to facilitate dialogue, analysis, knowledge sharing, coordination and adoption of common strategies among intelligence and security organisations in Africa. Fifty-one African states are CISSA members. A list of members is available on the website.

CISSA was established by the heads of African intelligence and security services in August 2004 in Abuja, Nigeria, and endorsed at the January 2005 AU Summit (Assembly/AU/Dec.62 (IV)). The same Assembly decision provides that CISSA communicates with the AU through the AUC's Intelligence and Security Committee, located in the Office of the Chairperson of the Commission.

Structure

CISSA has three permanent bodies: the Conference, comprising heads of intelligence and security services who meet annually under a chairperson; Panel of Experts, comprising

representatives from each CISSA Member State who prepare for Conference meetings; and a secretariat based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and staffed, on the principle of equitable regional representation, by officers recruited from CISSA member intelligence and security services. The Secretariat is headed by an executive secretary elected by the Conference for a five-year term.

Meetings

The 12th CISSA Conference was held from 7 to 10 June 2015 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea.

African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT)

BP 17 Bureau
Mohammadia, Algiers
Algeria

Tel: +213 21 520 083
Fax: +213 21 520 378
Email: admin@caert.org.dz

Internet: www.caert.org.dz

Twitter: [@AU_PSD](https://twitter.com/AU_PSD)

Special Representative of the African Union Chairperson for Counter-Terrorism Cooperation, Director of the ACSRT: vacant

Purpose

The African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism's (ACSRT's) mandate is to build the AU's capacity to prevent and combat terrorism, with the ultimate aim of eliminating the threat posed by terrorism to peace, security, stability and development in Africa.

The Centre's role includes to: establish a database on terrorism; disseminate information, studies, developments and analysis on terrorism in Africa; develop early warning capabilities; run training programmes; liaise with AU Member States and international partner focal points; and ensure the role of a monitoring and early warning tool by incorporating into its approach the concept of preventive management of crises.

Evolution

The ACSRT was established in accordance with Assembly decision Assembly/AU/Dec.15(II) of July 2003, and inaugurated on 13 October 2004.

Structure

The ACSRT is an agency of the AUC, and so is governed through the organs of the Commission. It is headed by a director who reports to the Chairperson of the Commission through the Commissioner for Peace and Security. The Centre is considered part of the Peace and Security Department of the AU Commission. The Director is assisted by an advisory council composed of a representative from each of the five AU regions, each of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and from the focal points of the Centre. Members are selected through consultation with Member States and the RECs. AUC representatives also sit within the Council. The Advisory Council reviews and/or evaluates ACSRT activities, programmes and financial and administrative matters.

Social Affairs Bodies

Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC)

Coordination Centre
AUC
Department of Social Affairs
PO Box 3243
Roosevelt Street (Old Airport Area)
W21K19
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

Director: to be appointed

Purpose

The Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC) is a new AU specialised technical institution. Its vision is for a safer, healthier, integrated and prosperous Africa in which Member States can prevent and detect disease and respond together to public health crises. The Africa CDC will serve as a platform for AU Member States to share knowledge, build capacity and provide technical assistance to each other. Its strategic objectives are to:

- Establish early warning and response and surveillance platforms to address health emergencies
- Support public health emergency preparedness and response
- Assist Member States, in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and other stakeholders, to address gaps in compliance with the International Health Regulations (2005)³
- Support and/or conduct regional- and country-level hazard mapping and risk assessments
- Support Member States in health emergency responses, particularly those declared international emergencies, as well as in health promotion and disease prevention
- Promote partnership and collaboration among Member States to address emerging and endemic diseases and public health emergencies
- Harmonise disease control and prevention policies and surveillance systems in Member States
- Support Member States in public health capacity building.

Evolution

The January 2015 AU Assembly in Addis Ababa endorsed the establishment of the Africa CDC (Assembly/AU/Dec.554(XXIV)). This followed deliberations at ministerial and Heads of State and Government level, beginning at the 2013 AU Special Summit on HIV and AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, which called for the Africa CDC to be established.

Structure

The Africa CDC governance structure consists of the Governing Board and the Advisory and Technical Council. The Secretariat, also known as the Coordination Centre, manages administration, and the African Surveillance and Response Unit (ASRU) will provide technical expertise and response coordination during emergencies, including event-based surveillance (EBS) and emergency operational centres (EOCs), depending on the need. Programme activities will be carried out primarily through a network of five collaborating regional centres in the AU

Note

- ³ The International Health Regulations are an international legal instrument that is binding on 196 countries, including all the 194 WHO Member States. Their aim is to help the international community prevent and respond to acute public health risks that have the potential to cross borders and threaten people world wide.

geographic regions. Field epidemiologists will be among the technical staff supporting both the regional centres and the Coordination Centre. The field epidemiologists will be responsible for disease surveillance, investigations, analysis, and reporting trends and anomalies.

Centre for Linguistic and Historical Studies by Oral Tradition (CELHTO)

PO Box 878
Niamey
Niger

Tel: +227 2073 5414
Fax: +227 2073 3654
Email: celhto@africa-union.org

Internet: www.celhto.org (French)

Coordinator: Tublu Komi N'kégbé Fogâ, Togo

Purpose

CELHTO seeks to contribute to Africa's integration and development by providing analysis on African history, societies and culture to the AU system. Its objectives include: preservation and promotion of African culture and expertise; support for African strategies for conflict prevention and resolution, and promotion of political stability; promotion of African approaches to questions of gender, youth and other issues; and identification of the values, principles and practices that promote a pan-African renaissance, particularly with regard to governance, democracy, human rights, tolerance, justice, solidarity and relations between Africa and its Diaspora.

Evolution

CELHTO is the successor to the Centre for Research and Documentation for Oral Tradition (CRDTO), which was originally established in 1968 on the recommendation of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). CRDTO became CELHTO when it was integrated into the OAU in 1974. The evolution of OAU into the AU led CELHTO to broaden its scope.

Structure

CELHTO is a specialised technical agency of the AUC, and so is governed by the organs of the AU. It also works closely with universities, social science centres of research and civil society organisations. CELHTO is headed by a coordinator who reports to the Director of Social Affairs.

African Academy of Languages (ACALAN)

PO Box E2097
Hamdallaye, ACI 2000
Porte 223 rue 394
Bamako
Mali

Tel: +223 2029 0459
Fax: +223 2029 0457
Email: acalan@acalan.org

Internet: www.acalan.org or www.au-ibar.org/acalan

Facebook: www.facebook.com/africanacademyoflanguages

Executive Secretary: Sozinho Francisco Matsinhe, Mozambique (appointed December 2009)

Purpose

ACALAN's role is to foster the integration and development of the continent by promoting the use of African languages. Its objectives include to: empower African languages in general and, in particular, vehicular cross-border languages, in partnership with the languages

inherited from colonisation; promote convivial and functional multilingualism at every level, especially in the education sector; and ensure the development and promotion of African languages as factors of African integration and development, and of respect for values, mutual understanding and peace.

Evolution

ACALAN was established by the AU Assembly at its January 2006 Summit in Khartoum, Sudan (Assembly/AU/Dec.95 (VI)).

Structure

ACALAN is a specialised technical agency of the AUC, and so is governed by the organs of the AU. Under chapter II, article 6 of its Statutes, ACALAN has five organs: the AU Conference of Ministers of Culture or relevant Specialised Technical Committee (STC), which is its supreme organ; the Governing Board; Assembly of Academicians; and the Scientific and Technical Committee. All these organs are supported by the Executive Secretariat. The Governing Board is concerned with administration and policy issues, while the Assembly and Committee perform advisory duties. ACALAN's working structures are the national Language Structures and Vehicular Cross-Border Language Commissions.

Meetings

The ACALAN Governing Board mostly recently met from 18 to 19 June 2015 in Bamako, Mali.

Other Bodies

African Union Foundation

Internet: www.africaunionfoundation.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/AfricanUnionFoundation

Twitter: @Foundation_AU

Chief Executive Officer: Louis Napo Gnagbe, Côte d'Ivoire (appointed in May 2015 for up to two years)

Chief Operations Officer: Dumisani Mngadi, South Africa

Chief Fundraising Officer: Margaret Canca, South Africa

The African Union Foundation was established to receive financial donations from the private sector, individuals and organisations within Africa and globally. Its goals include connecting people, ideas and resources for Africa's development; advocating for the AU and supporting its programmes; and facilitating implementation of priority development programmes.

The AU Assembly decided in May 2013 to establish the Foundation following a proposal by the High-Level Panel on Alternative Sources of Financing the African Union (Assembly/AU/Dec. 487(XI)). The Foundation was launched on 30 January 2015 during the Assembly's 24th Ordinary Session.

