

AFRICAN UNION

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UMOJA WA AFRIKA



UNION AFRICAINE

UNIÃO AFRICANA

UNIÓN AFRICANA

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

P. O. Box 3243

Telephone: 251 115517 700

Website: www.au.int

ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION
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Assembly/AU/Dec.942- 982(XXXIX)
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Assembly/AU/Res.1 - 2(XXXIX)

DECISIONS, DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

**DECISION ON THE INTERIM REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSEMBLY
DECISIONS RELATED TO THE AU THEME OF THE YEAR 2025: "JUSTICE FOR
AFRICANS AND PEOPLE OF AFRICAN DESCENT THROUGH REPARATIONS "**
Doc. EX.CL/1653(XLVIII)

The Assembly,

1. **RECALLING** Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.884(XXXVII) of February 2024 on Building a United Front to Advance the Cause of Justice and the Payment of Reparations to Africans (in implementation of Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.847(XXXVI));
2. **FURTHER RECALLING** Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.903(XXXVIII) on the Implementation of the Roadmap on the Theme of the Year 2025: "*Justice for Africans and People of African Descent Through Reparations.*" – Doc. EX.CL/1569(XLVI);
3. **ALSO RECALLING** Decision EX.CL/Dec.1267(XLV) on the Concept Note of the Theme of the Year 2025, "*Justice for Africans and People of African Descent Through Reparations.*" Doc. EX.CL/1528(XLV), and EX.CL/Dec.1311(XLVII) of the 47th Ordinary Session of the Executive Council, 10-11 July 2025, Malabo, Equatorial Guinea on the Progress Report on Implementation of The Roadmap of The AU–Theme of the Year 2025: "Justice for Africans and People of African Descent Through Reparations" Doc. EX.CL/1622(XLVII);
4. **WELCOMES** the Commission's Progress Report on the Coordination of the Implementation of the Theme of the Year 2025: "*Justice for Africans and People of African Descent through Reparations*", and **EXPRESSES** appreciation for the efforts exerted by the Commission in that regard;
5. **EXPRESSES** gratitude and high appreciation to H.E. John Dramani Mahama President of the Republic of Ghana for his invaluable contribution and custodianship as the African Union Leader on Advancing the Cause of Justice and Payment of Reparations to Africans, in conformity with Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.884(XXXVII);
6. **APPROVES** the Agreed Conclusions of the inception meetings of the African Union Committee of Experts on Reparations (AU CER), and the African Union Reference Group of Legal Experts on Reparations (AU LER) held from 15 to 19 December, 2025, -as contained in Documents No. XXX (annexed), and **DIRECTS** the Commission to convene their regular meetings with a view to further contributing to the substantive elaboration of the Decade. **NOTES** the observations made of both meetings that the Reparations Programme is currently underfunded, and therefore **RECOMMENDS** that subsequent reparations programmes and meetings be fully funded as part of the implementation of the 2025 African Union Theme of the Year;

7. **RECALLS** Decision Assembly/AU/Dec. 903 (XXXVIII), which welcomed the offer of Algeria to host an International Conference on the Crimes of Colonialism, in coordination with the Commission”, and **WELCOMES** its convening from 30th- November to 1st December 2025 in Algiers under the theme “International Conference on the Crimes of Colonialism in Africa: Towards Redressing Historical Injustices through the Criminalization of Colonialism” and **EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION** to His Excellency Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, President of the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria;
8. **ENDORSES**¹ the “Algiers Declaration” (annexed) as a contribution to the continental effort for the criminalization of colonialism and reparation, and **DESIGNATES** the date of “November 30” as the African day of African martyrs and victims of the transatlantic slave trade, colonization, and apartheid;
9. **WELCOMES** the convening of the 9th Pan-African Congress held in Lomé, Togo, from 8th to 12th- December 2025 under the theme: “Renewal of Pan-Africanism and Africa’s Role in Multilateral Institutional Reform: Mobilize Resources and Reinvent for Action,” as mandated in decision Assembly/AU/Dec.913 (XXXVIII), and **ENDORSES** its final declaration (annexed) and **EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION** to H.E Mr. Faure Essozimna Gnassingbé, President of the Council of the Republic of Togo for the success of this event ;
10. **WELCOMES** the initial results of the efforts of Member States and the Commission, to progressively promote, the theme of the year in the Union’s diplomatic engagements with the concerned international partners, and **CALLS** for the continuation of these efforts in the implementation of the Roadmap of the Theme of the Year 2025, whose provisions should now be also extended to the Decade.
11. **CALLS FOR** the accelerated operationalization of the MoU on “Upscaling Engagement with People of African Descent” signed in September 2024;
12. **WELCOMES** the landmark achievement in 2025 of the convening of the Second Africa–CARICOM Summit, convened in Addis Ababa on 7th-September 2025, which adopted the Addis Ababa Declaration on “Transcontinental Partnership in Pursuit of Reparatory Justice for Africans and People of African Descent through Reparations”.
13. **ENDORSES** the annexed communiqué adopted by the Summit in which Heads of State and Government called for the third Africa-CARICOM Summit to be held on 7th- September 2028, in a CARICOM Member State, as well as enhancing the institutional relations between the AUC and CARICOM Secretariats, and to continuously explore additional avenues of cooperation, including to consider establishing an AU representational office in Georgetown, Guyana, at the seat of

¹ Reservation entered by the Kingdom of Morocco

CARICOM and accreditation to all its Member States, and an office for CARICOM in Addis Ababa at the headquarters of the African Union, and **REQUESTS** from the Commission to present a report about the program and budget implications.

14. **ADOPTS** the Addis Ababa Declaration (annexed) on Transcontinental partnership in pursuit of Reparatory Justice for Africans and People of African Descent through Reparations which details reference points, key issues, outputs as well instruments and mechanisms, partnerships including follow-up mechanisms for advancing the joint pursuit of reparatory justice for Africans and people of African descent.
15. **EMPHASIZES** the need to continue consolidating the AU systemwide coordination, including collaborating with the African Groups to the United Nations in Geneva, New York and Paris in the implementation of the 2025 Theme of the Year, as already initiated by the Commission;
16. **CALLS ON** all AU Organs, Institutions, and Specialized Technical Offices as well as Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to contribute to this coordinated effort, including through regular briefs of their related activities and **FURTHER CALLS ON** the Commission to work in collaboration with all relevant Centres of African studies on the Continent that could positively contribute to the advancement of the cause of justice and reparatory measures;
17. **RECOGNIZES** the contribution of Member States that have actively supported the implementation of the 2025 Theme, including through the organization of statutory meetings, thematic conferences, and high-level political dialogue forums, and **ENCOURAGES** all Member States to further integrate the continental agenda of justice and reparations during the Decade 2026–2035 into their national policies, educational, cultural, and diplomatic frameworks, as a central element of Pan-Africanism and Agenda 2063;
18. **ENDORSES** the extension of the Theme of the Year to a 2026-2035 Decade of Justice for Africans and People of African Descent Through Reparations, and **INVITES** Member States to intensify their efforts in implementing the Theme of the Decade of Justice for Africans and People of African Descent Through Reparations in their respective countries;
19. **URGES** Member States, in furtherance of ongoing efforts to elicit global support for the African Union's quest for justice for Africans and people of African descent through reparations, to fully support the initiative of the AU Champion for Reparations to table a draft Resolution at the United Nations General Assembly calling for the recognition of Transatlantic Slave Trade as the gravest crime against humanity, in accordance with decision Assembly/AU/Dec. 884(XXXVII) and decision Assembly/AU/Dec. 934(XXXVIII);
20. **FURTHER CALLS FOR** the necessary financial and human resources to be made available for the full implementation of the Assembly's mandated tasks and

required outcomes related to the Theme of the Decade, and **DIRECTS** the Commission to present a report detailing the required additional resources at the nearest upcoming budget review meetings for consideration by the PRC;

21. **REQUESTS** the Commission, in close coordination with the relevant AU Organs and institutions including the Representative Offices in both Geneva and New York, to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Theme of the Decade;
22. **FURTHER REQUESTS** the Commission to present progress reports on the Implementation of the Decade to the upcoming meeting of the Executive Council and through it to the Assembly.

**DECISION ON THE APPOINTMENT OF THE AFRICAN UNION CHAMPION ON
HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE AND PROTECTION OF VULNERABLE
POPULATIONS**

The Assembly,

1. **RECALLING** its decision Assembly/AU/Dec.750(XXXIII) proclaiming the African Union Theme of the Year 2019: *“The Year of Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons: Towards Durable Solutions to Forced Displacement in Africa”*;
2. **FURTHER RECALLING** the declaration Assembly/AU/Decl.1(XXXIII), which call upon the AU Leader of the 2019 theme of the year, **H.E. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo**, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to continue supporting efforts of the AU in addressing challenges of forced displacement;
3. **RECOGNISING** the exemplary leadership demonstrated by His Excellency Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, as Leader of the 2019 Theme of the Year in advancing continental action to address the root causes and humanitarian consequences of forced displacement;
4. **MINDFUL** of the persistent and evolving humanitarian challenges across the continent, including the increasing number of refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons, and other populations in need of protection and assistance;
5. **GUIDED** by the African Union’s commitment to reinforcing humanitarian governance, strengthening preparedness and response mechanisms, and promoting durable solutions in line with the Kampala Convention, the African Humanitarian Policy Framework, and Agenda 2063;
6. **DETERMINED** to ensure sustained high-level political leadership and advocacy to mobilise resources, promote coordinated action, and elevate humanitarian priorities at the continental and international levels;
7. **HEREBY DECIDES TO:**
 - (i) **APPOINT** His Excellency Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, as the African Union Champion on Humanitarian response and Protection of vulnerable populations;
 - (ii) **URGE** the Champion to advocate for strengthened continental, regional, and international solidarity, burden-sharing, and partnerships in addressing humanitarian crises in Africa, including the mobilization of predicable and sustainable humanitarian financing;

- (iii) **FURTHER URGE** H.E. the President to champion the full operationalization of the African Humanitarian Agency;
- (iv) **DIRECT** the Commission to provide all necessary technical and logistical support to the Champion in the execution of his mandate, and to facilitate coordination with Member States, Regional Economic Communities, AU organs, and humanitarian partners
- (v) **FURTHER DIRECT** the Commission to report regularly to Policy Organs on progress made in the implementation of this mandate.

