



UN SECRETARY-GENERAL AND AU COMMISSION CHAIRPERSON HOLD TALKS IN NEW YORK

From 16-17 April 2007, the UN Secretary-General Mr. Ban Ki Moon and the AU Commission Chairperson Prof. Alpha Oumar Konaré held high-level consultations on Darfur at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. Chairperson Konaré's delegation included the African Union Envoy for Darfur Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim and AU Commissioner for Peace and Security, Mr. Saïd Djinnit. The Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Darfur, Mr. Jan Eliasson, Under Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Mr. Jean-Marie Guéhenno and other top UN officials also participated in the consultations.

The Secretary-General and Chairperson Konaré expressed serious concern at the prevail-

ing dire security and humanitarian situation in Darfur and the continued attacks against civilians and AMIS peacekeepers, as well as inter-tribal fighting and incidents of aerial bombardments.

They called for an immediate cessation of hostilities in order to alleviate human suffering in Darfur and to create an environment conducive to political negotiations. They also urged all parties to make the Ceasefire Commission an effective body and to fully cooperate with it. They expressed concern at the continued tensions between Sudan and Chad and urged that all efforts should be made to normalize relations and stop all cross-border attacks.

The Secretary-General and Chairperson Konaré reiterated the de-

termination of the United Nations and the African Union to jointly lead efforts to advance the political process and to finalize plans for a strong peacekeeping operation which would be capable of implementing the security aspects of the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) in accordance with the conclusions of the 16 November 2006 Addis Ababa high-level meeting on Darfur.

They further called for strict implementation of the Joint Communiqué on Facilitation of Humanitarian Activities in Darfur of 28 March 2007. They also stressed the importance of taking forward these mutually reinforcing initiatives in a fully transparent manner in collaboration with the Government of Sudan and other key stakeholders.

The two leaders welcomed the broad support of the Security Council for the work of the AU and UN Envoys for Darfur. They called for a roadmap to be elaborated by the Special Envoys, as well as continued international support for their efforts to move towards substantive negotiations. They urged all movements to join the process in earnest under the joint AU-UN leadership.

They also welcomed the agreement of the Government of Sudan with regard to the UN

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AN AFRICAN HEALTH STRATEGY IS LAUNCHED

The 6 month old infant nestling snugly in its mother's arms, taking an interest in the decorations that adorned his room looked like any other child.

The difference with this room was that it was in a pediatric ward at the Tshwane (formerly Pretoria) Academic Hospital and the difference with the young toddler was that only a few hours earlier, he had been staring death in the face. "He had turned blue and could not breathe. He could have been a victim of Sudden Death syndrome", said the doctor who was showing the visiting African Ministers of Health round the hospital. Fortunately for the infant and his parents, he received adequate help on time.

There was a system that kicked into place to save him.

When he grows up, the young has every chance to contribute to the development of his country.

This is the kind of scenario that African Ministers of Health who were meeting at the Sandton Convention Center in Johannesburg from 9-13 April would like to see replicated all over Africa; a strong health system which contributes to equity and development on the continent. Sadly the majority do not have access to such facilities. In many cases, these two extremes of the 'haves' and the 'have-nots' exist



Delegates to the Ministerial Conference



Visit to the Tshwane hospital



The experts meeting



AU staff finalizing preparations



Yvonne Chaka-Chaka at the Anti Malaria launch

in the same country.

Many of the health centers are crowded, ill equipped and under staffed. There, the terrible statistics that were being discussed at the Ministers conference are recorded constantly: A continental maternal mortality rate of between 500 and 1500 per 100 000, under 5 mortality of 171 per 1000, an average life expectancy of 52 years, 4.8 million children dying annu-

ally, mostly from preventable diseases and women carrying the major responsibility for care.

The problem of controlling the disease burden was said by the ministers to be one of the major challenges in Africa, constituting a constraint to socio economic development, especially as outlined by the Millennium Development

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AUC – PRC MEET TO DISCUSS THEIR WORKING METHODS

Over 150 participants from the African Union Commission (AUC), and the Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC), met in Nazareth, Ethiopia from April 22-24, 2007, in a brainstorming meeting organised by the AUC and the PRC jointly.