The Foundation is governed by a council, which is made up of Africans from various sectors and regions of the continent, as well as representatives from the African Diaspora.

Council members

Chair

Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, South Africa (Chairperson of the AUC)

Members

Clement Mouamba, Congo

Amany Asfour, Egypt

P J Patterson, Jamaica

Chris Kirubi, Kenya

Alpha Oumar Konaré, Mali

Luisa Diogo, Mozambique

Charles Chinedu Okeahalam, Nigeria

Tony O Elumelu, Nigeria

Andre Pienaar, South Africa

Cheryl Carolus, South Africa

Ntombifuthi Mtoba, South Africa

Bhekinkosi Moyo, Zimbabwe

AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2016

PARTNERSHIPS WITH THE AU

PARTNERSHIPS WITH THE AU

United Nations

United Nations Cooperation Agreement

Partnership between the AU and UN was formalised in a Cooperation Agreement between the OAU and UN in 1990. In November 2006, the Chairperson of the AUC and the Secretary-General of the UN signed the Declaration 'Enhancing UN–AU Cooperation: Framework for the ten-year capacity building programme for the African Union' (TYCBBP–AU). The Framework provides for extensive areas of cooperation including: peace and security (including crime prevention); assistance in institution building and political and electoral matters; peacekeeping operations; governance, human rights and the rule of law; peacebuilding; humanitarian response, recovery and food security; social, cultural and health issues; and the environment. (See www.un.org/en/documents, document A/61/630.)

As of September 2015, development work was continuing on the Framework for a Renewed UN–AU Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda (PAIDA) 2017–27.

UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

Menelik II Avenue
PO Box 3001
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

Telephone: +251 11 551 7200 (Addis Ababa)
or +1 212 963 6905 (New York)

Fax: +251 11 551 0365 (Addis Ababa)
or +1 212 963 4957 (New York)

Email: ecainfo@uneca.org

Internet: www.uneca.org

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/
EconomicCommissionforAfrica](http://www.facebook.com/EconomicCommissionforAfrica)

Twitter: [@ECA_OFFICIAL](https://twitter.com/ECA_OFFICIAL)

YouTube: www.youtube.com/user/unecaVideo

Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary: Carlos Lopes, Guinea Bissau (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2012)

Purpose

The UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) is the regional arm of the UN in Africa. It was established by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 1958 as one of the UN's five regional commissions (ECOSOC res. 671A (XXV) (1958)). UNECA's mandate is to support the economic and social development of its Member States, foster regional integration and promote international cooperation for Africa's development.

UNECA's work programme focuses on two areas: promoting regional integration in support of the AU's vision and priorities; and meeting Africa's special needs and emerging global challenges. It also provides technical advisory services to AU governments, inter-governmental organisations and institutions.

UNECA's work is organised around seven substantive programme clusters: macro-economic policy; social development; regional integration and trade; natural resource management; innovation and technology; gender; and governance.

Structure

UNECA is headquartered in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It coordinates with the AU through its Partnerships Office and the Joint Secretariat Support Office of UNECA, the AUC and African Development Bank (AfDB). UNECA has five sub-regional offices, one each in central, eastern, north, southern and west Africa.

Meetings

UNECA sessions are held annually. From 2008 to 2014, sessions were held jointly with the AU Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance, and since 2015 with the AU Special Technical Committee on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration.¹

Membership

The geographical scope of UNECA's work is the continent and islands of Africa. Membership is open to members of the UN in this region and to any state in the area that may become a member of the UN in the future. Under its terms of reference, UNECA may invite UN Member States to participate in its work in a consultative capacity. Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity by virtue of ECOSOC res. 925 (XXXIV) (1962).

Members (54)

Algeria	Ethiopia	Niger
Angola	Gabon	Nigeria
Benin	Gambia	Rwanda
Botswana	Ghana	São Tomé and Príncipe
Burkina Faso	Guinea	Senegal
Burundi	Guinea Bissau	Seychelles
Cabo Verde	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Cameroon	Lesotho	Somalia
Central African Republic	Liberia	South Africa
Chad	Libya	South Sudan
Comoros	Madagascar	Sudan
Congo	Malawi	Swaziland
Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	Togo
DR Congo	Mauritania	Tunisia
Djibouti	Mauritius	Uganda
Egypt	Morocco	UR of Tanzania
Equatorial Guinea	Mozambique	Zambia
Eritrea	Namibia	Zimbabwe

Note

¹ The AU Special Technical Committee (STC) on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration is the combination of the former Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance and the former Conference of Ministers of Integration.

United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU)

While most UN agencies, funds and programmes have been present in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, for some time, a dedicated UN Office to the African Union (UNOAU) was established in July 2010. The focus of the Office is to enhance the strategic partnership of both organisations on peace and security issues and to provide coordinated and coherent UN support to the AU on short-term operational and planning matters and long-term capacity building. Haile Menkerios, South Africa, was appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2013 as head of the Office and Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General to the African Union.

United Nations Liaison and Representational Offices

UN representation and programmes based in Addis Ababa include the:

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
International Labour Organization (ILO)
International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
UN Development Programme (UNDP)
UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)
UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
UN Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
UN Office to the African Union (UNOAU)
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)
Universal Postal Union (UPU)
World Food Programme (WFP)
World Health Organization (WHO).

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank are also represented in Addis Ababa.

African Development Bank (AfDB) Group

Immeuble du Centre de commerce
international d'Abidjan CCIA

Tel: +225 20 26 10 20

Email: afdb@afdb.org

Avenue Jean-Paul II
01 BP 1387
Abidjan 01
Côte d'Ivoire

Internet: www.afdb.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/AfDBGroup

Twitter: [@AfDB_Group](https://twitter.com/AfDB_Group)

Skype: [afdb_acc](https://www.skype.com/people/afdb_acc)

President: Akinwumi Adesina, Nigeria (elected by the Board of Governors in May 2015; took office 1 September 2015 for a five-year term)

Purpose

The African Development Bank (AfDB) Group is a multilateral development finance institution. Its overall objective is to support African countries' economic development and social progress by promoting investment of public and private capital in projects and programmes designed to reduce poverty and improve living conditions.

The AfDB is required to give special attention to national and multinational projects and programmes that promote regional integration. It also plays a leading role in the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) initiative, which aims to reduce the gaps that exist between Africa and the developed world, and is one of the key actors supporting negotiations for establishment of the proposed African Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA).

The AfDB Group comprises the following three distinct entities under one management.

African Development Bank (AfDB)

The AfDB is the parent institution. It was established in 1963 by the then 23 newly independent African states. The agreement establishing the AfDB was drawn up under the auspices of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and entered into force in 1964 (see www.treaties.un.org, [Status of Treaties Chapter X, Agreement establishing the African Development Bank](#)). The Bank began operations in 1966. The AfDB provides non-concessional loans to regional Member States as well as policy advice and technical assistance to support development efforts.

African Development Fund (ADF)

The ADF was established in 1972 and became operational in 1974. It makes concessional loans and grants to regional Member States, with a primary focus on poverty reduction.

Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF)

The Government of Nigeria set up the NTF in 1976. It makes concessional loans to regional member countries.

Membership and governance

With the exception of Sahrawi Republic, all AU Member States are shareholders of the AfDB. Morocco and 27 non-African states (listed as follows) are also shareholders. Article 3 of the AfDB Agreement, which provides for any independent African state to become a member, also makes provision for membership from outside the continent and islands of Africa.

The Board of Governors is the Bank's supreme organ and mostly comprises Member State Governments' Ministers of Finance and Economy. It issues general directives concerning the Bank's operational policies.

The Board of Directors comprises 20 members holding the title of executive director. The Board of Governors elects the Directors for three-year terms, renewable once. Regional members have 13 directors while states outside the region have seven.

The Board of Governors elects the President, on the Board of Directors' recommendation, for a five-year term, renewable once. The President acts as the Bank's Chief Executive and conducts its business, as well as being its legal representative.

Non-African shareholding countries (27)

Argentina	Kuwait
Austria	Luxembourg (since 2015)
Belgium	Netherlands
Brazil	Norway
Canada	Portugal
China	Saudi Arabia
Denmark	Spain
Finland	Sweden
France	Switzerland
Germany	Turkey (since 2014)
India	United Arab Emirates (UAE; ADF member only)
Italy	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK)
Japan	
Korea	United States of America (USA)

Africa50 Infrastructure Fund

Allée Abricotiers
Quartier Hippodrome
Casablanca 2000
Morocco

Email: info@africa50.com
Internet: www.africa50.com

Africa50 is a new public-private investment bank for infrastructure development in Africa that will focus on high-impact national and regional projects in the energy, transport, information communications technology (ICT) and water sectors. It was proposed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in response to the Declaration of African Heads of State and Government in 2012 on the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA),² which included resolving to promote innovative financing mechanisms (Assembly/AU/Dec.413(XVIII)).