**DECISION ON THE AU EXTRAORDINARY SUMMIT ON ENDING AIDS BY 2030 AND
ADDRESSING PREVENTABLE MATERNAL AND CHILD DEATHS,
COMMUNICABLE AND NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES ENDEMIC
TO THE CONTINENT AND STRENGTHENING
HEALTH SYSTEMS BY 2030
Doc.EX.CL/1656(XLVIII) i**

The Assembly,

1. **RECALLS** decisions Assembly/AU/Dec.852 (XXXVI) and Assembly/AU/Dec.908 (XXXVIII) on the AU Roadmap to 2030 and Beyond: Sustaining the AIDS Response, Ensuring Systems Strengthening and Health Security for the Development of Africa and holding an Extraordinary Session of the Assembly on Ending AIDS by 2030 and Addressing Preventable Maternal and Child Deaths, Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases Endemic to the Continent, and Strengthening Health Systems by 2030; and **TAKES NOTE** that the Commission was unable to convene the Extraordinary Session in December 2025, due to an exceptionally congested AU calendar, including the AU–EU Summit and the 9th Pan-African Congress.
2. **DECIDES** that the Extraordinary Session initially scheduled for 2025 shall be convened **no later than 2027**; and **REQUESTS** the Commission to take all necessary measures to ensure its timely organization, and in close coordination with Member States and partners.
3. **CALLS UPON** Member States to commit to implementing and domesticating the AU Roadmap to 2030 & Beyond: “Sustaining the AIDS Response, Ensuring Systems strengthening and Health Security for the development of Africa” as the continental overarching policy framework for advancing health security, ending AIDS, and reducing preventable mortality.

**DECISION ON THE 2025 PROGRESS REPORT OF THE AU LEADER FOR
DOMESTIC HEALTH FINANCING ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFRICA
LEADERSHIP MEETING ON INVESTING IN HEALTH DECLARATION
Doc. EX.CL/1656(XLVIII)ii**

The Assembly,

1. **RECALLS** the Addis Ababa Commitment on Investing in Health (ALM Declaration) and the continental mandate to reinforce sustainable, domestically led health financing systems.
2. **RECOGNISES** the acute fiscal pressures facing Member States, the rapid decline in external health assistance, and the imperative to build resilient, self-reliant health systems;
3. **TAKES NOTE** of the progress made in the implementation of the Africa Leadership Meeting (ALM) Investing in Health Progress Report and the recommendations contained therein
4. **COMMENDS** H.E. President Paul Kagame, AU Leader on Domestic Financing for Health for his exemplary leadership that has been a source of strategic guidance and momentum for advancing Africa's domestic health financing agenda even in the context of acute fiscal pressures facing Member States, the rapid decline in external health assistance, and the imperative to build resilient, self-reliant health systems;
5. **FURTHER COMMENDS** the Commission, AUDA-NEPAD, Regional Economic Communities and partners for the joint efforts in 2025 through the operationalisation of Regional Health Financing Hubs (RHFHs), the expansion of National Health Financing Dialogues (NHFDs), the establishment of the Programme for Investment and Financing in Africa's Health Sector (PIFAH); and the establishment of the AU taskforce on Health Financing;
6. **REAFFIRMS** Health financing as a continental priority and emphasises the ALM Declaration as the political and technical orientation guiding Africa's transition toward sustainable, domestically led financing for health;
7. **URGES** All Member States to conduct National Health Financing Dialogues at least once every three years as the core accountability and reform mechanism for translating ALM commitments into national budget processes, fiscal strategies, and inter-ministerial action.
8. **CALLS UPON** Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to fully institutionalise their Regional Health Financing Hubs, including dedicated staffing, budget lines, and multi-year workplans, and to ensure systematic linkage with national health financing technical working groups.

9. **FURTHER CALLS UPON** Member States, RECs and development partners to technically and financially support the Commission and AUDA-NEPAD to fully implement the AU Roadmap to 2030 and Beyond and the AU Continental Taskforce on Health Financing;
10. **DIRECTS** the Commission in collaboration with AUDA-NEPAD, RECs and Member States to finalise the Health Financing Progress Tracker and submit the final version to next Ordinary Session of the STC on Heal, Population, Nutrition and Drug Control scheduled in 2026;
11. **FURTHER DIRECTS** the Commission to take charge of hosting the Africa Scorecard on Domestic Financing for Health on AIDS Watch Africa (AWA) or any relevant AU platform;
12. **ENDORSES** the Programme for Investment and Financing in Africa's Health Sector (PIFAH) as the continental investment vehicle for catalysing health market development, and **CALLS UPON** the African Development Bank, Afreximbank and partners to collaborate with AUDA-NEPAD on establishing a project preparation facility to accelerate PIFAH pipeline readiness;
13. **CALLS ON** Member States to strengthen domestic resource mobilisation and public financial management systems, including adoption of pooled procurement, digitised expenditure tracking, improved budget execution, and exploration of targeted health taxes or innovative financing instruments;
14. **FURTHER CALLS UPON** Partners Development finance institutions, investors, and technical agencies to align support with the ALM architecture, channel assistance through RHFHs and PIFAH, and promote Africa-led financing and market development priorities.

**DECISION ON THE NEED FOR A BIG PUSH TO END MALARIA
EX.CL/1656(XLVIII)iii**

The Assembly,

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the “2025 Africa Malaria Progress Report” submitted by President-Advocate Duma Gideon Boko of the Republic of Botswana and Chair of the African Leaders Malaria Alliance (ALMA);
2. **RECALLS** the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases (OAU/SPS/ABUJA/3); Catalytic Framework to End AIDS, TB and Eliminate Malaria in Africa by 2030; African Union Roadmap to 2030 & Beyond; Resolution on Addressing Threats and Galvanizing Collective Action to Meet the 2030 Targets (AFR/RC75/8); and past declarations (Decl.3(XXXVI), Decl.2(XXXVII)) and decisions (Dec.709(XXXI), Dec.725(XXXII), Dec.770(XXXIII), Dec.904(XXXVIII)) calling on Member States and partners to take decisive action to end malaria in Africa by 2030;
3. **EXPRESSES CONCERN** that malaria remains a leading cause of illness and death, especially amongst the most vulnerable populations, and a barrier to achieving the health, social, and economic development objectives of the Catalytic Framework to End AIDS, TB and Eliminate Malaria in Africa by 2030, the Africa Health Strategy 2016-2030, African Union Roadmap to 2030 & Beyond, and Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want;
4. **RECOGNISES** that funding for global public health is declining and the urgent need for Member States to accelerate domestic resource mobilization to fully finance national malaria strategic plans;
5. **ALSO RECOGNISES** that ending malaria requires integrated and innovative solutions;
6. **CALLS UPON** Member States and Regional Economic Communities to undertake a big push to achieve the targets set in the Catalytic Framework by:
 - (i) advancing national leadership, accountability, and an integrated malaria response through a multisectoral, whole-of-government, and whole-of-society approach facilitated by national End Malaria Councils;
 - (ii) strengthening surveillance systems, increasing data use for decision-making through the use of scorecard accountability tools at all levels, and collaborating on the monitoring and response to the *An. Stephensi* mosquito and growing threat of biological resistance to malaria interventions;
 - (iii) implementing an integrated approach with primary health care and other vector-borne diseases (e.g. Neglected Tropical Diseases);

- (iv) increasing accessibility, acceptability, and quality of existing interventions and developing and deploying new fit-for-purpose tools to accelerate progress and address biological and other threats to malaria elimination;
 - (v) investing in research and development and local manufacturing of malaria and other health commodities with high quality assurance of products, WHO pre-qualification, and cross-border and inter-regional reliance for regulatory approval and product registration; and
 - (vi) protecting current funding for malaria, increasing funding for malaria in national budgets, and mobilizing new and innovative resources, including from the private sector via End Malaria Councils and Funds.
7. **ALSO CALLS UPON** the African Leaders Malaria Alliance to develop and implement a monitoring and accountability mechanism for this big push to end malaria.

**DECISION ON THE REPORTS OF THE AFRICAN UNION NUTRITION CHAMPION
AND AFRICAN LEADERS FOR NUTRITION (ALN) INITIATIVE
Doc. EX.CL/1656(XLVIII)iv**

The Assembly,

1. **RECALLS** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.621(XXVIII) on the appointment of an African Nutrition Champion, His Majesty King Letsie III of the Kingdom of Lesotho, and the extension of his mandate to 2026 (Assembly/AU/Dec.892(XXXVII)) and Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.681 (XXX) that endorsed the African Leaders for Nutrition (ALN) Initiative.
2. **FURTHER RECALLS** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.892(XXXVII) which endorsed the Abidjan Declaration on the theme of the year for 2022 and the Call to Action to “Accelerate investment, implementation and coordination to improve nutrition and food security in Africa”, as well as the continuation of the activities for the Year of Nutrition until 2025 through the 2023-2025 action plan relating to the persistence of the multifaceted challenges faced by the continent in the areas of nutrition and food security; and the “Call to Action on Mobilizing Innovative Financing for the Fight Against Malnutrition” and the “Call to Action on Adolescent Nutrition” adopted during the High-Level Dialogue on Nutrition Financing organized by the AU Nutrition Champion in March 2023.
3. **TAKES NOTE AND ENDORSES:**
 - (i) The Report of the African Union Nutrition Champion, His Majesty King Letsie III of the Kingdom of Lesotho, for the period 2024-2025 and the recommendations contained therein;
 - (ii) The Report on the activities and progress of the African Leaders for Nutrition Initiative (2024-2025) and the recommendations contained therein;
 - (iii) The outcome document (Africa N4G Communiqué), of the high-level side event titled "From Policy to Action: Towards a Common Position to Address Malnutrition in Africa" held during the AU 38th Ordinary Session, in February 2025, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; and further reaffirmed the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit of March 2025 in Paris, France, which (a) highlights the vital role of nutrition in socio-economic development; (b) commits to operationalizing continental nutrition strategies, adopting a multisectoral approach to nutrition by integrating it into all sectors; and (c) facilitating catalytic and innovative financing by mobilising both domestic and international resources and leveraging innovative financing mechanisms to implement nutrition for growth commitments at the country level; and

- (iv) The Doha Communique on Nutrition Financing titled “Nutrition as The Smartest Investment: Africa’s Call for Catalytic Financing” representing Africa’s unified position on nutrition financing diplomacy and serving as a launchpad for continued advocacy for nutrition financing.
4. **TAKES NOTE** that the AU’s 2026 theme on water and sanitation provides a timely opportunity to underscore the interdependence between water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), nutrition, and early childhood development and child survival highlighting the need for stronger, coordinated action across these domains.
 5. **COMMENDS** the efforts by the Champion and the African Leaders for Nutrition (ALN) in advocating for prioritization of nutrition at national, regional and global level, which has been instrumental in mobilizing governments and donors to increase and sustain investments innovative financing for nutrition.
 6. **ENDORSES** the extension of the mandate of His Majesty King Letsie III of the Kingdom of Lesotho as the African Union Nutrition Champion for another term (2026-2028) to continue to mobilizing Member States for the implementation of the African Regional Nutrition Strategy (2026-2035), the Multisectoral Nutrition Policy Framework for Africa and Funding Target for Nutrition Investment in Africa (under development) as well as the Commitments under the Post Malabo Kampala Declaration;
 7. **DIRECTS** the Commission to develop a comprehensive high-level work plan for the AU Nutrition Champion;
 8. **NOTES WITH CONCERN:**
 - (i) That malnutrition remains a significant challenge across the Continent and that the data from the Continental Nutrition Accountability Scorecard (CNAS) shows that most Member States are off-track and will not be able to meet the various nutrition targets by 2025.
 - (ii) That this situation is worsened by shrinking domestic fiscal space, declining development assistance, climate shocks, conflict, food system pressures, and fragile health systems, reversing hard-won progress in the fight against malnutrition, thereby affecting child survival.
 - (iii) That most African countries invest less than one percent of their budgets in nutrition, leaving the sector vulnerable to shifting external aid; and that with an estimated US\$34 billion needed over the next decade to deliver proven nutrition interventions in Sub-Saharan Africa, there is an urgent need to reimagine nutrition financing systems that are both sustainable and resilient.