The aim of the brainstorming session was to reflect on practical measures to improve the working methods of the Permanent Representatives' Committee (PRC) and its Sub-Committees; the working methods within the African Union Commission (AUC); and the working relationships between the PRC and the AUC.

On the first day of the meeting, Monday 23 April 2007, the two parties held two separate meetings during which they brainstormed on issues pertaining to the functioning of the two organs.

The PRC meeting took place under the chairmanship of Ghanaian Ambassador, John Ag-

grey, Chairperson of the PRC, while the AUC meeting was chaired by H.E. Mr. Patrick Mazimhaka, Deputy Chairperson of the Commission.

On Tuesday, April 24, 2007, the PRC and the AUC held a joint brainstorming session. During the meeting, Malian Ambassador, H.E Al-Maamoun Baba-Lamine Keita, presented the PRC report, while the report of the AU Commission was presented by Professor C.A.L Johnson.

Concerning the functioning of the two organs, participants brainstormed on the periodicity of the PRC meetings, the need to revisit the quorum for the meetings and the level of participation; the need to revisit the issue of open-ended Committees and Committees of the whole; the working languages, the calendar of meetings of the AU Commission, and how to strengthen the Department of Conference Services especially in preparing documents.

Meanwhile, discussions on the working methods between the two organs was centred around the following issues: preparation

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of the budget; time management (procedural and substantial); micro-management; mutual respect for functions and roles; professionalism in discussions; antagonism and taunting; hosting of AU Meetings including criteria for hosting meetings and the host agreement; and the role of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African Development Bank in policy-making at continental level.

Present at the meeting were the majority of Commissioners and Directors of the African Union Commission.

Picture:
Members of the AU Commission (left)
Members of the PRC (right)

AU WOMEN'S COMMITTEE HOLDS SECOND MEETING

The purpose of the second meeting was to exchange information among the participants, review the work programme for the current year, as well as putting together recommendations for submission to the Chairperson.

The second meeting of the African Union Women's Committee (AUWC) was convened at the Headquarters of the African Union Commission, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from the 18 to 19 April 2007. It was attended by members of the Committee, officials of the AUC and representatives of the media. The meeting was officially opened by the Deputy Chairperson of the AUC H.E. Mr. Patrick Mazimhaka, and was closed by the Chairperson.

The overall purpose of the second meeting was to exchange information among the participants, review the work programme for the current year with a view of distributing tasks among Committee members, as well as putting together recommendations for submission to the Chairperson.

The first day was devoted to presentations and discussions, and the second day to training on gender awareness for the participants. The objective of the training was to bring all members of the Committee to the same level of understanding of the concepts of women and gender issues, so as to better perform the roles expected of them.



Deputy Chairperson Mazimhaka (in black suit: center) with members of the AUWC

A number of presentations were made at the meeting. They included a presentation on the AUWC's work plan, AU Commission's Chairperson's Report on the Implementation of the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa (SDGEA); Synthesis of First Reports of Member States on the Implementation of the SDGEA; An Update on the Situation in Darfur, Sudan; Cote D'Ivoire; and Liberia; The Impact of Conflict on Gender Relations and How this Affects Women, including Needs Assessment; and African Best Efforts to Address the HIV/AIDS Pandemic.

The meeting also learnt that the President of Rwanda will be a recipient of the 2007 Gender Award. The Award will be given to him at a ceremony to

be organized by Femme Africa Solidarité (FAS) in Dakar, Senegal in June 2007.

Finally, the AUWC made 32 recommendations for consideration by the AUC.

Earlier in the month a Consultation on "Accelerating the Ratification of the AU Protocol" had taken place in Tunis, Tunisia. Participants drawn from Northern African countries and several East and West African States (Algeria, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, The Gambia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sahrawi Arab Republic, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Chad, Tunisia) were brought together to deepen understanding of the AU Protocol, and explore strategies for national level campaigning for ratification and domestication.

PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL CONDEMNS ATTACK ON AN AMIS PATROL TEAM

The Peace and Security Council, at its 76th meeting held on 10 April 2007, was briefed by the Commissioner for Peace and Security on that morning's attack by armed men, on an AMIS patrol team from the Rwandese contingent on duty to Kube water point, near Sortony, in North Darfur, resulting in the killing of one protection force soldier and the wounding of two others, while one vehicle was taken away.

The Council condemned the act, which it



AMIS troops at a parade in Darfur

respect.

Council called for a thorough investigation of the incident with a view to bringing the culprits to justice.

called "cowardly", in the strongest terms and stressed that attacks against AMIS troops will never serve the cause of the Darfurians. Council further stressed the African Union's resolve to work with the United Nations Security Council in efforts to address such flagrant violations of the different ceasefire agreements that all the parties in Darfur have variously undertaken to

THE LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMISSION HOLDS ITS 5TH ORDINARY SESSION IN ADDIS ABABA

The Department of the Social Affairs held the 5th Ordinary Session of the Labour and Social Affairs Commission from the 16th to 21st April, 2007, at the Conference Centre of the African Union, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The session was preceded by a Meeting of Experts on 16, and 18 April 2007.

Discussions at the meeting focused on issues related to Labour and Employment. Emphasis was also put on the activities of the specialized organs of the AU as well



Opening session of the Labour and Social Affairs Commission

as inter-African Organisations.

Participants at the meeting were enlightened on the policies and

strategies of employment, in line with the Summit of Ouagadougou on employment and the fight against poverty of 2004. They brainstormed on the situation of the Private sector in Africa as well as Migration in Africa.

The 5th Ordinary Session of the Commission of Labour and Social Affairs of the AU also had the mandate to develop cooperation ties between African countries on Labour related issues.



PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL COMMENDS MAURITANIA FOR RETURN TO CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER

The Peace and Security Council of the African Union, held its 76th meeting on 10 April 2007, to take decisions on the situation in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania:

At its meeting, the Council welcomed the different measures taken by the Chairperson of the Commission with a view to accompanying and supporting the process of the democratic transition and the return to constitutional order, including political support, notably through the activities of his Special Envoy for Mauritania, Amb. Vijay Makhan, the mobilization of resources, technical support for the electoral process and election observation.

Council noted with satisfaction the developments that have taken place in Mauritania since the coup d'état of 3 August 2005 and the smooth conduct of the process of democratic transition, which culminated in the presidential elections of 11 and 25 March 2007 and marked the return to constitutional order.

The PSC commended the President and members of the Military Council for Justice and Democracy (CMJD), as well as the Prime Minister and members of the outgoing Government, for having fulfilled the commitments made to the Mauritanian people, the African Union and the international community as a whole and for successfully completing the process for the return to constitutional order.

Council also commended the political class, the civil society and the people of Mauritania for the maturity and sense of responsibility they demonstrated throughout the process for the

return to constitutional order and for their contribution to promoting democracy and good governance, as well as the respect for human rights in Mauritania;

Further, the PSC congratulated the President elect, Mr. Sidi Mohamed Ould Cheikh Abdallahi, and urged him to spare no effort to consolidate the gains of the transition, strengthen the rule of law and good governance, deepen the democratic process and take all appropriate measures to reinforce national unity and cohesion.

It also decided to lift the suspension measure taken against Mauritania by its 36th meeting held on 4 August 2005 and called on Member States, as well as the bilateral and multi-lateral partners of Mauritania, to provide all the necessary support to the newly elected authorities.

Finally the Council requested the Chairperson of the Commission to support the efforts of the newly elected authorities.

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AU COMMEMORATES 13TH ANNIVERSARY OF RWANDA GENOCIDE



H.E Patrick Mazimhaka (foreground) with Mme Mazimhaka and other participants at a procession to mark the 13th anniversary of the Rwanda genocide

The African Union Commission (AUC) on April 7, 2007, commemorated the 13th Anniversary of the Rwanda genocide, perpetrated in 1994.

The commemoration ceremony, held at the headquarters of the African Union Commission in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, was presided over by the Chairperson of the Commission, Professor Alpha Oumar Konaré.