Africa50 is owned by 20 African countries and the AfDB. The top five shareholders are: Congo 26.6 percent, Morocco 15.8 percent, Egypt 15.8 percent, AfDB 15.8 percent and Cameroon 7.9 percent.

Note

² See www.au-pida.org and <http://dev.au.int/en/ie/pida> for more information about PIDA.

Other Partnerships

The following list covers external partnerships where there are formal agreements between the AU and a partner organisation, region or country.

Africa–League of Arab States

Internet: www.au.int/en/partnerships/afro_arab

Formal relations between Africa and the Arab World were launched at a summit in Cairo, Egypt, in 1977 and revitalised at a summit in Sirte, Libya, in 2010. The Libya Summit adopted the Africa–Arab Partnership Strategy and the Joint Africa–Arab Action Plan 2011–16 as well as issuing a declaration summarising common positions on major regional and international issues. The Partnership's focal areas are: trade; mining and industry; agriculture; energy and water resources; transport and communication; financial cooperation; and educational, scientific and technical cooperation. The Partnership's core structures as set out in the Strategy are a standing commission, working groups and specialised panels, coordinating committee, ad hoc court and Commission of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The Joint Africa–Arab Heads of State and Government Summit is now scheduled to be held every three years, with ministerial-level meetings every 18 months. As of September 2015, three Africa–Arab joint summits have been held, most recently on 19 and 20 November 2013 in Kuwait.

Africa–European Union (EU) Partnership

Internet: http://au.int/en/partnerships/africa_eu or www.africa-eu-partnership.org

The Africa–EU Partnership began with the first Africa–EU Summit, which was held in 2000 in Cairo, Egypt. As of September 2015, four summits have been held, most recently on 2 and 3 April 2014 in Brussels, Belgium, with the fifth scheduled for 2017. The Partnership's stated vision is to: reinforce political relations; strengthen and promote issues of common concern; promote effective multilateralism; and promote people-centred partnerships. Activities are based on the [Joint Africa–Europe Strategy](#), which was adopted by Heads of State and Government at the 2007 Summit, and the Joint Road Map 2014–17, which was adopted at the April 2014 Summit. Partnership mechanisms operate at a range of levels including Heads of State summits, ministerial meetings and other meetings such as civil society, private sector and parliamentarians.

Africa–South America (ASA) Summit

Internet: www.au.int/en/partnerships/africa_southamerica or <http://asasummit.itamaraty.gov.br>

The first ASA Summit was held in November 2006 in Abuja, Nigeria. As of September 2015, three summits have been held, most recently in February 2013 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. The Summit's mandate is to facilitate the development of trade and industry for both regions, including through sharing best practices in priority thematic areas. The Summit is also a forum for dialogue on peace and security, democracy, governance and social justice. The ASA Summit's core structures include a coordination group, ad hoc committee, senior/high officials, ministerial meetings and the Assembly. The fourth Summit is scheduled to be held in Quito, Ecuador, from 5 to 7 May 2016.

Africa–United States

Internet: http://au.int/en/partnerships/au_usa

The AU and United States of America (USA) signed an assistance agreement in August 2010. The Agreement formalised cooperation on issues including peace and security, democracy and governance, economic growth, trade and investment, and opportunity and development. The USA and AU held an inaugural high-level meeting in 2010 as a platform to bring together cabinet-level officials. The first Africa–USA Summit was convened by President Barack Obama and held in August 2014 in Washington, DC, under the theme “Invest in the future”. In addition, the African Growth Opportunity Act (AGOA) is a trade programme allowing eligible sub-Saharan countries to export duty-free goods to the USA. In June 2015, the USA approved a 10-year extension of AGOA.

China–Africa Cooperation Forum (FOCAC)

Internet: www.au.int/en/partnerships/africa_china or www.focac.org/eng

The China–Africa Cooperation Forum (FOCAC) is a ministerial-level platform for consultation and dialogue between China and African states. It was inaugurated in October 2000 in Beijing, China. In addition to the AU and Morocco, the AUC is a full member of the FOCAC process. The Forum is mandated to strengthen consultation, expand cooperation and promote political dialogue and economic cooperation between China and African states. FOCAC conferences are held every three years, alternating between China and an African country. FOCAC has held five sessions since the inaugural meeting in Beijing, most recently on 19 and 20 July 2012 in Beijing. The next FOCAC meeting is scheduled for December 2015 in South Africa.

Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)

Internet: www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/what.html

Africa–Japan cooperation was formalised in 1993 by the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), which established a consultative forum for development assistance to Africa. TICAD has met at Heads of State and Government level every five years, most recently in June 2013 in Yokohama, Japan, where the co-organisers agreed to meet every three years. The AUC became a full partner of the TICAD process in 2010. TICAD is overseen by a follow-up mechanism, which comprises a three-tier structure of a joint secretariat, joint monitoring committee and follow-up meetings. Each TICAD meeting approves an action plan with specific actions to be undertaken. TICAD-VI is expected to be held in Africa in mid-2016.

Africa–India

Internet: au.int/en/partnerships/africa_india

The Africa–India Cooperation Agreement was launched by a leaders’ summit in April 2008 in New Delhi, India. The Summit adopted two documents: the Delhi Declaration and an Africa–India Framework for Cooperation. A second summit was held on 25 May 2011 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and a third was scheduled to be held in October 2015 in New Delhi, India. The first four-year Africa–India Plan of Action (2010–13) was launched in New Delhi in March 2010 and a second was adopted in Addis Ababa in September 2013 for 2014–18. The Plan includes cooperation in the economic, political, science and technology, social development and capacity building, tourism, energy, infrastructure and media fields.

Africa–Turkey

Internet: www.au.int/en/partnerships/africa_turkey or www.mfa.gov.tr/turkey-africa-relations.en.mfa

The Africa–Turkey Partnership was formalised in April 2008 at the Istanbul Summit. The 2008 Summit adopted two outcome documents, the Istanbul Declaration and the Framework for Cooperation, which set out the areas of cooperation between the two parties. The Framework’s focal areas are: inter-governmental cooperation; trade and investment; agriculture, agribusiness, rural development, water resources management and small- and medium-scale enterprises; health; peace and security; infrastructure, energy and transport; culture, tourism and education; media, information communications technology; and environment. An implementation plan for 2010–14 was adopted in 2010, and, in 2014, a joint implementation plan was adopted for 2015–19. The second Africa–Turkey Summit took place in November 2014 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. The next Summit is scheduled to be held in Turkey in 2019.

Africa–Korea

The Africa–Korea Forum was established at the first ministerial-level Africa–Korea Forum, which was held in November 2006 in Seoul, Republic of Korea. Since then, the Forum has been held every three years, most recently in October 2012 in Seoul. The Ministerial Forum meets to discuss major economic development issues. Meetings include academics and the business sector from both sides of the partnership. A consultative group manages the partnership. It is composed of African Development Bank executive directors, senior African and Republic of Korea Government officials and the Export–Import Bank of Korea. A secretariat is drawn from the same bodies. The fourth Forum was scheduled to be held in Ethiopia in December 2015.

Non-African states and organisations accredited to the AU

The AUC Protocol Services Division’s list of non-African Member States and Organisations accredited to the AU as of 2 April 2015 (in order of original accreditation) is:

European Union,* Denmark, Canada, Cuba, Finland, Netherlands, Czech Republic, Spain, Japan, United Kingdom, France, China, Portugal, Austria, Germany, Sweden, Italy, Serbia, Norway, India, Romania, Republic of Korea, Turkey, Greece, Pakistan, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Russian Federation, Belgium, Poland, Yemen, Guatemala, Malta, Peru, Venezuela, Ireland, Switzerland, League of Arab States,* Slovak Republic, Iran, United States of America, Antigua and Barbuda, UN Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS),* Iceland, Hungary, Croatia, Bulgaria, Chile, Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF),* Syria, Holy See, Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons (RECSA),* UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA),* Australia, World Food Programme Liaison Office (WFP-LO),* UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO),* UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF),* International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC),* Colombia, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),* Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR),* Luxembourg, Dominican Republic, International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA),* Armenia, New Zealand, Cyprus, Albania, Azerbaijan, United Arab Emirates, Joint Secretariat Support Office (JSSO) for AUC–African Development Bank–UN Economic Commission for Africa (AUC–AfDB–UNECA),* Slovenia, African Ombudsman and Mediators Association (AOMA),* Ecuador, Georgia, Kuwait, Indonesia, Latvia, Cambodia, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent

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Societies (IFRC),* Panama, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),* Jamaica, Singapore, Estonia, Africa Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF),* Lithuania, Trinidad and Tobago, Kazakhstan, Sovereign Order of Malta, Belarus, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Qatar, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women),* World Food Programme Africa Office* and Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Note

* Denotes organisations.