9. URGES:

- (i) AU Member States to accelerate progress towards achievement of nutrition targets through evidence informed policy and programme strategies and adoption of multisectoral investments and accountability mechanisms across multiple sectors;
- (ii) AU Member States to implement the policy and financial commitments made during the Nutrition for Growth Summit (N4G) in 2025; prioritize domestic financing for nutrition across sectors by aligning with the proposed Funding Targets for Nutrition Investment in Africa (under development) and ringfencing nutrition financing through relevant legislative processes;
- (iii) Africa Leaders for Nutrition (ALN) and the AU Nutrition Champion to steward nutrition financing diplomacy through platforms/mechanisms (dialogues, events, statements, letters etc.) for mobilizing catalytic capital from Multilateral Development Banks, Philanthropies, domestic capital, pension funds, and other non-traditional donors; and
- (iv) Convening the Continental Nutrition Conference every 2-3 years under the leadership of the African Union Nutrition Champion and the African Leaders for Nutrition following the adoption of the Multisectoral Nutrition Policy framework for Africa by AU policy organs.

**DECISION ON THE 2025 AFRICAN MEDICINES AGENCY (AMA)
PROGRESS REPORT
Doc. EX.CL/1682(XLVIII)**

The Assembly,

1. **RECALLS** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.735(XXXIII) which adopted the Treaty for the Establishment of the African Medicines Agency (AMA), and decision Assembly/AU/Dec.907(XXXVII) on the operationalization of AMA.
2. **TAKES NOTE** of the Progress Report on the Operationalization of the African Medicines Agency (AMA).
3. **COMMENDS** the Commission, the AMA Secretariat, Republic of Rwanda, the Host Country, AUDA-NEPAD, Africa CDC, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Regional Health Organizations (RHOs), and partners for the progress achieved in the establishment and full operationalization of AMA, including the successful convening of the Second Ordinary Session of the Conference of States Parties (CoSP) in Kigali in June 2025, the appointment of the first Director General of AMA, which marked the commencement of AMA's operations in Kigali, Republic of Rwanda.
4. **FURTHER COMMENDS** the Republic of Rwanda, as Host Country of AMA, for its sustained political, diplomatic, financial and logistical support to the establishment and operationalization of the Agency.
5. **WELCOMES** the assumption of duty of H.E. Dr Delese Mimi Darko as the first Director General of AMA on 13 October 2025, and the formal conclusion of the AMA Interim Secretariat as an interim mechanism, which together mark the full operationalization of the Agency.
6. **FURTHER WELCOMES** the appointment of a new member of the AMA Governing Board from the Central Africa Region during the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Board, and **NOTES** that the current composition of the Board reflects representation from the Central, Southern, Eastern and Western African regions, as well as representatives of WAHO, ECCAS, CEN-SAD and the AUC.
7. **CALLS UPON** the Northern Africa Region to finalize its internal consultations and communicate its nominee to the AMA Governing Board for consideration and appointment, in order to complete the statutory composition of the Board and ensure full regional representation.
8. **URGES** Member States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty for the Establishment of the African Medicines Agency to do so expeditiously, and **ENCOURAGES** all States Parties to take the necessary measures to

domesticate the Treaty, including the designation of national AMA focal points and the alignment of national regulatory procedures to facilitate effective collaboration with the Agency.

9. **CALLS UPON** all States Parties to honour their financial obligations to AMA in a timely manner, including the payment of assessed contributions once the scale of assessment is adopted, in order to ensure the financial sustainability, autonomy and effective functioning of the Agency.
10. **TAKES NOTE** of the ongoing development of the AMA Multi-Year Strategic Plan (2026–2029), the organizational structure, and the proposed financial contribution and assessment framework, and **REQUESTS** the Director General of AMA to fast track the adoption of the Strategic Plan and key institutional documents to the next Ordinary Session of the Executive Council for information.
11. **FURTHER REQUESTS** AUDA-NEPAD, as the institution that has hosted and implemented the African Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (AMRH) and the African Union Smart Safety Surveillance (AU3S) initiatives since their inception, to formally transfer to AMA all relevant technical, legal, programmatic, institutional and financial documentation, assets, systems, ongoing commitments and partner-supported activities related to AMRH and AU3S, in order to facilitate an orderly, transparent and complete handover of these initiatives to AMA and to ensure continuity, sustainability and effective implementation under AMA's mandate, in accordance with the AMA Treaty.
12. **REAFFIRMS** that, in accordance with the AMA Treaty, AMA is the African Union's specialized Agency responsible for providing the continental regulatory framework for medical products, including the harmonization of regulatory standards and guidelines, coordination of joint assessments and inspections, strengthening of regulatory systems, and promotion of reliance and regulatory convergence among National and Regional Medicines Regulatory Authorities.
13. **ALSO REAFFIRMS** that, in accordance with decision Assembly/AU/Dec.880(XXXVII), Africa CDC is mandated to lead the coordination of the health products manufacturing ecosystem in Africa through, inter alia, the Platform for Harmonized African Health Manufacturing (PHAHM), including public health prioritization, market-shaping, demand forecasting, pooled procurement mechanisms and strategic partnerships to expand local production of medical countermeasures.
14. **CONFIRMS** that there is no legal or institutional mandate conflict between the AMA Treaty and decisions Assembly/AU/Dec.880(XXXVII) and Assembly/AU/Dec.924(XXXVIII), and that the mandates of AMA and Africa CDC in the area of local manufacturing of health products are complementary, with Africa CDC leading on ecosystem, demand and market coordination, and AMA providing

the harmonized regulatory framework, regulatory science and quality assurance functions.

15. **STRESSES** that activities related to regulatory standards, marketing authorization, good manufacturing practice (GMP) inspections, clinical trials oversight and medical products vigilance fall within the normative and technical competence of AMA and the network of National and Regional Medicines Regulatory Authorities, and shall be implemented in close collaboration with, and where appropriate under AMA's mandate.
16. **DECIDES** that Africa CDC, in implementing PHAHM and other manufacturing-related initiatives, shall focus on public health prioritization, industrial and market coordination, demand creation and pooled procurement (Assembly/AU/Dec.924(XXXVIII)), and shall rely on AMA for regulatory standards, regulatory science, joint assessments, inspections and related regulatory capacity-building.
17. **ENCOURAGES** the AMA Governing Board and the Africa CDC Governing Board to hold regular joint consultations on matters related to local manufacturing of health products, including in advance of major continental and global engagements, in order to ensure coherence of African Union positions and messaging to Member States and partners.
18. **INVITES** development partners, philanthropic organizations and the private sector to continue and, where possible, increase their technical and financial support to AMA, in alignment with African priorities and in a manner that reinforces, and does not substitute for, Member State contributions.
19. **CALLS UPON** development partners, international organizations, philanthropic foundations and the private sector to align their support for local manufacturing of health products in Africa within the complementary mandates of AMA and Africa CDC, and to channel regulatory-related support through frameworks agreed with AMA, in coordination with Africa CDC.
20. **REQUESTS** the Commission, in consultation with the AMA, to consider the designation of a High-Level Political Champion and the appointment of a Special Envoy for the AMA, to support advocacy for universal ratification and domestication of the AMA Treaty, mobilization of political and financial support, and the effective implementation of Assembly and Executive Council decisions related to the Agency.
21. **FURTHER REQUESTS** the AMA to report to the next Ordinary Session of the Executive Council on progress made in the implementation of this decision, including the formal transfer and integration of the African Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (AMRH) and the African Union Smart Safety Surveillance (AU3S)

initiatives into AMA, and the handover of all related assets, systems, contractual obligations and resources to the Agency.

**DECISION ON THE HOLDING OF AN EXTRAORDINARY SUMMIT ON THE
STRENGTHENING OF MECHANISMS FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION AND
RESOLUTION IN AFRICA**

The Assembly,

1. **REAFFIRMS** the principles and objectives enshrined in the Constitutive Act of the African Union, as well as its commitment to promoting peace, security and stability in Africa, and **RECALLS** the central role of the Peace and Security Council (PSC) in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts on the continent;
2. **RECOGNISES** the persistence and complexity of armed conflicts in various regions of Africa, the increase in coups d'état, the proliferation of unconstitutional changes and government changes, and transnational terrorism and violent extremism, which are taking on worrying proportions;
3. **UNDERLINES** the need to strengthen and operationalise the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) effectively and efficiently, in line with the aspirations of the African Union's Agenda 2063, in particular Aspiration 4: "*A peaceful and secure Africa*"; implementing the flagship project of "***silencing the guns***";
4. **TAKES NOTE** of the proposal to hold, in 2026, in the city of Luanda, Republic of Angola, an Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union on Strengthening Conflict Prevention and Resolution Mechanisms in Africa;
5. **DECIDES** that the Luanda Summit be a strategic summit devoted exclusively on conflict prevention in Africa, with concrete, measurable and time-bound deliverables, rather than a declarative forum.
6. **WELCOMES** the commitment of the Government of the Republic of Angola to multilateralism and the promotion of peace, security, sustainable development and democratic governance on the continent;
7. **DECIDES** to hold an Extraordinary Summit on the theme: "*Strengthening Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa*";
8. **ALSO DECIDES** that the said Extraordinary Summit shall take place in 2026, in the city of Luanda, Republic of Angola, and **DIRECTS** the African Union Commission, in close coordination with the host State and relevant regional mechanisms, to take all necessary measures to ensure its successful preparation, organisation and conduct;
9. **STRESSES** the importance of participation of all Heads of State and Government of Member States of the African Union in the Extraordinary Summit and **CALLS ON** the Commission and the host to plan the session in a way that allows

participating Heads of State and Government the opportunity to frankly discuss the issue and make definitive recommendations;

10. **CALLS FOR** the active participation of Member States and Regional Economic Communities and Regional Mechanisms (RECs/RMs), as well as other relevant organs of the African Union in the said Extraordinary Session.