Organized by the Department of Political Affairs at the AUC, the ceremony brought together, the Deputy Chairperson of the AUC, members of the Rwandan community in Addis Ababa, Representatives of the AU Member States, the International Criminal Court of Rwanda (ICCR), as well as Officials of the AU Commission.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, the Chairperson of the Commission underscored the need for consolidating the bonds of solidarity with respect to the people who suffered from the trauma of the genocide. He called on the African population saying that such dramatic situations would continue within the continent, if there is no improvement in terms of good govern-

ance and democracy.

Chairperson Konaré further emphasized on the need for forgiveness, which he described as a key factor that would enable the “dark pages” of the continent to be turned while insuring that a new page of the history of the Rwandan genocide is written without distorting the facts.

Meanwhile, the Commissioner of Political Affairs, Mrs. Julia Dolly Joiner, in her welcome speech, spelled out the challenges and negative impact of genocides and conflicts in Africa.

The ceremony was crowned by exposés on the theme: “Understanding and Combating Genocide Ideologies”, presented by the representatives of Rwanda and of the TPIR, Prof. Paul Rutayisire and Dr. Alex Obote, respectively.

The discussion centered on the responsibility of leadership in making positive use of past memories, so as to put in place a mechanism to prevent such happenings in future. Emphasis was also put on the role of the media as well as the education of the youths on the history and culture of the African continent.



Some of the participants at the ceremony



EUROPEAN COMMISSION - AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION



AU COMMISSION AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION LAUNCH JOINT DIALOGUE ON DE-MINING AND DISARMAMENT

The African Union Commission and the European Commission launched a joint dialogue on a wide range of issues related to Anti-personnel Landmines, Explosive Remnants of War and Small Arms and Light Weapons with a view to deepening and strengthening the AU-EU security dialogue.

The AU and the EU organized a seminar on Demining and Disarmament in Addis Ababa from 18-20 April. The theme of the seminar was “ AU-EU Security Dialogue: Towards a Common Agenda for de-mining and Disarmament”.

At the end of the seminar, the African Union Commission and the European Commission launched a joint dialogue on a wide range of issues related to Antipersonnel Landmines, Explosive Remnants of War and Small Arms and Light Weapons with a view to deepening and strengthening the AU-EU security dialogue.

The co-chairs of the meeting agreed that the seminar constituted a first and important step in what should become a regular dialogue within the larger AU-EU Dialogue.

The co-chairs stressed the need to bring these conclusions to the attention of the AU-EU Troika, with a view to mainstreaming them into

the preparations for the EU-Africa Summit to be held in Lisbon later this year.

The seminar was held in the framework of the commitments related to the Mine Ban Treaty, the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (UNPOA), as well as of the relevant Protocols to the 1980 CCW.

In this context, the European Union recognized the essential role of the AU in developing sustainable peace and security in Africa, where de-mining and disarmament are particularly relevant. Disarmament, arms control and de-mining, as prerequisites for peace, have also arisen as commitments in the EU-Africa Dialogue.

The seminar brought together representatives of the AU, the EU, and experts from Africa and Europe. The African Union Commission and the European Commission have engaged, in the past years, in fruitful dialogue on these issues.

AU AND WFP SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT



Front Row Dr. R Sibanda of WFP; WFP Executive Director Ms. Josette Sheeran and Commissioner Kurwijila pose for a photo with other delegates. . Director of REA Dr Babagana is behind the Commissioner

A new cooperation agreement aimed at closer partnership and cooperation between the African Union and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) in areas such as food security, education and emergency preparedness and response, was signed on 24 April between the AU and the World Food Programme (WFP).

The agreement was signed by the AU Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture (REA) Mrs. Rosebud Kurwijila and the WFP Executive Director Ms. Josette Sheeran.

The agreement falls within the framework of a ten year capacity building programme for the African Union signed by Prof. Alpha Oumar Konaré and the then UN Secretary General, Kofi Anan, in November 2006.

The African Union Commission is developing this strategic part-

nership with the United Nations World Food Programme in mobilizing efforts and resources for AU Member States to address the challenges of agriculture and food security.