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BUDGET AND SCALE OF ASSESSMENT

BUDGET AND SCALE OF ASSESSMENT

Budget

Process

The AUC's Directorate of Programming, Budgeting, Finance and Accounting prepares the budget annually for financial years starting 1 January and ending 31 December. The Chairperson of the Commission acts as Chief Accounting Officer to the AU. The budget is considered by the Permanent Representatives Committee's (PRC's) Advisory Sub-Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters, which makes recommendations to the Assembly through the Executive Council. Matters relating to Member State contributions are considered by the PRC Sub-Committee on Contributions.

Budget

The 2016 estimated budget (in US dollars) is \$416,867,326, of which \$150,503,875 is for operating costs and \$266,363,451 for programme costs. A total of \$169,833,340 is assessed to Member States and \$247,033,986 from international partners (Assembly/AU/Dec.577(XXV) of 14 to 15 June 2015).

The 2015 estimated budget was \$522,121,602, of which \$142,687,881 was for operating costs and \$379,433,721 for programmes. A total of \$131,471,086 was assessed to Member States and \$225,536,171 to come from international partners (Assembly/AU/Dec.544 (XXIII)), leaving a funding gap in the programme budget of \$149,266,824.

The 2016 budget was approved by the PRC in June 2015, adopted by the Executive Council (EX.CL/Dec.873(XXVII) of 7 to 12 June 2015) and confirmed by the Assembly (Assembly/AU/Dec.577(XXV) of 14 to 15 June 2015). Under the same decision, the Assembly also:

- Authorised the AUC to continue to solicit an additional \$70,552,314 from programme partners and to report back to the PRC before the January 2016 Summit
- Emphasised the need for ownership of AU programmes by Member States through an effective demonstration of political will and by honouring their financial commitments to the organisation, in particular, the Agenda 2063 Flagship Projects and to minimise dependency on external funding
- Requested the AUC to improve on the execution rate of the budget against available funds; strengthen internal control processes; and, in collaboration with the PRC, undertake a study of the sanction regime on contribution arrears¹ and make recommendations to the AU policy organs
- Approved 2 percent of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) budget for 2016 be supported by voluntary contributions from Member States
- Decided to implement the January 2015 decision on Alternative Sources of Funding (Assembly/AU/Dec.561(XXIV)) where Member States finance 100 percent of the AU's operating budget, 75 percent of programmes and 25 percent of the peace and security budget, effective January 2016 and phased in incrementally over five years
- Decided to increase Member States' assessed contributions by 2 percent to reach the target of 1 percent of contributions for the Fund for African Women and 12 percent for the Peace Fund.²

Notes

- 1 Article 23 of the Constitutive Act provides for the possibility of sanctions against Member States that default on contribution payments. These include denial of the right to speak and vote at meetings, to present candidates for any AU position or post or to benefit from any activity or commitment.
- 2 The Peace Fund is made up of financial appropriations from the Regular Budget including arrears of contributions; voluntary contributions from Member States and other sources within Africa, including the private sector, civil society and individuals; and through fund-raising activities. Because of funding shortages, the mechanism for securing funding is under review. By declaration 1(XI) of May 2013, the Assembly requested the Commission to submit proposals for review and encouraged all Member States to make exceptional voluntary contributions to the Peace Fund. The Commission was to report on the responses.

AU Budget for 2016³

Organs	Member States			Partners			Total Budget for 2016		
	Operating	Programmes	Total	Operating	Programmes	Total	Operating	Programmes	Total
African Union Commission (AUC)	107,213,380	19,174,284	126,387,664		192,461,978	192,461,978	107,213,380	211,636,262	318,849,642
Pan-African Parliament (PAP)	12,016,230		12,016,230		20,444,763	20,444,763	12,016,230	20,444,763	32,460,993
African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (AFCHPR)	7,934,915		7,934,915		2,351,486	2,351,486	7,934,915	2,351,486	10,286,401
African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)	4,279,846		4,279,846		1,301,399	1,301,399	4,279,846	1,301,399	5,581,245
Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC)	1,043,396		1,043,396		991,223	991,223	1,043,396	991,223	2,034,619
New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)	8,871,755		8,871,755		25,013,737	25,013,737	8,871,755	25,013,737	33,885,492
AU Commission on International Law (AUCIL)	389,575		389,575		295,200	295,200	389,575	295,200	684,775
Advisory Board on Corruption	1,376,408		1,376,408				1,376,408		1,376,408
Peace and Security Council (PSC)		797,216	797,216					797,216	797,216
African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC)	253,810	39,565	293,375		445,802	445,802	253,810	485,367	739,178
African Energy Commission (AFREC)	945,268		945,268				945,268		945,268
Pan African Institute for Education for Development (IPEd)	735,512		735,512				735,512		735,512
International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa (CIEFFA)	735,512		735,512				735,512		735,512
Pan African University (PAU)	2,526,668		2,526,668				2,526,668		2,526,668
African Institute for Remittances (AIR)				681,600	1,453,676	2,135,276	681,600	1,453,676	2,135,276
Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC)	1,500,000		1,500,000		1,593,121	1,593,121	1,500,000	1,593,121	3,093,121
TOTAL	149,822,275	20,011,065	169,833,340	681,600	246,352,386	247,033,986	150,503,875	266,363,451	416,867,326

Note

3 Dollar figures in the budget tables may not add up to totals because of rounding of numbers.

Scale of Assessment

In June 2015, the AU Assembly Summit, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, adopted a new scale of assessment (Assembly/AU/Dec.578(XXV)). The Assembly decided to endorse recommendations by the Ad-Hoc Ministerial Committee on Alternative Sources of Financing for the new scale, based on:

- The principles of solidarity, equitable payment and capacity to pay, and in a way that ensures no single country bears a disproportionate share of the budget
- Achieving the following targets for Member State contributions, phased in over five years from January 2016:
 - 100 percent of the operational budget
 - 75 percent of the programme budget
 - 25 percent of the peace support operations budget
- A tier system:
 - Tier 1: all countries with a gross domestic product (GDP) annual growth above 4 percent
 - Tier 2: all countries with a GDP annual growth above 1 percent but below 4 percent
 - Tier 3: all countries with a GDP annual growth from 1 percent and below.

The Assembly further decided:

- The new scale will be based on the principle that the five Member States in Tier 1 take 60 percent of the budget shared equally, and Member States in Tier 2 and Tier 3 pay based on their capacity to pay, as contained in Option 3 of the Ad-Hoc Ministerial Committee proposal
- The new scale will be based on a ceiling of 12 percent and without a minimum floor rate (compared with 12.898 percent for 2014–16 and 13.271 percent for 2011–13, both also without a minimum floor rate)
- The new scale will be implemented for the financial years 2016, 2017 and 2018.

In the same decision, the Assembly requested the Ad-Hoc Ministerial Committee, which had been meeting in an open-ended manner, to conclude its work on instituting an accountability and oversight mechanism to ensure effective scrutiny of budgetary processes and to meet in October 2015 to consider all outstanding issues and report to the January 2016 Assembly Summit. This was expected to include details about the tiers Member States will be placed in for the new scale of assessment.

The previous scale of assessment, for the three financial years 2014–16, had been adopted by the Executive Council in January 2013 (EX.CL/Dec.756(XXII)) on the basis of a report from the Ad-Hoc Ministerial Committee on the Review of Scale of Assessment.

AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2016

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Constitutive Act of the African Union

We, Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Organization of African Unity (OAU):

1. The President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
2. The President of the Republic of Angola
3. The President of the Republic of Benin
4. The President of the Republic of Botswana
5. The President of Burkina Faso
6. The President of the Republic of Burundi
7. The President of the Republic of Cameroon
8. The President of the Republic of Cape Verde
9. The President of the Central African Republic
10. The President of the Republic of Chad
11. The President of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros
12. The President of the Republic of the Congo
13. The President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire
14. The President of the Democratic Republic of Congo
15. The President of the Republic of Djibouti
16. The President of the Arab Republic of Egypt
17. The President of the State of Eritrea
18. The Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
19. The President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea
20. The President of the Gabonese Republic
21. The President of the Republic of The Gambia
22. The President of the Republic of Ghana
23. The President of the Republic of Guinea
24. The President of the Republic of Guinea Bissau
25. The President of the Republic of Kenya
26. The Prime Minister of Lesotho
27. The President of the Republic of Liberia
28. The Leader of the 1st of September Revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
29. The President of the Republic of Madagascar
30. The President of the Republic of Malawi
31. The President of the Republic of Mali
32. The President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania
33. The Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius
34. The President of the Republic of Mozambique
35. The President of the Republic of Namibia
36. The President of the Republic of Niger
37. The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
38. The President of the Republic of Rwanda
39. The President of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic
40. The President of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe
41. The President of the Republic of Senegal

42. The President of the Republic of Seychelles
43. The President of the Republic of Sierra Leone
44. The President of the Republic of Somalia
45. The President of the Republic of South Africa
46. The President of the Republic of Sudan
47. The King of Swaziland
48. The President of the United Republic of Tanzania
49. The President of the Togolese Republic
50. The President of the Republic of Tunisia
51. The President of the Republic of Uganda
52. The President of the Republic of Zambia
53. The President of the Republic of Zimbabwe

INSPIRED by the noble ideals which guided the founding fathers of our Continental Organization and generations of Pan-Africanists in their determination to promote unity, solidarity, cohesion and cooperation among the peoples of Africa and African States;

CONSIDERING the principles and objectives stated in the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community;

RECALLING the heroic struggles waged by our peoples and our countries for political independence, human dignity and economic emancipation;

CONSIDERING that since its inception, the Organization of African Unity has played a determining and invaluable role in the liberation of the continent, the affirmation of a common identity and the process of attainment of the unity of our continent and has provided a unique framework for our collective action in Africa and in our relations with the rest of the world.