**DECISION ON THE AU THEME OF THE YEAR 2026 “ASSURING SUSTAINABLE
WATER AVAILABILITY AND SAFE SANITATION SYSTEMS
TO ACHIEVE THE GOALS OF AGENDA 2063”**

The Assembly,

1. **RECALLS** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.912(XXXVIII) which adopted the Theme of the Year 2026;
2. **TAKES NOTE** of the Concept Note and the Report on the Action Framework of the Theme of the Year 2026: "Assuring Sustainable Water Availability and Safe Sanitation Systems to Achieve the Goals of Agenda 2063";
3. **ENDORSES** the Action Framework for the implementation of the Theme of the Year 2026, including the launch of the Africa Water Vision and Policy 2063². **WELCOMES** the official High-Level Launch of the Theme scheduled to take place during the opening session of the 39th Ordinary Session of the Assembly in February 2026;
4. **URGES** Member States, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and Partners to actively participate in the launch and support the implementation of the Action Framework to accelerate progress toward Agenda 2063 and SDG 6;
5. **REQUESTS** the Commission, in collaboration with the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) and partners, to mobilise resources, enhance advocacy, and report on the progress of implementation of the Theme of Year to the relevant AU Policy Organs.

² Reservation entered by the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia with respect to the Africa Water Vision and Policy 2063

DECISION ON STRENGTHENING THE WORKING METHODS OF THE POLICY ORGANS OF THE AFRICAN UNION

The Assembly,

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the Concept Note on “Strengthening the working methods of the Policy Organs of the African Union” as prepared by the Republic of Angola as the Chairperson of the Union for 2025-2026; which is in line with the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly, and
2. **DECIDES TO:**
 - (i) **REITERATE** and **ENFORCE** strictly the mandate set forth in decision Assembly/AU/Dec.582(XXV) and decision Assembly/AU/Dec.635(XXVIII), ensuring the agenda for the Assembly is rationalized and limited to a maximum of three (3) central and strategic issues (Political, Peace and Security, Continental Integration, the G20, status of implementation of Agenda 2063, Financial matters) at each Summit.
 - (ii) **DECIDE** that each of these strategic issues shall not have more than two (2) items at each Assembly session.
 - (iii) **RESTRICT** to a maximum of one and half days, to optimize the participation of all Member States at the highest possible level and ensure efficient, focused decision-making on the mandated strategic issues.
 - (iv) **DELEGATE** all non-strategic or technical matters originating from Organs of the Union and Member States and all other identified operational responsibilities to the Executive Council, with further delegation to the Permanent Representatives' Committee (PRC) as appropriate. Furthermore, **RATIONALIZE** the inclusion of reports from designated Leaders on the Assembly agenda, ensuring only items directly linked to the Theme of the Year are selected for presentation, in strict compliance with Assembly decision 819 and to an urgency situation.
 - (v) **INSTITUTE** a firm deadline for the conclusion of all Specialized Technical Committee (STC) meetings by October 31st. This deadline is mandatory to guarantee the Permanent Representatives' Committee (PRC) has adequate time for thorough review and rigorous consideration of all reports and draft decisions prior to the annual December closure of AU business.
 - (vi) **DECIDE** that no statutory meetings of any AU Organ, Agency or Institution with the exception of the PRC, the PSC, will be organized during the month of the Executive Council, the Assembly and the Mid-Year Coordination Meeting (January / February/ July).

- (vii) **ENCOURAGE** Member States to be represented at the appropriate level in the sessions of the Policy Organs of the Union.
- (viii) **DECIDE** that the report of the Executive Council shall henceforth be presented to the Assembly by its Chairperson, in line with the established practice whereby the PRC presents its report to the Executive Council through its Chairperson, thereby ensuring institutional coherence and strengthening the transparency, legitimacy, and clarity of the Council's work while consolidating the political ownership of its recommendations by the Assembly.
- (ix) **REQUEST** that Permanent Representatives accredited to the African Union Commission shall be granted access to sessions of the Executive Council, the Assembly, and all other meetings of the Union. That access shall be granted solely upon presentation of the official accreditation badge issued by the Commission, without requiring any supplementary badge, to ensure institutional continuity and constant high-level presence.
- (x) **MANDATE STRICT COMPLIANCE** with the protocol requiring a Press Conference immediately after the conclusion of each Assembly Session. This is essential to ensure prompt, transparent, and accurate visibility of the AU's work and decisions to the continental and global public.
- (xi) **CALL UPON** Member States to vigorously promote the implementation of national policies that are directly aligned with, and actively advance, the goals of the Theme of the Year, thereby maximizing continental impact.
- (xii) **MANDATE** the Executive Council to undertake a comprehensive analysis of the feasibility and benefits of adopting an approach that allows the Incoming Chair of the Assembly to propose the theme of the year. The analysis should specifically assess how such approach would create more objective, material, and measurable conditions for evaluating impact and policy uptake during the term of the Chair of the Assembly.
- (xiii) **DIRECT** the Commission to immediately finalize clear, operational, and publicly available Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Panel of Eminent African Personalities, which must unequivocally set out the criteria for candidate assessment. Furthermore, to guarantee maximum transparency, the Panel's final report shall be required to include a list of all names considered, along with the exact percentage score obtained by each candidate during the initial phase of the evaluation process.
- (xiv) **URGE** Member States to prioritize and allocate the requisite resources to the AU Commission's request for the establishment of a dedicated G20 Unit. This Unit shall be staffed by officials exclusively dedicated to the G20

dossier to ensure an organized, proactive, and impactful contribution of the African Union within the Group of G20 framework, and:

3. DELEGATES THE PRC TO:

- (i) **MANDATE** the Directorate of Conference Management and Publications (DCMP), guided by the Sub-Committee on Programmes and Conferences, to **READAPT** the actual Meeting calendar to a single, comprehensive, and non-negotiable Annual Meeting Calendar for all statutory meetings of AU Organs, including the PRC and its Subcommittees, covering the period from March to January of the subsequent year and strictly implement it. This calendar shall be **INTEGRATED** with the annual indicative Programmes of Work prepared, adopted, and submitted by the respective PRC Subcommittees.
- (ii) **ESTABLISH** a schedule mandating that an Ordinary Session of the PRC shall be convened immediately following the conclusion of every Assembly Session. This is necessary to ensure the continuous, informed, and timely engagement of the PRC and its Sub-Committees in decision follow-up and year-round work planning.
- (iii) **FORMALLY ESTABLISH** and **ENFORCE** the following preparation timeline for the February Executive Council and Assembly Sessions: the preparatory work of the PRC, commencing with its Sub-Committees, shall start in September and conclude by December annually. This timeline is mandatory to ensure the Provisional Agendas and all supporting documentation are circulated to Member States at least thirty (30) days in advance, in strict compliance with the Rules of Procedure of the Policy Organs.
- (iv) In preparation for the Mid-year coordination meeting in June/July, the work of the PRC, preceded by its Sub-Committees, should commence in May.
- (v) **HOLD REGULAR STATUTORY MEETINGS** throughout the year to systematically examine and dispose of finalized reports from its Sub-Committees, other AU organs, and STCs. The explicit objective of these sessions is to significantly rationalize and lighten the draft agenda of the Executive Council.
- (vi) **ENFORCE A STRICT AND NON-NEGOTIABLE SUBMISSION DEADLINE.** Any report not received by the Secretariat at least 3 working days before the PRC meeting, the final preparatory session for the Executive Council shall not be considered at that session, irrespective of the subject matter, and shall instead be deferred to the subsequent statutory meeting of the PRC and Executive Council.

- (vii) **ALLOCATE THE NECESSARY AND SUFFICIENT BUDGETARY RESOURCES** to ensure the sustained resumption of regular in-person meetings of the Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC), prioritizing face-to-face deliberation for enhanced efficiency and effectiveness.
- (viii) **REINFORCE AND MANDATE** the timely circulation of all working documents at least ten (10) working days ahead of all statutory meetings and 5 working days for non-statutory meetings, strictly enforcing the relevant Rules of Procedure to afford delegations adequate time for thorough review, necessary national consultations, and preparation prior to the session.
- (ix) **SCHEDULE** the first quarterly meeting of the Bureau of the Assembly to be held concurrently with the Chairperson (CP) and the Deputy Chairperson (DCP) and the chairpersons of the PRC Sub-Committees immediately preceding the commencement of the PRC Sessions, to ensure strategic alignment and coordinated preparation.
- (x) **ORGANIZE** quarterly schedule informative sessions for the Commissioners to brief the PRC on the planned programs and activities for the year.
- (xi) **MANDATE** the Drafting Committee to meet concurrently with and immediately after the Executive Council and Assembly sessions to finalize necessary technical and legal adjustments to the adopted draft decisions. This is essential to ensure the final signed decisions are issued and circulated to Member States within a maximum of seven (10) days following the closure of the meetings.
- (xii) **DIRECT** the Secretariat and the Office of the Legal Counsel (OLC) to collaborate on the development and adoption of Standardized Guidelines (with harmonized sample templates) for the drafting of all AU decisions, specifically to enhance their readability, coherence, and legal consistency, in strict compliance with decision EX.CL/Dec.1194 (XLII).
- (xiii) **ENCOURAGE** Member States to consolidate and empower the role of the Regional Deans and to prioritize the presentation of common regional positions at PRC meetings. Furthermore, **COMMIT** to enforcing a rigorous and structured meeting timetable for all sessions, running strictly from 10:00 to 18:00, to maximize efficiency.
- (xiv) **HOLD REGULAR CONVENING** of the PRC Bureau in an expanded format to include the Regional Deans and the Leadership of the AU Commission. This mechanism shall be utilized to guarantee stronger collaboration, harmonize issues and accelerate the implementation of decisions. Every PRC meeting must be preceded by this expanded Bureau meeting with full participation from the Commission's Leadership.