In addressing these challenges, the African Union developed and endorsed the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) as a framework for agricultural development and reducing food insecurity. The African Union Member States have also pledged to allocate at least 10% of their national budgets to agriculture.

This was Ms. Sheeran's first official overseas visit since she assumed her position as the head of the World Food Programme on April 05 2007. WFP is the world's largest humanitarian agency, with operations in 40 countries in Africa. In 2005 WFP assisted over 49 million people, including 10 million children.

KNOW YOUR AFRICAN UNION

Which countries form the Peace and Security Council for 2007-2008?

Answers on page 12

ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS

On the 2nd of April, the AU sent a notice to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs/ External Relations of all Member States, regarding its Note Verbale reference BC/OLC/217/20/Vol.IV a n d BC/OLC/217/25/Vol.IV dated 16 February and 15 March 2007 respectively, in implementation of the decision adopted by the 10th Ordinary Session of the Executive Council in January 2007 and endorsed by the Assembly relating to the Modalities for the Elections of the Members of the Commission.

The Commission's notice informed the Member States that upon expiry of the deadline on 30 March 2007, it had received the following candidatures for the posts of Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson:

Chairperson: Nil
Deputy Chairperson:

1. Dr. Khair Eldin Abdel Latif (Egypt)
2. Mr. Erastus J. O. Mwencha (Kenya)

SUMMIT UPDATES

Preparations for the July 9th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union are underway.

At the end of March, an AU delegation led by Ambassador Jean Mfasoni visited Accra, Ghana, where the Summit will be held, on an evaluation mission.

The delegation met with the Ghanaian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration Nana Akufor Addo and

discussed the issues pertaining to the successful hosting of the summit

The Summit will be held from 25 June – 3 July 2007. It will be devoted to a “Grand Debate on the Union Government”.

Events for the Summit are as follows;

25-26 June: 14th Ordinary Session of the Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC)

28-28 June: 11th Ordinary Session of the Executive Council

1-3 July: 9th Ordinary Session of the Assembly

Heads of State and Government of Member States of the African Union, as well as their Foreign Ministers, other ministers, Permanent Representatives at the AU, invited dignitaries and Commissioners of the AU will attend.

In preparation for the Summit, the Executive Council met in Durban, South Africa from 8-9 May, 2007 to brainstorm on the state of the Union.

AU TO HAVE NEW CONFERENCE CENTER

The African Union is looking forward to having a 2500 capacity conference center, which will also house offices and other facilities such as briefing rooms, holding rooms, and meeting rooms, library and archives as well as different facilities for Heads of State and Government. The center

will be built in the space allocated to the AU by the Ethiopian government, which is situated across the road from the current AU headquarters. The center will be built by the Chinese government as an expression of political support.

This was announced by AUC Chairperson Professor Alpha Oumar Konare on Saturday April 28, in the presence of the Deputy Chairperson and the Mayor of Addis Ababa, at a meeting he called in order to

choose the best design. After a voting process, the meeting selected two designs.

At the same meeting, Professor Konare announced that 25th May, Africa Day, will witness the laying of the foundation stone for the new complex, in addition to the launching of the AU diplomatic passport and the VSat system.

“The 2500 capacity conference center will also house offices and other facilities such as briefing rooms, holding rooms, and meeting rooms, library and archives as well as different facilities for Heads of State and Government “



The Chairperson (center left) addressing the meeting

(Continued from page 1)

Heavy Support Package (HSP) for AMIS and reiterated the determination of the UN and the AU to proceed expeditiously with the implementation of the HSP and finalization of planning for the hybrid operation. The AU and the UN expressed concern at the funding situation of AMIS and appealed to donors to assist in finding a viable and sustained solution to it, especially in the context of the expected deployment of the hybrid operation.

The two delegations reviewed peace and security issues in Africa, namely the situations in Sudan, Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire and Somalia, relations between Chad and Sudan, and the cooperation between the AU and the UN.

(Continued from page 2)

Goals. To compound the problems, the meeting noted that qualified staff leave for "greener pastures" in droves, and there is a lack of specialist equipment that results in many preventable deaths.