DETERMINED to take up the multifaceted challenges that confront our continent and peoples in the light of the social, economic and political changes taking place in the world;

CONVINCED of the need to accelerate the process of implementing the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community in order to promote the socio-economic development of Africa and to face more effectively the challenges posed by globalization;

GUIDED by our common vision of a united and strong Africa and by the need to build a partnership between governments and all segments of civil society, in particular women, youth and the private sector, in order to strengthen solidarity and cohesion among our peoples;

CONSCIOUS of the fact that the scourge of conflicts in Africa constitutes a major impediment to the socio-economic development of the continent and of the need to promote peace, security and stability as a prerequisite for the implementation of our development and integration agenda;

DETERMINED to promote and protect human and peoples' rights, consolidate democratic institutions and culture, and to ensure good governance and the rule of law;

FURTHER DETERMINED to take all necessary measures to strengthen our common institutions and provide them with the necessary powers and resources to enable them discharge their respective mandates effectively;

RECALLING the Declaration which we adopted at the Fourth Extraordinary Session of our Assembly in Sirte, the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 9.9.99, in which we decided to establish an African Union, in conformity with the ultimate objectives of the Charter of our Continental Organization and the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community;

Have agreed as follows:**Article 1: Definitions**

In this Constitutive Act:

- “Act” means the present Constitutive Act;
- “AEC” means the African Economic Community;
- “Assembly” means the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Union;
- “Charter” means the Charter of the OAU;
- “Commission” means the Secretariat of the Union;
- “Committee” means a Specialized Technical Committee of the Union;
- “Council” means the Economic, Social and Cultural Council of the Union;
- “Court ” means the Court of Justice of the Union;
- “Executive Council” means the Executive Council of Ministers of the Union;
- “Member State” means a Member State of the Union;
- “OAU” means the Organization of African Unity;
- “Parliament” means the Pan-African Parliament of the Union;
- “Union” means the African Union established by the present Constitutive Act.

Article 2: Establishment

The African Union is hereby established in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Article 3: Objectives

The objectives of the Union shall be to:

- (a) achieve greater unity and solidarity between the African countries and the peoples of Africa;
- (b) defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of its Member States;
- (c) accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the continent;
- (d) promote and defend African common positions on issues of interest to the continent and its peoples;
- (e) encourage international cooperation, taking due account of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- (f) promote peace, security, and stability on the continent;
- (g) promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance;
- (h) promote and protect human and peoples' rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant human rights instruments;
- (i) establish the necessary conditions which enable the continent to play its rightful role in the global economy and in international negotiations;
- (j) promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies;
- (k) promote co-operation in all fields of human activity to raise the living standards of African peoples;
- (l) coordinate and harmonize the policies between the existing and future Regional Economic Communities for the gradual attainment of the objectives of the Union;
- (m) advance the development of the continent by promoting research in all fields, in particular in science and technology;
- (n) work with relevant international partners in the eradication of preventable diseases and the promotion of good health on the continent.

Article 4: Principles

The Union shall function in accordance with the following principles:

- (a) sovereign equality and interdependence among Member States of the Union;
- (b) respect of borders existing on achievement of independence;
- (c) participation of the African peoples in the activities of the Union;
- (d) establishment of a common defence policy for the African Continent;
- (e) peaceful resolution of conflicts among Member States of the Union through such appropriate means as may be decided upon by the Assembly;
- (f) prohibition of the use of force or threat to use force among Member States of the Union;
- (g) non-interference by any Member State in the internal affairs of another;
- (h) the right of the Union to intervene in a Member State pursuant to a decision of the Assembly in respect of grave circumstances, namely: war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity;
- (i) peaceful co-existence of Member States and their right to live in peace and security;
- (j) the right of Member States to request intervention from the Union in order to restore peace and security;
- (k) promotion of self-reliance within the framework of the Union;
- (l) promotion of gender equality;
- (m) respect for democratic principles, human rights, the rule of law and good governance;
- (n) promotion of social justice to ensure balanced economic development;
- (o) respect for the sanctity of human life, condemnation and rejection of impunity and political assassination, acts of terrorism and subversive activities;
- (p) condemnation and rejection of unconstitutional changes of governments.

Article 5: Organs of the Union

1. The organs of the Union shall be:
 - (a) The Assembly of the Union;
 - (b) The Executive Council;
 - (c) The Pan-African Parliament;
 - (d) The Court of Justice;
 - (e) The Commission;
 - (f) The Permanent Representatives Committee;
 - (g) The Specialized Technical Committees;
 - (h) The Economic, Social and Cultural Council;
 - (i) The Financial Institutions;
2. Other organs that the Assembly may decide to establish.

Article 6: The Assembly

1. The Assembly shall be composed of Heads of States and Government or their duly accredited representatives.
2. The Assembly shall be the supreme organ of the Union.
3. The Assembly shall meet at least once a year in ordinary session. At the request of any Member State and on approval by a two-thirds majority of the Member States, the Assembly shall meet in extraordinary session.
4. The Office of the Chairman of the Assembly shall be held for a period of one year by a Head of State or Government elected after consultations among the Member States.

Article 7: Decisions of the Assembly

1. The Assembly shall take its decisions by consensus or, failing which, by a two-thirds majority of the Member States of the Union. However, procedural matters, including the question of whether a matter is one of procedure or not, shall be decided by a simple majority.
2. Two-thirds of the total membership of the Union shall form a quorum at any meeting of the Assembly.

Article 8: Rules of Procedure of the Assembly

The Assembly shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure.

Article 9: Powers and Functions of the Assembly

1. The functions of the Assembly shall be to:
 - (a) determine the common policies of the Union;
 - (b) receive, consider and take decisions on reports and recommendations from the other organs of the Union;
 - (c) consider requests for Membership of the Union;
 - (d) establish any organ of the Union;
 - (e) monitor the implementation of policies and decisions of the Union as well ensure compliance by all Member States;
 - (f) adopt the budget of the Union;
 - (g) give directives to the Executive Council on the management of conflicts, war and other emergency situations and the restoration of peace;
 - (h) appoint and terminate the appointment of the judges of the Court of Justice;
 - (i) appoint the Chairman of the Commission and his or her deputy or deputies and Commissioners of the Commission and determine their functions and terms of office.
2. The Assembly may delegate any of its powers and functions to any organ of the Union.

Article 10: The Executive Council

1. The Executive Council shall be composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs or such other Ministers or Authorities as are designated by the Governments of Member States.
2. The Executive Council shall meet at least twice a year in ordinary session. It shall also meet in an extra-ordinary session at the request of any Member State and upon approval by two-thirds of all Member States.

Article 11: Decisions of the Executive Council

1. The Executive Council shall take its decisions by consensus or, failing which, by a two-thirds majority of the Member States. However, procedural matters, including the question of whether a matter is one of procedure or not, shall be decided by a simple majority.
2. Two-thirds of the total membership of the Union shall form a quorum at any meeting of the Executive Council.

Article 12: Rules of Procedure of the Executive Council

The Executive Council shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure.

Article 13: Functions of the Executive Council

1. The Executive Council shall coordinate and take decisions on policies in areas of common interest to the Member States, including the following:
 - (a) foreign trade;
 - (b) energy, industry and mineral resources;
 - (c) food, agricultural and animal resources, livestock production and forestry;
 - (d) water resources and irrigation;
 - (e) environmental protection, humanitarian action and disaster response and relief;
 - (f) transport and communications;
 - (g) insurance;
 - (h) education, culture, health and human resources development;
 - (i) science and technology;
 - (j) nationality, residency and immigration matters;
 - (k) social security, including the formulation of mother and child care policies, as well as policies relating to the disabled and the handicapped;
 - (l) establishment of a system of African awards, medals and prizes.
2. The Executive Council shall be responsible to the Assembly. It shall consider issues referred to it and monitor the implementation of policies formulated by the Assembly.
3. The Executive Council may delegate any of its powers and functions mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article to the Specialized Technical Committees established under Article 14 of this Act.