- (xv) **ESTABLISH** an official Decision Implementation Follow-up Mechanism (composed of the PRC Troika) to rigorously monitor the execution of all adopted decisions. This mechanism shall be mandated to submit a comprehensive and results-oriented monitoring report to the PRC during its statutory meeting immediately after and preceding the Executive Council.
- (xvi) **ADOPT** a streamlined conclusion procedure whereby the PRC Report and annexed draft decisions shall be presented by the PRC Chair to the Executive Council for consideration as a single general package and **ENCOURAGE** delegations wishing to do so, to offer specific, pre-submitted and pertinent comments on substantive issues.
- (xvii) **URGE** the accelerated implementation of the Dakar Conclusions and **DIRECT** the urgent scheduling of a Seminar on the Working Methods of the PRC. This seminar shall be held at the AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa to ensure cost-efficiency and streamlined logistics.
- (xviii) **CONDUCT** the Review on AU Participation Modalities in the G20, as stipulated in decision Assembly/AU/Dec.873(XXXVII). The review shall produce concrete, strategic recommendations to be submitted to the Executive Council and Assembly aimed at maximizing the added value of the AU's G20 membership for the entire Continent.
- (xix) **REQUEST** the Commission to take decisive steps toward the development, finalization, and adoption of a clear, coherent, and operational Legal Framework governing the conduct, scope, and outcomes of Non-Statutory Meetings of the Union, to submit it to the PRC and the Executive Council for approval, and subsequently to the Assembly for adoption in January 2027.
- (xx) **REQUEST** the Commission to institute and organize an annual Welcome and Orientation Seminar for all newly accredited diplomats. The seminar must provide comprehensive and in-depth knowledge of the AU's structures, working methods, and decision-making processes, with a specific and ring-fenced budgetary allocation designated for this critical institutional function.
- (xxi) **REQUEST** the Commission to convene, twice a year, a virtual meeting with the African Groups based in countries hosting AU Partnerships, with a view to strengthening engagement and enhancing understanding of the principles and procedures governing these cooperation frameworks.
- (xxii) **REQUEST** the Commission to annex to all draft decisions the financial, legal and structural implications of their implementation.

4. **REQUESTS** the PRC, in collaboration with the Commission, during their joint retreat, to consider the possibility to delegate the conducting of elections of the members of the AU technical organs, to the PRC.

DECISION ON THE AFRICAN UNION THEME OF THE YEAR 2027:

“AU AT THE DAWN OF ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY: LEVERAGING THE FULL POTENTIAL OF SAATM & NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR CONTINENTAL INTEGRATION”

The Assembly,

1. **RECALLS** the establishment of the Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM), as a flagship project of Agenda 2063, and the AU's commitments to leveraging emerging technologies for continental integration under relevant strategies and mechanisms;
2. **EMPHASIZES** the critical role of accelerated SAATM implementation, supported by emerging technologies, in full consistency with the Chicago Convention and applicable international aviation standards;
3. **WELCOMES** the Concept Note, **ADOPTS** the Theme of the Year 2027 as “AU at the Dawn of its 25th Anniversary: Leveraging the Full Potential of SAATM & New Technologies for Continental Integration”
4. **CALLS FOR** necessary funds and resources to be allocated for the theme's implementation;
5. **DIRECTS** AUC, in collaboration with AFCAC, AfCFTA, AUDA-NEPAD, and other stakeholders, to develop a detailed roadmap, in coordination with Member States' civil aviation authorities, and submit it to the 49th Ordinary Session of the Executive Council.
6. **REQUESTS** the AUC in close partnership with AFCAC and AUDA-NEPAD, to monitor, coordinate, and report on implementation, acting as a facilitative and coordinating body without prejudice to national regulatory authority.

**DECISION ON QUALIFICATION OF SLAVERY, DEPORTATION AND
COLONIZATION AS CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND GENOCIDE AGAINST
THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA
Doc. Assembly/AU/25 (XXXVIII)**

The Assembly,

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the proposal made by the Republic of Togo on the '*qualification of slavery, deportation and colonisation as crimes against humanity and genocide against the peoples of Africa*' and **ACKNOWLEDGES** the interest of this theme to the Continent of Africa.
2. **RECALLS** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.934(XXXVIII) on qualification of slavery, deportation and colonization as crimes against humanity and genocide against the peoples of Africa.
3. **FURTHER RECALLS** the decision on the Theme of the Year 2025
4. **TAKES NOTE** with satisfaction the progress made in the Implementation of the decision Assembly/AU/Dec.934(XXXVIII) by the Members States, the Commission and the AU Organs.
5. **FURTHER TAKES NOTE** of the first conclusions of the AUCIL Study on the implications of the classification of colonization as a crime against humanity, and the classification of certain acts committed during slavery, deportation, and colonization as genocide against the peoples of Africa, and **REQUESTS** the AUCIL to continue the work.
6. **DECIDES** to qualify 'slavery, deportation and colonization as crimes against humanity and genocide against the peoples of Africa' and **DECIDES** to work together in solidarity and collectively towards their recognition as such at international level.
7. **FURTHER DECIDES** to remain seized on the matter.

**DECISION ON AMENDMENTS OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE
ASSEMBLY AND STATUTE OF THE COMMISSION**

The Assembly,

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the proposed amendments to the Statute of the Commission and Rules of Procedure of the Assembly on the election of members of the Commission;
2. **REQUESTS** the PRC to consider this report and to make recommendations to the 49th Ordinary Session of the Executive Council in June 2026.

**DECISION ON THE OUTCOMES OF THE 9th PANAFRICAN CONGRESS
HELD FROM 8 TO 12 DECEMBER 2025 IN LOMÉ, IN TOGO**

The Assembly,

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the report of the 9th Pan-African Congress, held from 8 to 12 December 2025 in Lomé, in the Republic of Togo, on the theme "Renewal of Pan-Africanism and the role of Africa in the reform of multilateral institutions: mobilizing resources and reinventing oneself for action";
2. **RECALLING** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.913 (XXXVIII) adopted at the 38th Ordinary Session of the Conference entrusting Togo and the Commission to organize the 9th Pan-African Congress and report on it to the Conference in 2026;
3. **CONGRATULATES** the Republic of Togo and the Commission for the successful organization of this Congress;
4. **RECALLS** the objectives and principles of the Constitutive Act of the African Union, as well as the aspirations and priorities of the African Union's Agenda 2063;
5. **FURTHER RECALLS** the Common African Position on the reform of multilateral institutions, in accordance with the Ezulwini Consensus and the Sirte Declaration;
6. **REAFFIRMS** the importance of Pan-Africanism as a framework of unity, solidarity, development and strategic influence for Africa and its diaspora;
7. **TAKES NOTE** of the recommendations arising from the work of the Congress, in particular the need to strengthen continental and diasporic cooperation, to promote the cultural, economic and political sovereignty of Africa, and to consolidate African influence in international bodies;
8. **ENDORSES** the Final Declaration of the 9th Pan-African Congress and its Master Plan as a strategic framework for the renewal of Pan-Africanism in the 21st century;
9. **DECIDES** to establish a permanent framework for monitoring and coordination, involving Member States, the Commission and the diaspora, in order to ensure the effective implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Congress;
10. **DECIDES** to establish a Committee responsible for monitoring the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the 9th Pan-African Congress;

11. **SUPPORTS** the promotion of Afrocentric education, the enhancement of African languages, the restitution of cultural property and the implementation of mechanisms for reparation and recognition of historical crimes;
12. **ENCOURAGES** the mobilization of African resources, the enhancement of expertise and leadership from the diaspora, as well as the development of strategic South-South and intercontinental partnerships with afro-descendant regions;
13. **REITERATES** the need for a fair reform of the multilateral system, including reform of the United Nations Security Council, in order to ensure effective and proportionate representation of Africa;
14. **MANDATES** the Republic of Togo to submit to the General Assembly of the United Nations a resolution on the institutionalization of an international day for reparations and restitution;
15. **DECIDES** to organize every five (05) years the Pan-African Congress and to create a permanent bureau of the Pan-African Congress whose host country and/or institution will be determined after consultations between the States and with the various stakeholders;
16. **INVITES** African States and nations hosting communities and people of African descent to integrate the recommendations of the 9th Pan-African Congress into their national, regional and diplomatic policies.

**DECISION ON THE ACTIVITY REPORT OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE
TRADE AREA (AfCFTA)
Doc. EX.CL/1667(XLVIII)**

The Assembly,

1. **NOTES WITH CONCERN** the non-implementation of paragraph 18 of decision Assembly/AU/Dec.911(XXXVIII) and **DIRECTS** the Commission to fully comply with the decision on the reinstatement of USD 2.9 million from the operational balance adopted by the 38th Ordinary Session of the Assembly; and **FURTHER DIRECTS** the Commission to disburse the outstanding amount of USD 1.7 million within the approved AU Budget.
2. **TAKES NOTE** of the Ministerial Directive on the Application of the Provisional Rules of Origin for Textiles and Apparel adopted by the Council of Ministers.
3. **DIRECTS** the Council of Ministers to consider the review of the tariff modalities in accordance with Articles 28 and 29 of the Agreement establishing the AfCFTA.
4. **FURTHER DIRECTS** the Secretariat to design and implement a digital identity and traceability system for products manufactured under AfCFTA rules.
5. **ALSO DIRECTS** the Council of Ministers to finalize the AfCFTA Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) and **URGES** State Parties to deploy resources to further regulatory convergence under the African Continental Technical Regulatory Framework (ACTReF).
6. **URGES** State Parties to capacitate their national Non-Tariff Barriers (NTB) resolution structures for efficient NTBs resolution under the AfCFTA framework and **DIRECTS** the AfCFTA Secretariat and the Regional Economic Communities to strengthen their collaboration and coordination on effective resolution of NTBs.
7. **DIRECTS** the Council of Ministers to launch a process for the selection of the host country of the AfCFTA Competition Authority and Tribunal and **FURTHER DIRECTS** the Secretariat to develop the business plan of the Authority and Tribunal, including their strategic direction, structures and short-, medium- and long-term funding mechanism for subsequent presentation to relevant AU Policy Organs.
8. **CONGRATULATES** the AfCFTA Secretariat for securing US\$5 million of external funding to support the implementation of the AfCFTA Protocol on Intellectual Property Rights and **DIRECTS** the Council of Ministers to make recommendations to the Assembly on upholding, protecting and defending the legal rights of African Intellectual Property Right Holders.

9. **ENDORSES** the recommendation of the Council of Ministers to appoint the following two (2) selected persons to the Appellate Body:

Full Name	Country	Region
1. Mr. Bett Jackson Kiprotich	Kenya	Eastern
2. Mr. Paul Kuruk	Ghana	Western

10. **ADOPTS:**

- The agreed rules in Appendix IV on Rules of Origin approved by the Council of Ministers;
- The Draft Schedule of Specific Commitments of the Kingdom of Morocco;

11. **URGES** State Parties to operationalise the AfCFTA Digital Identity and expeditiously implement their commitments on digital public infrastructure, related to digital identities, cross-border digital payments and cross-border data protection and transfers under the Protocol on Digital Trade to facilitate inclusive intra-African trade and ease the movement of goods, services, capital and businesspersons under the AfCFTA.

12. **DIRECTS** the AfCFTA Secretariat to mobilise resources to support the development of digital infrastructure and digital public infrastructure for digital trade and **REQUESTS** development partners, in partnership with the AfCFTA Secretariat, to mainstream the implementation of the Protocol on Digital Trade and complementary AfCFTA legal instruments into their existing and future projects and programmes.