What to do with all these challenges was the question pre occupying the ministers; followed closely by how to do it, so that each person could have a fair shot at life, just like the little boy at the Tshwane hospital. The Ministers brainstormed, and came up with a plan to do this, entitled The Africa Health Strategy, which they unanimously adopted on Friday 13 April.

To underline the importance of a common Africa Health Strategy, the AUC Chairperson Professor Alpha Oumar Konare noted at the official opening of the conference, "Diseases know no boundaries". He further added that some of the diseases Africa faces, like polio, were until recently, thought to have been eradicated but due to a number of factors, they have made a devastating comeback, thereby compounding the already daunting burden of disease. Hence the need for a holistic continental approach to health challenges.

"The Africa Health Strategy is a

vision document that sets out the context within which Africa is saying 'we want to meet our health challenges'. It seeks to propose various solutions, but not impose any", said Advocate Bience Gawanas, Commissioner of Social Affairs at the African Union, whose department organized the conference together with the South African Department of Health.

Within the strategic direction highlighted by the Strategy are issues such as setting up a functional health system, governance, health policies and legislation, setting up coherent organizational frameworks, health resources, African Traditional Medicine, strengthening partnerships, integrated approach and linkages, and the socio economic and political context of health. The Strategy also proposes monitoring and evaluation systems and a way forward that includes outlining the roles of the African Union, Regional Economic Communities, Member States and partners.

The conference did not just highlight challenges. It also provided a forum for the ministers to share experiences and best practices. Botswana for example, notified the meeting that it has surpassed the 15% of national budget that countries are expected to devote to health; its health budget stands at 22%. Other countries have steadily

increased their allocations to health, although most have not yet reached the 15% target.

The different member states reported progress in tackling some of the major diseases. Notable examples were in malaria prevention and control, availability of the DOTS programme for TB patients, and provision of anti retroviral treatment (ART) and care for those infected with the HIV virus. In this regard, Zimbabwe was noted to have recorded a decline in the rate of HIV infections.

The meeting agreed that strong health systems can only exist in strong economies that enjoy peace and stability as well as good governance among other factors.

As well as the Africa Health Strategy the Ministers also witnessed the launching of the Malaria Elimination Campaign at which famous singer Yvonne Chaka Chaka performed.

Now that the Africa Health Strategy has been adopted, what remains is the implementation.

The next meeting of the African Ministers of Health will be hosted by Zimbabwe in 2009, according to an offer by that country's Minister of Health, Dr. David Parirenyatwa.

APRIL

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS

The Chairperson of the African Union Commission (AUC) Professor Alpha Oumar Konaré, on 3 April received four ambassadors bearing letters accrediting them as their countries' representatives to the AU.



With HE Donald James Kalilangwe of Malawi, Professor Konaré congratulated Malawi's successful transition process from former President Bakili Muluzi to Dr wa Mutharika and expressed gratitude to Malawian President Bingu wa Mutharika's gesture of giving land to the AU as well as the country's willingness to contribute troops for the AU force.



With HE Vera Maria Fernandes of Portugal, Professor Konaré discussed bilateral and multilateral issues, including the successful hosting by Portugal of the EU Africa Summit expected to take place later this year in Lisbon.



With H.E Mr. Premdut Doongoor of Mauritius, Professor Konaré enumerated a number of positive achievements under the Mauritian government which he said, should be emulated by other African countries. These include: the democratisation process, modernisation of the country's institutions and agricultural development, particularly the production of sugarcane at an industrial level



When he met H.E. Mr. Salim Ahmed of Sudan, the AU Commission Chairperson dwelt extensively on the situation in Darfur, giving particular emphasis to the fact that the AU wishes to see a democratic, united and pluralistic Sudan; that the Abuja Declaration forms the basis for any developments in Sudan; and that the AU will always consult with President Omar El Bashir on issues of peace and security in Sudan.

KNOW YOUR AFRICAN UNION

Which countries form the PSC for 2007-2008?

Algeria
Angola
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Cameroon
Congo (Brazzaville)
Egypt
Ethiopia
Gabon
Ghana
Malawi
Nigeria
Rwanda
Senegal
Uganda

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