Article 14: The Specialized Technical Committees Establishment and Composition

1. There is hereby established the following Specialized Technical Committees, which shall be responsible to the Executive Council:
 - (a) The Committee on Rural Economy and Agricultural Matters;
 - (b) The Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs;
 - (c) The Committee on Trade, Customs and Immigration Matters;
 - (d) The Committee on Industry, Science and Technology, Energy, Natural Resources and Environment;
 - (e) The Committee on Transport, Communications and Tourism;
 - (f) The Committee on Health, Labour and Social Affairs; and
 - (g) The Committee on Education, Culture and Human Resources.
2. The Assembly shall, whenever it deems appropriate, restructure the existing Committees or establish other Committees.
3. The Specialized Technical Committees shall be composed of Ministers or senior officials responsible for sectors falling within their respective areas of competence.

Article 15: Functions of the Specialized Technical Committees

Each Committee shall within its field of competence:

- (a) prepare projects and programmes of the Union and submit it to the Executive Council;
- (b) ensure the supervision, follow-up and the evaluation of the implementation of decisions taken by the organs of the Union;
- (c) ensure the coordination and harmonization of projects and programmes of the Union;
- (d) submit to the Executive Council either on its own initiative or at the request of the Executive Council, reports and recommendations on the implementation of the provisions of this Act; and
- (e) carry out any other functions assigned to it for the purpose of ensuring the implementation of the provisions of this Act.

Article 16: Meetings

Subject to any directives given by the Executive Council, each Committee shall meet as often as necessary and shall prepare its Rules of Procedure and submit them to the Executive Council for approval.

Article 17: The Pan-African Parliament

1. In order to ensure the full participation of African peoples in the development and economic integration of the continent, a Pan-African Parliament shall be established.
2. The composition, powers, functions and organization of the Pan-African Parliament shall be defined in a protocol relating thereto.

Article 18: The Court of Justice

1. A Court of Justice of the Union shall be established;
2. The statute, composition and functions of the Court of Justice shall be defined in a protocol relating thereto.

Article 19: The Financial Institutions

The Union shall have the following financial institutions whose rules and regulations shall be defined in protocols relating thereto:

- (a) The African Central Bank;
- (b) The African Monetary Fund;
- (c) The African Investment Bank.

Article 20: The Commission

1. There shall be established a Commission of the Union, which shall be the Secretariat of the Union.
2. The Commission shall be composed of the Chairman, his or her deputy or deputies and the Commissioners. They shall be assisted by the necessary staff for the smooth functioning of the Commission.
3. The structure, functions and regulations of the Commission shall be determined by the Assembly.

Article 21: The Permanent Representatives Committee

1. There shall be established a Permanent Representatives Committee. It shall be composed of Permanent Representatives to the Union and other Plenipotentiaries of Member States.
2. The Permanent Representatives Committee shall be charged with the responsibility of preparing the work of the Executive Council and acting on the Executive Council's instructions. It may set up such sub-committees or working groups as it may deem necessary.

Article 22: The Economic, Social and Cultural Council

1. The Economic, Social and Cultural Council shall be an advisory organ composed of different social and professional groups of the Member States of the Union.
2. The functions, powers, composition and organization of the Economic, Social and Cultural Council shall be determined by the Assembly.

Article 23: Imposition of Sanctions

1. The Assembly shall determine the appropriate sanctions to be imposed on any Member State that defaults in the payment of its contributions to the budget of the Union in the following manner: denial of the right to speak at meetings, to vote, to present candidates for any position or post within the Union or to benefit from any activity or commitments, therefrom;
2. Furthermore, any Member State that fails to comply with the decisions and policies of the Union may be subjected to other sanctions, such as the denial of transport and communications links with other Member States, and other measures of a political and economic nature to be determined by the Assembly.

Article 24: The Headquarters of the Union

1. The Headquarters of the Union shall be in Addis Ababa in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.
2. There may be established such other offices of the Union as the Assembly may, on the recommendation of the Executive Council, determine.

Article 25: Working Languages

The working languages of the Union and all its institutions shall be, if possible, African languages, Arabic, English, French and Portuguese.

Article 26: Interpretation

The Court shall be seized with matters of interpretation arising from the application or implementation of this Act. Pending its establishment, such matters shall be submitted to the Assembly of the Union, which shall decide by a two-thirds majority.

Article 27: Signature, Ratification and Accession

1. This Act shall be open to signature, ratification and accession by the Member States of the OAU in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.
2. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the OAU.
3. Any Member State of the OAU acceding to this Act after its entry into force shall deposit the instrument of accession with the Chairman of the Commission.

Article 28: Entry into Force

This Act shall enter into force thirty (30) days after the deposit of the instruments of ratification by two-thirds of the Member States of the OAU.

Article 29: Admission to Membership

1. Any African State may, at any time after the entry into force of this Act, notify the Chairman of the Commission of its intention to accede to this Act and to be admitted as a member of the Union.
2. The Chairman of the Commission shall, upon receipt of such notification, transmit copies thereof to all Member States. Admission shall be decided by a simple majority of the Member States. The decision of each Member State shall be transmitted to the Chairman of the Commission who shall, upon receipt of the required number of votes, communicate the decision to the State concerned.

Article 30: Suspension

Governments which shall come to power through unconstitutional means shall not be allowed to participate in the activities of the Union.

Article 31: Cessation of Membership

1. Any State which desires to renounce its membership shall forward a written notification to the Chairman of the Commission, who shall inform Member States thereof. At the end of one year from the date of such notification, if not withdrawn, the Act shall cease to apply with respect to the renouncing State, which shall thereby cease to belong to the Union.
2. During the period of one year referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, any Member State wishing to withdraw from the Union shall comply with the provisions of this Act and shall be bound to discharge its obligations under this Act up to the date of its withdrawal.

Article 32: Amendment and Revision

1. Any Member State may submit proposals for the amendment or revision of this Act.
2. Proposals for amendment or revision shall be submitted to the Chairman of the Commission who shall transmit same to Member States within thirty (30) days of receipt thereof.
3. The Assembly, upon the advice of the Executive Council, shall examine these proposals within a period of one year following notification of Member States, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article;
4. Amendments or revisions shall be adopted by the Assembly by consensus or, failing which, by a two-thirds majority and submitted for ratification by all Member States in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. They shall enter into force thirty (30) days after the deposit of the instruments of ratification with the Chairman of the Commission by a two-thirds majority of the Member States.

Article 33: Transitional Arrangements and Final Provisions

1. This Act shall replace the Charter of the Organization of African Unity. However, the Charter shall remain operative for a transitional period of one year or such further period as may be determined by the Assembly, following the entry into force of the Act, for the purpose of enabling the OAU/AEC to undertake the necessary measures regarding the devolution of its assets and liabilities to the Union and all matters relating thereto.
2. The provisions of this Act shall take precedence over and supersede any inconsistent or contrary provisions of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community.
3. Upon the entry into force of this Act, all necessary measures shall be undertaken to implement its provisions and to ensure the establishment of the organs provided for under the Act in accordance with any directives or decisions which may be adopted in this regard by the Parties thereto within the transitional period stipulated above.
4. Pending the establishment of the Commission, the OAU General Secretariat shall be the interim Secretariat of the Union.
5. This Act, drawn up in four (4) original texts in the Arabic, English, French and Portuguese languages, all four (4) being equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the OAU and, after its entry into force, with the Chairman of the Commission who shall transmit a certified true copy of the Act to the Government of each signatory State. The Secretary-General of the OAU and the Chairman of the Commission shall notify all signatory States of the dates of the deposit of the instruments of ratification or accession and shall upon entry into force of this Act register the same with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, WE have adopted this Act.

Done at Lomé, Togo, this 11th day of July, 2000.

Appendix II: Protocol on Amendments to the Constitutive Act of the African Union

The Member States of the African Union States Parties to the Constitutive Act of the African Union

Have agreed to adopt amendments to the Constitutive Act as follows:

Article 1: Definitions

In this Protocol, the following expressions shall have the meanings assigned to them hereunder unless otherwise specified:

“Act” means the Constitutive Act

“Assembly” means the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union

“Chairperson” means chairperson of the Assembly

“Court” means the Court of Justice of the Union and Court of Justice has the same meaning

“Union” means the African Union

Article 2: Preamble

In the first paragraph of the Preamble to the Constitutive Act, the replacement of the words “founding fathers” with “founders”

Article 3: Objectives

In Article 3 of the Act (Objectives), the insertion of three new subparagraphs (i), (p) and (q) with consequential renumbering of subparagraphs:

The objectives of the Union shall be to:

.....