13. **RECALLS** paragraph 13 of decision Assembly/AU/Dec.911(XXXVIII) of the 38th Ordinary Session of the Assembly and **DIRECTS** the AfCFTA Secretariat and Afreximbank to report on the operationalization of the Digital Trade Fund under the AfCFTA Adjustment Fund to the 40th Ordinary Session of the Assembly and expedite the hiring and onboarding process of the Head of Digital Trade.

14. **REQUESTS** State Parties and Regional Economic Communities to develop implementation/activity plans from their respective AfCFTA National/Regional implementation strategies and **DIRECTS** the AfCFTA Secretariat to support State Parties and Regional Economic Communities in this process to advance effective implementation of the strategies.

15. **DIRECTS** the AfCFTA Secretariat to monitor and provide periodic reports on the implications of third countries trade and economic policies on intra-Africa trade and with detrimental effects on the implementation of the AfCFTA Agreement.

16. **REQUESTS** the Champion/Leader of the AfCFTA, H.E. Mahamadou Issoufou, to submit a progress report on the status of implementation of the AfCFTA to the 8th Mid-Year Coordination Meeting in June 2026.

DECISION ON THE ADOPTION OF DRAFT LEGAL INSTRUMENTS**The Assembly,**

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the Recommendations of the Executive Council for the consideration and adoption of the Draft Legal Instruments;
2. **ADOPTS** the following Draft Legal Instruments:
 - a. Draft Statute of the African Monetary Institute³
 - b. Draft Revised Statute of the Economic, Social and Cultural Council of the African Union
 - c. Draft Annexes to the Protocol to the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area on Intellectual Property Rights:
 - i. Annex on Utility Models
 - ii. Annex on Traditional Knowledge, Traditional Cultural Expressions and Genetic Resources
 - iii. Annex on Plant Variety Protection
 - iv. Annex on Patents
 - v. Annex on Marks
 - vi. Annex on Industrial Designs
 - vii. Annex on Geographical Indications
 - viii. Annex on Copyright and Related Rights
3. **CALLS ON** Member States to ratify the legal instruments, where applicable, to ensure their speedy entry into force and implementation.

³ Reservation entered by the Republic of South Africa and the Arab Republic of Egypt on Article 30

DECISION ON MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

The Assembly,

A. On the AU – EU Partnership

1. **WELCOMES** the holding of the 7th AU – EU Summit and **EXPRESSES GRATITUDE** to the President of the Republic of Angola, H.E. Mr. João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço and to the Angolan Government and people for the excellent organization of the 7th AU – EU Summit;
2. **ENDORSES** the Declaration of the 7th African Union - European Union Summit held on 24 – 25 November 2025, in Luanda, Angola.

B. On the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)

3. **WELCOMES** the holding of the 9th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) Summit and **EXPRESSES APPRECIATION** to the Government and People of Japan for the successful organization of the TICAD 9 Summit;
4. **ENDORSES** the Declaration of the 9th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) Summit held on 20 – 22 August 2025, in Yokohama, Japan.

**DECISION ON "CORRECTING THE MAP OF AFRICA ON THE GLOBE"
(ITEM PROPOSED BY THE REPUBLIC OF TOGO)
Doc. EX.CL/1680(XLVIII)**

The Assembly,

1. **RECALLS** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.903 (XXXVIII) on the implementation of the 2025 Year Theme roadmap: "Justice for Africans and people of African descent through reparations";
2. **ALSO RECALLS** its decision on the concept note of the 2025 Year Theme, "Justice for Africans and people of African descent through reparations",
3. **TAKES NOTE** of the concept note on "Correcting the Map of Africa on the Globe" initiative and **COMMENDS** Togo for its commitment;
4. **AFFIRMS** that the Mercator cartographic projection distorts the real size of the African continent, influences perceptions, and negatively affects the objective assessment of Africa's economic viability, **NOTES** that landmasses far from the equator appear particularly distorted, resulting in an involuntary proportional "shrinking" effect on Africa and other regions;
5. **AWARE** that this distortion contributes to minimizing the scale of Africa's socio-economic realities and development, infrastructure planning, prosperity, and growth potential, and **NOTES WITH CONCERN** the resulting biases against the Global South, particularly in the areas of environmental resources, borders and security, infrastructure, geopolitics, and societies;
6. **WELCOMES** the endogenous transformation plan for Africa of Agenda 2063, aimed at harnessing the continent's comparative advantages for the benefit of its populations, history, cultures, natural resources, and its position and repositioning in the world, with the goal of achieving equitable and people-centred social, economic, and technological transformation, conducive to poverty eradication;
7. **RECOGNIZES** that the appropriation of Africa's narrative and brand is one of the objectives of Agenda 2063 that accurately reflect the continent's realities, aspirations, and priorities, as well as its place in the world;
8. **REAFFIRMS** that Pan-African ideals must be fully integrated into all school curricula and that Pan-African cultural heritage (heritage, folklore, languages, cinema, music, theatre, literature, festivals, religions, and spirituality) must be strengthened and valued;
9. **RECALLS** the declaration of the 9th Pan-African Congress held from 8 to 12 December in Lomé, Togo, which urges the African Union, Member States, and nations hosting communities of people of African descent to submit a formal

request to the United Nations and its competent agencies to correct the disproportionate cartographic representations of the continent, particularly the Mercator projection, as an act of cognitive justice and reparations, essential to restoring Africa's true place in the global imagination;

10. **UNDERLINES** the imperative need to promote and harmonize the teaching of history, geography, African values, and Pan-Africanism in all schools and educational institutions, as part of advancing African identity and the African Renaissance, and to enable Africa to take its rightful place in global systems of political, security, economic, and social governance;
11. **STRESSES** that these biased cartographic representations are a legacy of colonial cartography, aimed at reducing Africa's relevance and centrality on the global stage;
12. **ADOPTS** the Equal Earth cartographic projection to more accurately represent the African continent and correct its representation globally, and **URGES** Member States to revise national curricula in accordance with the Equal Earth projection;
13. **DESIGNATES** a Champion to carry and promote the initiative and **REQUESTS** the African Union Commission to collaborate with the Champion to submit annual reports on the implementation status of the initiative.

DECISION ON COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CAADP) AS A FLAGSHIP PROGRAMME OF AGENDA 2063**The Assembly,**

1. **RECALLING** the adoption of the CAADP in 2003 through the Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa [Assembly/AU/Decl.7 (II)], which committed Member States to allocate at least 10 percent of national budgets to agriculture and achieve at least 6 percent annual agricultural growth, thereby laying the foundation for a coordinated, continent-wide framework for agricultural transformation;
2. **RECOGNIZING** that the Maputo Declaration positioned agriculture at the centre of Africa's development agenda as a driver of food security, poverty reduction, economic growth, trade expansion, and sustainable rural development;
3. **FURTHER RECALLING** the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods Assembly/AU/Decl.1 (XXIII), Doc. Assembly/AU/2(XXIII) adopted in 2014, which reaffirmed Member States' commitment to the CAADP principles and introduced a set of measurable targets for 2025, including ending hunger, halving poverty through agriculture, enhancing resilience, boosting intra-African trade, and ensuring mutual accountability through the CAADP Biennial Review mechanism;
4. **NOTING** that the Malabo Declaration represented a significant shift from policy commitments to results-oriented implementation, institutionalizing evidence-based planning through National and Regional Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs and RAIPs), and launching the Biennial Review and Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard as mechanisms for tracking progress;
5. **ALSO RECALLING** that the Heads of State and Government in 2025, endorsed the Kampala CAADP Declaration Ext./Assembly/Decl./3(XIX) on Building Resilient and Sustainable Agrifood Systems in Africa reaffirmed the strategic role of CAADP as the continental policy framework for food systems' transformation, agricultural modernization, and rural development, while aligning its objectives with the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan (STYIP) of Agenda 2063;
6. **COGNIZANT** that the Kampala CAADP Strategy and Action Plan (2026–2035) set out a renewed vision to harness agriculture and agrifood systems as engines of sustainable growth, job creation, trade integration, climate resilience, and social inclusion, with measurable targets on productivity, investment, post-harvest loss reduction, and trade expansion;
7. **ACKNOWLEDGING** that over two decades, CAADP has evolved from a budgetary and productivity commitment (Maputo) to a results and accountability framework

(Malabo) and now to a transformative agrifood systems agenda (Kampala), becoming a central pillar of the African Union's development architecture;

8. **FURTHER RECOGNIZING** the strong alignment of CAADP with the aspirations and goals of Agenda 2063, in particular Aspiration 1 on a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development, and its role as a cross-cutting enabler of other continental flagship initiatives including the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and the African Commodity Strategy, the Blue Economy Strategy, and the Africa Youth Charter;
9. **RECALLING** decision EX/CL/Dec.998 (XXXII) Rev.1 on the reprioritization and recategorization of flagship projects for the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan, underscoring the need to focus on high-impact, catalytic, and politically owned programmes to accelerate progress towards Agenda 2063 Moonshots.
10. **TAKES NOTE** of the Kampala CAADP Declaration Ext./Assembly/Decl./3(XIX), the CAADP Strategy and Action Plan (2026–2035), and the CAADP Implementation Guidelines, which provide an integrated framework for translating continental commitments into action at national and regional levels through National and Regional Agrifood Investment Plans (NASIPs and RASIPs);
11. **RECOGNIZES** the strong alignment of CAADP with the STYIP Theory of Change, including policy coherence, innovation, strategic partnerships, citizen engagement, and domestic financing, as well as its contribution to STYIP Moonshots including:
 - (i) Prosperous: Driving agrifood output growth and investment; Integrated: Reinforcing intra-African trade and AfCFTA implementation;
 - (ii) People-driven: Empowering youth, women, and vulnerable groups;
 - (iii) Peaceful: Addressing food insecurity and rural unemployment;
 - (iv) Democratic: Strengthening accountability and governance through the Biennial Review process.
12. **RECALLS** the criteria for flagship project designation under the STYIP, including high impact, catalytic effect, political ownership, and accountability mechanisms, and **NOTES** that CAADP meets and exceeds these criteria;
13. **ENDORSES** CAADP as a flagship programme of Agenda 2063 to be:
 - (i) Championed at the highest political level, with clear terms of reference and reporting lines to the AU Assembly;
 - (ii) Integrated into the Agenda 2063 Flagship Implementation Architecture as a priority intervention to accelerate agrifood transformation;
 - (iii) Supported with dedicated resources and investment mechanisms, including a CAADP Implementation Fund;
 - (iv) Monitored through a rigorous accountability framework, including biennial reporting and integration into the AU Monitoring and Evaluation System for Agenda 2063.