(i) ensure the effective participation of women in decision-making, particularly in the political, economic and socio-cultural areas;

.....

(p) develop and promote common policies on trade, defence and foreign relations to ensure the defence of the Continent and the strengthening of its negotiating positions;

(q) invite and encourage the full participation of the African Diaspora as an important part of our Continent, in the building of the African Union.

Article 4: Principles

In Article 4 of the Act (Principles), the expansion of subparagraph (h) and the insertion of two new subparagraphs (q) and (r):

.....

(h) the right of the Union to intervene in a Member State pursuant to a decision of the Assembly in respect of grave circumstances, namely: war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity as well as a serious threat to legitimate order to restore peace and stability to the Member State of the Union upon the recommendation of the Peace and Security Council;

.....

(q) restraint by any Member State from entering into any treaty or alliance that is incompatible with the principles and objectives of the Union;

(r) prohibition of any Member State from allowing the use of its territory as a base for subversion against another Member State.

Article 5: Organs of the Union

In Article 5 of the Act (Organs of the Union), the insertion of a new subparagraph (f) with consequential renumbering of subsequent subparagraphs:

.....

(f) The Peace and Security Council

.....

Article 6: The Assembly

In Article 6 of the Act (The Assembly) and where-ever else it occurs in the Act, the substitution of the word "Chairman" with "Chairperson"; the deletion of the second sentence of subparagraph 3 and the insertion of new paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7.

.....

3. The Assembly shall meet at least once a year in ordinary session.
4. At the initiative of the Chairperson after due consultation with all Member States, or at the request of any Member State and upon approval by two-thirds majority of Member States, the Assembly shall meet in Extraordinary Session.
5. The Assembly shall elect its Chairperson from among the Heads of State or Government at the beginning of each ordinary session and on the basis of rotation for a period of one year renewable.
6. The Chairperson shall be assisted by a Bureau chosen by the Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical representation.
7. Where the Assembly meets at the Headquarters, an election of the Chairperson shall be held taking into account the principle of rotation.

Article 7: Functions of the Chairperson of the Assembly

The insertion in the Act of a new Article 7 (bis):

1. The Chairperson shall represent the Union, during his/her tenure with a view to promoting the objectives and principles of the African Union as stipulated in Articles 3 and 4 of the Act. He/She shall also, with the collaboration of the Chairperson of the Commission, carry out the functions of the Assembly set out in Article 9(e) and (g) of the Act.
2. The Chairperson may convene the meeting of the other organs through their Chairpersons or Chief Executives and in accordance with their respective Rules of Procedure.

Article 8: The Executive Council

In Article 10 of the Act (The Executive Council), the insertion of a new paragraph 3:

.....

3. The Chairperson of the Executive Council shall be assisted by a Bureau chosen by the Executive Council on the basis of equitable geographical representation.

Article 9: Peace and Security Council

The insertion in the Act of a new Article 20(bis):

1. There is hereby established, a Peace and Security Council (PSC) of the Union, which shall be the standing decision-making organ for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.
2. The functions, powers, composition and organization of the PSC shall be determined by the Assembly and set out in a protocol relating thereto.

Article 10: The Permanent Representatives Committee

In Article 21 of the Act (The Permanent Representatives Committee) the insertion of a new paragraph 3:

.....

3. The Chairperson of the Permanent Representatives Committee shall be assisted by a Bureau chosen on the basis of equitable geographical representation.

Article 11: Official Languages

In Article 25 of the Act (Working Languages), replace the title “Working Languages” by “Official Languages” and substitute the existing provision with:

1. The official languages of the Union and all its institutions shall be Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Spanish, Kiswahili and any other African language.
2. The Executive Council shall determine the process and practical modalities for the use of official languages as working languages.

Article 12: Cessation of Membership

Article 31 of the Act (Cessation of Membership) is deleted.

Article 13: Entry into Force

This Protocol shall enter into force thirty days after the deposit of the instruments of ratification by a two-thirds majority of the Member States.

Adopted by the 1st Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 3 February 2003

and

by the 2nd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union in Maputo, Mozambique on 11 July 2003

Appendix III: African Union legal instruments

Name of instrument	Date of Adoption	Date of entry into force	Date of last signature/deposit
OAU Charter	25 May 1963	25 May 1963	
General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Organization of African Unity	25 October 1965	25 October 1965	24 January 2013
Phyto-Sanitary Convention for Africa	13 September 1967	6 October 1992	
African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	15 September 1968	16 June 1969	24 January 2013
African Civil Aviation Commission Constitution	17 January 1969	15 March 1972	24 January 2013
OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa	10 September 1969	20 January 1974	25 April 2012
Constitution of the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations	18 January 1974	1 February 2010	20 May 2013
Inter-African Convention Establishing an African Technical Co-operation Programme	1 August 1975		27 January 2012
Cultural Charter for Africa	5 July 1976	19 September 1990	26 September 2007
Convention for the Elimination of Mercenarism in Africa	3 July 1977	22 April 1985	24 January 2013
Additional Protocol to the OAU General Convention on Privileges and immunities	1 June 1980		6 August 2012
African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights	1 June 1981	21 October 1986	24 January 2013
Convention for the Establishment of the African Centre for Fertilizer Development	1 July 1985		6 November 2010
Agreement for the Establishment of the African Rehabilitation Institute (ARI)	17 July 1985	2 December 1991	31 January 2014
African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child	1 July 1990	29 November 1999	24 January 2013
Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa	30 January 1991	22 April 1998	31 May 2013
Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community	3 June 1991	12 May 1994	24 January 2013
African Maritime Transport Charter	11 June 1994		27 January 2012
The African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Pelindaba Treaty)	11 April 1996	15 July 2001	27 January 2014

Name of instrument	Date of Adoption	Date of entry into force	Date of last signature/deposit
Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights	10 June 1998	25 January 2004	27 January 2014
OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism	1 July 1999	6 December 2002	24 January 2013
Constitutive Act of the African Union	7 November 2000	26 May 2001	15 August 2011
Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament	2 March 2001	14 December 2003	24 January 2013
Convention of the African Energy Commission	11 July 2001	13 December 2006	2 July 2013
Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union	9 July 2002	26 December 2003	24 December 2013
African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Revised Version)	1 July 2003		28 March 2014
Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa	1 July 2003	25 November 2005	24 January 2013
Protocol of the Court of Justice of the African Union	1 July 2003	11 February 2009	24 January 2013
African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption	1 July 2003	5 August 2006	27 January 2014
Protocol on Amendments to the Constitutive Act of the African Union	11 July 2003		24 January 2013
Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism	1 July 2004		27 January 2014
The African Union Non-Aggression and Common Defence Pact	1 January 2005	18 December 2009	24 January 2013
Charter for African Cultural Renaissance	24 January 2006		20 February 2014
African Youth Charter	2 July 2006	8 August 2009	31 January 2014
African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance	30 January 2007	15 February 2012	31 January 2014
Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights	1 July 2008		31 January 2014
Statute of the African Union Commission on International Law	4 February 2009	4 February 2009	4 February 2009
African Charter on Statistics	4 February 2009		22 January 2014

Name of instrument	Date of Adoption	Date of entry into force	Date of last signature/deposit
Protocol on the African Investment Bank	30 June 2009		31 January 2014
African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention)	23 October 2009	6 December 2012	17 March 2015
Revised Constitution of the African Civil Aviation Commission	16 December 2009	11 May 2010	31 January 2014
Revised African Maritime Transport Charter	26 July 2010		31 January 2014
African Charter on Values and Principles of Public Service and Administration	31 January 2011		31 January 2014
Agreement for the Establishment of the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Agency	23 November 2012	23 November 2012	31 January 2014
African Charter on the Values and Principles of Decentralisation, Local Governance and Local Development	27 June 2014		
African Union Convention on Cross-Border Cooperation (Niamey Convention)	27 June 2014		
Protocol on Amendments to the Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights	27 June 2014		
Protocol on the Establishment on the African Monetary Fund and the Statute of the African Monetary Fund	27 June 2014		
Protocol to the Constitutive Act of the African Union relating to the Pan-African Parliament	27 June 2014		

Appendix IV: Calendar of African Union days and decades

African Union days: 2016

Africa Environment and Wangari Maatthai¹ Day: 3 March
Africa Day: 25 May
Africa Border Day: 7 June
Africa Child Day: 16 June
African Refugee Day/World Refugee Day: 20 June
African Public Service Day: 23 June
Day of Africa's Scientific Renaissance: 30 June
Africa Day of Seas and Oceans: 25 July
Africa's Women Day: 31 July
Africa Day of Decentralisation and Local Development: 10 August
African Traditional Medicine Day: 31 August
African Union Day: 9 September
Africa Human Rights Day: 21 October
Africa Food Security and Nutrition Day: 30 October
Africa Youth Day: 1 November
African Statistics Day: 18 November
Africa Industrialisation Day: 20 November
Africa Telecommunications and ICT Day: 7 December
Day of African Sport: 14 December

African Union decades

African Union Decade of Women: 2010–20
African Union Youth Decade Plan of Action: 2009–18
African Union Ten-Year Strategy for Science, Technology and Science: 2014–24
Africa's Decade of Sustainable Energy: 2014–24
Second African Decade of Persons with Disabilities: 2010–19
Second Decade of Education for Africa: 2015–25

Note

1 Wangari Maathai was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004 for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace.