**DECISION ON THE APPOINTMENT OF TEN (10) MEMBERS OF THE PEACE AND
SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE AFRICAN UNION
Doc. EX.CL/1684(XLVIII)**

The Assembly,

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the election of Ten (10) Members of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union by the Executive Council;
2. **APPOINTS** the following Ten (10) Members States to the Peace and Security Council for a term of two (2) years:

NO.	COUNTRY	REGION
1.	D.R. Congo	Central
2.	Gabon	Central
3.	Somalia	Eastern
4.	Uganda	Eastern
5.	Morocco	Northern
6.	Lesotho	Southern
7.	South Africa	Southern
8.	Benin	Western
9.	Côte d'Ivoire	Western
10.	Sierra Leone	Western

**DECISION ON ELECTION OF THE BUREAU OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE
AFRICAN UNION FOR 2026**

The Assembly,

1. ELECTS the Bureau of the Assembly of the Union for 2026, as follows:

- (i) Chairperson: Republic of Burundi
- (ii) 1st Vice-Chairperson: Republic of Ghana
- (iii) 2nd Vice-Chairperson: United Republic of Tanzania
- (iv) 3rd Vice-Chairperson: Northern Region
- (v) Rapporteur: Republic of Angola

**DECISION ON THE DATE AND VENUE OF THE FORTIETH (40TH) ORDINARY
SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE AFRICAN UNION**

The Assembly,

1. **DECIDES** that the dates of the 40th Ordinary Session of the Assembly, which will be held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, shall be the following:
 - (i) Fifty-Third (53rd) Ordinary Session of the Permanent Representatives' Committee (PRC), from 07 to 22 December 2026
 - (ii) Fiftieth (50th) Ordinary Session of the Executive Council, 27-28 January 2027;
 - (iii) Fortieth (40th) Ordinary Session of the Assembly, 30-31 January 2027.
2. **REQUESTS** the Commission to make all the necessary arrangements for the successful hosting of the Fortieth (40th) Ordinary Session of the Assembly and the preparatory meetings of the Executive Council and the PRC according to the aforementioned dates.

**DECISION ON THE DATE AND VENUE OF THE
EIGHTH (8TH) MID-YEAR COORDINATION MEETING**

The Assembly,

1. **RECALLS** Decisions Assembly/AU/Dec.635 (XXVIII) and Assembly/AU/Dec.687 (XXX) adopted in January 2017 and January 2018 respectively, regarding the Mid-Year Coordination Meeting;
2. **DECIDES** that the dates of the 8th Mid-Year Coordination Meeting and preceding Executive Council and PRC Sessions, shall be as follows:
 - i Fifty Second (52nd) Ordinary Session of the PRC from 03 to 17 June 2026 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
 - ii Forty-Ninth (49th) Ordinary Session of the Executive Council from 24 and 25 June 2026, in El Alamein, Egypt;
 - iii Eighth (8th) Mid-Year Coordination Meeting of the African Union and the RECs on 27 June 2026 in El Alamein, Egypt ;
3. **REQUESTS** the Commission to put in place all the necessary measures in order to organize the Eighth (8th) Mid-Year Coordination Meeting as well as the preparatory meetings of the Executive Council and the PRC according to the aforementioned dates.
4. **TAKES NOTE** of the offers made by the Republics of Gabon, Liberia, and Zimbabwe to host the 9th Mid-Year Coordination Meeting and preceding Executive Council Session in June/July 2027 and **ENCOURAGES** the three Member States to undertake consultations with a view to reaching a consensus on the hosting arrangements.

DECISION ON THE SCALE OF ASSESSMENT AND CONTRIBUTIONS**The Assembly,**

1. **RECALLS** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.938(XXXVIII) of February 2025 which took note that 2026 marks the final year of the implementation of the current scale of assessment for Member States' contributions (2024-2026) and directed the Commission to begin the process of formulating the new scale of assessment for consideration and adoption by the Assembly in February 2026, following due process.
2. **WELCOMES WITH GREAT APPRECIATION** the Republic of Angola's decision to retain its tier 1 status, which reaffirms the Member State's continued commitment to the financial sustainability and effective functioning of the African Union, **NOTING** that this decision will contribute to easing the overall financial burden on the broader membership of the Union.
3. **TAKES NOTE** of the decision of the Executive Council on the report of the Joint Sitting of the Ministerial Committee on Scale of Assessment and Contributions and Committee of Fifteen Ministers of Finance, approving a request by Member States for additional time to conduct further consultations with the relevant experts at their respective Capitals, and request the Commission and F15 Experts to continue consultations on the proposed Scale of Assessment for 2027-2029, incorporating the Republic of Angola's request, and present a single option to the 49th Ordinary session of the Executive Council, in June 2026, for consideration and adoption, following due process.
4. **DECIDES** to delegate to the Executive Council the powers to adopt the new scale of assessment at its 49th Ordinary Session in June 2026.

**DECISION ON THE REPORT OF THE FIFTH (5TH) ORDINARY MEETING OF THE
COMMITTEE OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE AFRICA
CENTRES FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION (Africa CDC)
Doc. Assembly/AU/9(XXXIX)**

The Assembly,

1. **RECALLING** the Constitutive Act of the African Union, in particular Article 9(1)(a), which empowers the Assembly to determine the common policies of the Union;
2. **ALSO RECALLING** the Revised Statute of the Africa CDC, which establishes the Committee of Heads of State and Government as the highest organ in the structure of Africa CDC providing political oversight and strategic guidance;
3. **FURTHER RECALLING** Assembly/AU/Dec.924(XXXVIII), that *“RECOGNIZES AND STRONGLY REAFFIRMS the pivotal role played by Africa CDC in safeguarding Africa’s public health by providing strategic direction, and support to Member States thanks to its role as the Public Health agency of Africa, per its Statutes, and working in collaboration with the African Union Commission, AUDA-NEPAD, AMA, AfCFTA and other AU Organs, in all public health aspects including those related to domestic and international health financing, local manufacturing of health commodities, African Pooled Procurement Mechanism, community engagement, digitization of health information systems, and various other innovations in health.”*
4. **ADOPTS** the Report of the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of the CHSG of Africa CDC held on 9 February 2026, together with its recommendations.
5. **REAFFIRMS** the continent’s commitment to the Africa Health Security and Sovereignty (AHSS) Agenda and **ENDORSES** the transition from the *New Public Health Order (NPHO)* to the AHSS as the guiding continental framework for long-term health sovereignty, resilience, and self-reliance;
6. **EXPRESSES CONCERN** over Africa’s continued dependence on external development assistance for health and **SUPPORTS** the findings of the study conducted and released by Africa CDC called *“financial implication of the AHSS”*⁴ aimed at addressing inefficiencies in the health sector, expanding fiscal space for health, strengthening domestic resource mobilization, and accelerating local manufacturing of health products;
7. **COMMENDS** Africa CDC for strengthened continental leadership, institutional development, governance, and financial management from 2023 to date under the leadership of the Director General, Dr. Jean Kaseya, resulting in:

⁴ <https://africacdc.org/news-item/financing-africashealth-security-and-sovereignty/>

- (i) the articulation of a clear continental vision through the AHSS Agenda;
 - (ii) an increase in the internally managed grant portfolio from USD 52 million in 2022 to USD 462 million in 2025, and the mobilization of approximately USD 40 billion in direct partner support to Member States;
 - (iii) improved budget execution from 34% to 95% over the same period; and
 - (iv) a reduction in disease outbreaks in 2025 compared to the preceding three years, reflecting sustained investments in surveillance, genomic sequencing, National Public Health Institutes, Public Health Emergency Operations Centres, digital health, local manufacturing, and related initiatives;
8. **ALSO COMMENDS** Africa CDC for its commitment to transparency and accountability through systematic reporting to Member State on resources mobilized and investments supported through its advocacy with partners;
 9. **FURTHER COMMENDS** Africa CDC for the historic declaration, effective management, and lifting in January 2026 of Mpox as a Public Health Emergency of Continental Security (PHECS);
 10. **CONGRATULATES** H.E. President John Dramani Mahama for the Accra Reset Initiative, aligned with Africa’s sovereignty agenda, and for his recognition among the Devex Power 50 global leaders;
 11. **ALSO CONGRATULATES** H.E. President João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço and the Republic of Angola for its USD 5 million annual voluntary contribution to Africa CDC, which catalyzed similar commitments by other Member States for the ownership and sovereignty of Africa CDC, and **ENDORSE** the “initiative President João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço for voluntary contribution to Africa CDC” to increase African contributions to Africa CDC and the African Epidemics Fund (AfEF) as a way to operationalize the health sovereignty at continental level;
 12. **REQUESTS** the relevant AU policy organs, in the context of declining external development assistance for health for African Member States and recalling decision Assembly/AU/Dec.924(XXXVIII) to consider the issue of sustained financing for the Africa CDC, including its staffing structure, to be financed by Member States to ensure full functionality and effective delivery of its mandate, in line with established rules and processes, as well as similar arrangements applicable to other AU organs;
 13. **DIRECTS** Africa CDC to collaborate with the Commission to ensure Africa’s representation within Global Health Initiatives, including Gavi, CEPI, the Global Fund, and the Pandemic Fund, and within global health governance fora, including the G20, the G7, the World Health Assembly, FOCAC and other relevant multilateral platforms; and **FURTHER REQUESTS** Africa CDC to report progress to AU policy organs;

14. **ENCOURAGES** Member States to ensure predictable and sustainable support to Member States in line with the AHSS Agenda; and **FURTHER ENCOURAGES** Member States to scale up domestic and innovative financing for health in accordance with AHSS recommendations.
15. **COMMENDS** H.E. William Ruto, President of the Republic of Kenya and AU Champion for Local Manufacturing, for convening an Extraordinary Summit on end-to-end local manufacturing of health commodities in April 2026 in Nairobi, and **REQUESTS** Africa CDC to work with AUC-HHS, AUDA-NEPAD, AMA, and AfCFTA to support the successful organization of this extraordinary Summit and report outcomes to the 40th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly. In this regard, **RECOMMENDS** that the Extraordinary Summit be organised back-to-back with the Extraordinary Summit on Health to ensure coherence of policy direction, messaging and participation, or the Extraordinary Summit for Local Manufacturing should be organised in 2027;
16. **APPROVES** the establishment of an independent High-Level African Medical Scientific Committee under the auspices of Africa CDC in collaboration with African Medicines Agency (AMA) and the Commission, to identify and recognize outstanding African excellence in medicine and public health; **AUTHORIZES** the creation of the “**African Medicine Prize**”; and **DECIDES** that the Prize shall be awarded annually, on the margins of the AU Assembly, and conferred by the Chairperson of the African Union;
17. **ALSO APPROVES** the establishment and appointment of an African High-Level Ministerial Committee on the Reform of the Global Health Architecture, and **REQUESTS** Africa CDC to report on progress achieved;
18. **APPLAUDS** the Republic of South Africa and Africa CDC for successfully hosting CPHIA 2025 in Durban and **EXPRESSES APPRECIATION** to the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for accepting to host CPHIA 2026 in November 2026;
19. **URGES** the African Union Member States to: a. Sign the Africa CDC Data Sharing Agreement; and b. Sign the membership to African Pooled Procurement Mechanism (APPM);
20. **ENDORSES** the nomination of:
 - a. H.E. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, as the African Union Champion for Maternal and Child Health;
 - b. H.E. Abiy Ahmed Ali, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, as the African Union Champion for Artificial Intelligence and Digital Health;

21. **DIRECTS** Africa CDC to report on progress to the Eighth Mid-Year Coordination Meeting (June 2026), the 49th and 50th Ordinary Sessions of the Executive Council, and the 40th Ordinary Session of the Assembly on the implementation of the AHSS Agenda, Lusaka Agenda, APPM, AfEF, digital transformation, and PPPR capacity strengthening.