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ACRONYMS

ACRONYMS

A

AAOM	Association of African Ombudsmen and Mediators
ACALAN	African Academy of Languages
ACB	African Central Bank
ACBF	Africa Capacity Building Foundation
ACERWC	African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
ACIRC	African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
ACSRT	African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism
ADF	African Development Fund
AEC	African Economic Community
AFCAC	African Civil Aviation Commission
AfCHPR	African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights
AFCONE	African Commission on Nuclear Energy
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFISMA	African Union led International Support Mission in Mali
AFRAA	African Airlines Association
AFREC	African Energy Commission
Africa CDC	Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention
AFRIPOL	African Mechanism for Police Cooperation
AFSEC	African Electrotechnical Standardization Commission
AGN	African Group of Negotiators on Climate Change
AGOA	African Growth Opportunity Act
AHRM	Administration and Human Resources Management (Directorate of)
AIB	African Investment Bank
AIDA	Accelerating Industrialisation of Africa
AIR	African Institute for Remittances
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AMCOMET	African Union Conference of Ministers Responsible for Meteorology
AMCOST	African Union Conference of Ministers Responsible for Science and Technology
AMF	African Monetary Fund
AMIB	African Union Mission in Burundi
AMIS	African Union Mission in Sudan
AMISEC	African Union Mission for Support to the Elections in Comoros
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
AMV	Africa Mining Vision
AOMA	African Ombudsman and Mediators Association
AOSTI	African Observatory of Science, Technology and Innovation
APR	African Peer Review
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
APSA	African Peace and Security Architecture
ARC	African Risk Capacity
ARI	African Rehabilitation Institute
ASA	Africa–South American (Summit)

ASF	African Standby Force
ASRU	Surveillance and Response Unit (of the Africa CDC)
ATU	African Telecommunications Union
AU	African Union
AUABC	African Union Advisory Board on Corruption
AUBP	African Union Border Programme
AUC	African Union Commission
AUCIL	African Union Commission on International Law
AUHIP	African Union High-Level Implementation Panel for Sudan and South Sudan

B

BIAT	Boosting Intra-African Trade
-------------	------------------------------

C

CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CADSP	Common African Defence and Security Policy
CAFE	Committee on Administration, Financial Evaluation
CAHOSCC	Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change
CAMOT	Conference of Ministers of Trade
CAP	Common African Position
CASF	Central African Standby Force
CBOs	Community-based organisations
CELHTO	Centre for Linguistic and Historical Studies by Oral Tradition
CEMA	Conference of Energy Ministers of Africa
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
CEWS	Continental Early Warning System
CFTA	Continental Free Trade Area
CIDO	Citizens and Diaspora Directorate
CIEFFA	International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa
CISSA	Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa
COMEDAF	Conference of Ministers of Education of the African Union
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CRDTO	Centre for Research and Documentation for Oral Tradition
CSOs	Civil society organisations

D

DCMP	Directorate of Conference Management and Publications
DIC	Directorate of Information and Communication
DREA	Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry

E

EAC	East African Community
EASF	Eastern Africa Standby Force
EASFCOM	Eastern Africa Standby Force Coordination Mechanism
EBID	Bank for Infrastructure and Development (ECOWAS)

EBS	Event-based surveillance
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (UN)
ECOSOCC	Economic, Social and Cultural Council (AU)
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECREEE	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
EGDC	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Gender Development Centre
EOCs	Emergency operational centres
ERERA	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority
ESCC	Economic, Social and Cultural Council (CEN-SAD)
ESF	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Standby Force
EU	European Union
EYSDC	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Youth and Sports Development Centre

F

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (United Nations)
FOCAC	China–Africa Cooperation Forum

G

GIABA	Inter-Governmental Action Group Against Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing in West Africa
GPDD	Gender Policy and Development Division (of the Directorate of Women, Gender and Development)

H

HATC	High-Level Committee on African Trade
HSGIC	Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee
HSGOC	Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee

I

IAPSC	Inter-African Phytosanitary Council
IBAR	Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
IBED	Inter-African Bureau of Epizootic Diseases
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	Information communications technology
IDPs	Internally displaced persons
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IGADD	Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute

IMF	International Monetary Fund
International IDEA	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPED	Pan African Institute for Education for Development
IPF	Partners Forum
IPU-IGAD	Inter-Parliamentary Union
ISC	Intelligence and Security Committee
ISCTRC	International Scientific Council for Research and Control of Trypanosomiasis
ITU	International Telecommunication Union

J

JCM	Joint coordination mechanism
JSSO	Joint Secretariat Support Office

L

LD	Logistics Depot
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army

M

MAES	African Union Electoral and Security Assistance Mission to the Comoros
MENUB	United Nations Electoral Observation Mission in Burundi
MICOPAX	Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MISAHEL	African Union Mission for Mali and Sahel
MISCA	African Union led International Support Mission in Central African Republic
MoU	Memorandum of understanding

N

NARC	North African Regional Capability
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NHRIs	National human rights institutions
NPCA	New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordinating Agency
NTF	Nigeria Trust Fund

O

OAU	Organization of African Unity
OHCHR	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIA	Office of Internal Audit
OIF	Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie
OLC	Office of the Legal Counsel

P

PAIDA	Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda (AU-UN)
PANVAC	Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre
PanWise	Pan-African Network of the Wise
PAP	Pan-African Parliament
PAPU	Pan African Postal Union
PATTEC	Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign
PAU	Pan African University
PBFA	Programming, Budget, Finance and Accounting (Directorate of)
PCRD	Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development
PIDA	Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa
PLANELM	Planning Element
PPDU	Projects Preparation and Development Unit (ECOWAS)
PRC	Permanent Representatives Committee
PSC	Peace and Security Council
PSOD	Peace Support Operations Division
PSOs	Peace support operations
PSSG	Police Strategic Support Group (AU)
PTA	Preferential Trade Area
PTC	Permanent Tripartite Commission
PYU	Pan African Youth Union

R

RAAF	Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food (ECOWAS)
RCI-LRA	Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RECSA	Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons
RMs	Regional Mechanisms
RPID-FDH	Regional Programme for the Integrated Development of the Fouta Djallon Highlands
RTF	Regional task force

S

SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADCC	Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference
SAFGRAD	Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development
SARO	African Union Southern Africa Region Office
SASF	Southern Africa Standby Force
SDGEA	Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa
SNCs	Southern African Development Community (SADC) national committees
SPPMERM	Strategic Planning, Policy, Monitoring, Evaluation and Resource Mobilisation (AUC Directorate of)
STATAFRIC	AU Institute for Statistics
STC	Specialised Technical Committee
STI	Science, technology and innovation
STRC	Scientific, Technical and Research Commission

T

TCCs	Troop contributing countries
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
TYCBP-AU	Ten-year capacity building programme for the African Union

U

UAE	United Arab Emirates
UK	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNAMID	African Union–United Nations Mission in Darfur
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNOAU	United Nations Office to the African Union
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UN-OSAA	United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UN-Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UMA	Union of Arab Maghreb States (or Arab Maghreb Union)
UPEDEA	Union of Producers, Conveyors and Distributors of Electric Power in Africa
UPU	Universal Postal Union
USA	United States of America

W

WAHO	West African Health Organisation
WAMA	West African Monetary Agency
WAMI	West African Monetary Institute
WAPP	West African Power Pool
WEC	World Energy Council
WFP	World Food Programme
WFP-L0	World Food Programme Liaison Office
WGDD	Women, Gender and Development (Directorate of)
WHO	World Health Organization

X

XCF	Extreme Climate Facility
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New Zealand is proud to continue to work in partnership with the African Union Commission to produce the *African Union Handbook*. This third edition confirms the success of the book and its important role in fostering greater understanding of the Union and its work.

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Our very best wishes go to Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, Chairperson of the African Union Commission, and to all AU Member States for a successful and peaceful 2016.

Hon Murray McCully
NEW ZEALAND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