**DECISION ON THE PROGRESS REPORT ON THE INSTITUTIONAL REFORM OF
THE AFRICAN UNION BY H.E. WILLIAM S. RUTO, PhD.,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA
Doc. Assembly/AU/5(XXXIX)**

The Assembly,

1. **RECALLING** its previous decisions on the Institutional Reform of the African Union, including decisions Assembly/AU/Dec.635 (XXVIII) (2017), Assembly/AU/Dec.687 (XXX) (2018), Assembly/AU/Dec.733 (XXXII) (2019), and Assembly/AU/Dec.798 (XXXIV) (2021), as well as decision Assembly/AU/Dec.605 (XXVII) (2016) on the Financing of the Union;
2. **FURTHER RECALLING** decisions Assembly/AU/Dec.815(XXXV) and Assembly/AU/Dec.842(XXXVI) adopted in 2022 and 2023, respectively, which reiterated the need to strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of AU organs, institutions, and agencies;
3. **NOTING WITH CONCERN** the increasingly complex threats and challenges and the rapidly evolving global and continental security landscape that has constrained the AU's current peace and security architecture;
4. **DETERMINED** to strengthen the peace and security architecture of the Union through institutional effectiveness, efficiency, predictable financing, stronger linkages with the RECs and RMs;
5. **FURTHER DETERMINED** to re-energise the AU's leadership in mediation, preventive diplomacy, peace support operations, early warning and rapid response;
6. **RECALLING** Agenda 2063, which underscores Africa's self-reliance, financial independence, and institutional effectiveness;
7. **REAFFIRMING** the centrality of sustainable financing, good governance, and institutional coherence in ensuring that the AU delivers effectively on its mandates;
8. **RECOGNISING** the need to deepen ongoing institutional reforms, enhance efficiency in budget execution, streamline the agenda of the Assembly, and rationalise AU organs, institutions, and agencies for improved performance and accountability;

DECIDES AS FOLLOWS:

9. **DECIDES** to conduct in an efficient and timely manner the AU Reform process on a case-by-case approach, starting from February 2026, in collaboration with the

PRC and through relevant policy organs under the leadership of the Champion of Reforms.

On Peace and Security

10. **WELCOMES** the establishment of the High-Level Panel in line with Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.920(XXXVIII) adopted by the 38th Ordinary Session of the Assembly in February 2025;
11. **TAKES NOTE** of the findings and report of the High-Level Panel on the Review of AU's Governance Peace and Security Frameworks, as a critical milestone in revitalising Africa's collective peace and security mechanisms;
12. **REQUESTS** the Chairperson of the Commission to develop recommendations on strengthening the functional performance of the African peace and security architecture in the critical areas of mediation, dialogue, preventive diplomacy, early warning and response, counter terrorism and peace support operations and submit concrete recommendations, following due process, to the Assembly in January 2027.
13. **DIRECTS** the AU Chairperson to circulate a call to Member States, by June 2026 to nominate an independent panel of five (5) experts (military, academia, think tanks, or diplomatic fields) from each of the five regions, supported by an AUC Joint Task Force, to develop a harmonized draft AGA-APSA implementation plan that eliminates silos and enhances institutional coherence;
14. **FURTHER DIRECTS** that the independent panel of experts shall consult with Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Regional Mechanisms (RMs), the Peace and Security Council (PSC), Member States, and other relevant stakeholders as appropriate, and submit its report to the Chairperson for onward transmission, following due process, to the Assembly at its 40th Ordinary Session in January 2027.
15. **ENCOURAGES** the AU PSC to ensure regular, time-bound interactions with the Committee of Ten (C10) at Ambassadorial level and the three AU Member States serving on the UN Security Council (A3+) to build consensus on matters peace and security and arrive at Common African Positions.
16. **TAKES NOTE** of the progress made in updating the AU Master Roadmap of Practical Steps to Silencing the Guns and the outcome of the Retreat on the Mid-Term Strategic Evaluation of the AU Master Roadmap (AUMR) of Practical Steps to Silence the Guns in Africa.
17. **NOTES** that the Silencing the Guns flagship programme comes to an end in 2030 and **EMPHASISES** the need to review and update the AU Master Roadmap based

on lessons learned into a flexible, context specific and adaptive roadmap; The AU Master Roadmap be subject to periodic review.

18. **FURTHER TAKES NOTE** of the significant efforts in addressing unconstitutional changes of government on the Continent through applicable AU instruments and **ENCOURAGES** the AUC Chairperson to continue to deploy his Good Offices and existing Mechanisms in outreach to countries under sanctions and supporting them in developing and implementing roadmaps for transitions to constitutional order.

Repositioning Africa Amid a Geopolitical Reset and Revitalizing Pan-Africanism

19. **DIRECTS** the AUC Chairperson to circulate to Member States a call for nomination of five (5) senior foreign policy experts, one (1) from each region, to develop a draft African Foreign Policy Framework rooted in the shared values of Pan-Africanism, solidarity, shared prosperity and collective security, grounded in the AU Constitutive Act, and aimed at enhancing Africa's agency in international relations, including global multilateral contexts.
20. **FURTHER DIRECTS** the experts to submit a report to the AUC Chairperson for presentation to the Assembly, following due process, for consideration at its 40th Ordinary Session in January 2027. The experts to consult with AU entities, Member States and other stakeholders as appropriate.

Bridging the Early Warning-Early Response Gap

21. **REQUESTS** the Commission to institutionalise compliance and accountability mechanisms by leveraging on High-Level political dialogue and peer reviews including the annual AU Peace and Security Council/ Regional Organs consultations to ensure early action follows early warning.
22. **FURTHER REQUESTS** the Commission through the Political Affairs, Peace and Security Department to develop a draft AU Early Action guideline that defines triggers, thresholds, and institutionalises response with timelines and submit it to the PSC by June 2026 for consideration.

On Strengthening Engagement, Knowledge, and Ownership of the AU by African Citizens and the Diaspora

23. **REQUESTS** the Chairperson of the Commission to revitalize the AU Continental Communication Strategy, engaging African broadcasters, journalists, public relations experts, youth, and digital media professionals to enhance citizen and diaspora awareness, engagement, and ownership of the AU, and to report to the Executive Council by January 2027.

On Harnessing Emerging Technologies for Africa's Transformation and Resilience

24. **TAKES NOTE** of progress by the Commission in the strategic development of policy and normative frameworks associated with AI, cyber capabilities and peaceful use of outer space.
25. **REQUESTS** the Commission to develop early-warning systems based on AI and outer space technologies to enhance situational awareness, risk assessment, prevention, and informed decision making for early response.

Enhancing Preventive Diplomacy and Mediation

26. **REQUESTS** the Commission through its relevant department to establish an effective inter-departmental Taskforce to support the Panel of the Wise with the capacity to deploy and sustain political dialogue in crisis situations.

On Financing the Union

27. **RECALLS** decision AU/Dec.578(XXV) June 2015, in which Member States committed to funding 100% of the AU's operational budget, 75% of the program budget, and 25% of the peace operations budget.
28. **ALSO RECALLS** decision AU/Dec.605(XXVII) July 2016, that instituted the 0.2% import levy on eligible imports as a sustainable financing mechanism for the Union.
29. **NOTES** that Member States currently finance only twenty-four per cent (24%) of the African Union programme budget, that the above targets remain only partially implemented, and that the budget for Peace Support Operations continues to rely heavily on external partners.
30. **REAFFIRMS** its commitment to ensuring that the African Union is financed in a predictable, sustainable, equitable, and accountable manner, with full ownership by its Member States.
31. **TAKES NOTE** of the recommendation of the High-Level Panel to expand the Peace Fund endowment from USD 400M to USD 1 billion by diversifying sources of funding and establishing a replenishment mechanism; developing partnerships with the Alliance of African Financial Institutions; and leveraging the convening power of Heads of State to mobilize financial institutions, private sector leaders and philanthropists to contribute to the Peace Fund.
32. **REQUESTS** the High Representative for Financing the Union with the support of the Commission to undertake further consultations with Member States in order to strengthen consensus on key strategic financing issues.
33. **RECALLING** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.920(XXXVIII) of February 2025:

- (a) **REQUESTS** the AU High Representative for Financing the Union to expedite consultations on progress made in the overall Financing of the Union;
 - (b) **DIRECTS** the Executive Council to convene an Extra-Ordinary Session, bringing together Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Ministers of Finance of Member States to strengthen the Financing of the Union and the Peace Fund, in line with Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.687 (XXX) of January 2018, not later than November 2026.
- 34. **FURTHER REQUESTS** the AU High Representative for Financing the Union to present a report to the above mentioned Extra Ordinary Session of the Executive Council.
 - 35. **DECIDES** to leverage internal financial resources and the support of African Financial Institutions to complement Member States' contributions in financing the priority programmes of Agenda 2063; and **DIRECTS** the Executive Council to invite Chief Executive Officers of African Financial Institutions to participate in the Extraordinary Session to consider funding modalities for the priority programmes of Agenda 2063.
 - 36. **REQUESTS** the Chairperson of the Commission and the AU High Representative for Financing, in close consultation with the Bureau of the Assembly, the PSC and the three African Members of the UN Security Council (A3+) to re-engage and advocate for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2719 (2023) on predictable and sustainable financing for AU-led Peace Support Operations (PSOs).

On Streamlining the Agenda of the Summit

- 37. **RECALLS** decision AU/Dec. 582 and decision AU/ 635 (2017), ensuring that each Summit agenda focuses on three (3) strategic, high-impact continental items (Political Affairs, Peace and Security; Economic Integration including the AfCFTA; and Africa's global representation and Voice) consistent with the objectives of institutional reform decision AU/920.
- 38. **CONFINES** the Agenda to a maximum of one and half days to ensure participation of all Member States at the highest level possible and allowing decision making on strategic items of continental significance.
- 39. **DECIDES** to adopt a new Agenda format for the African Union Summit, in line with decision 635 (2017). Attached is the revised Agenda Format as Annex 1 to this decision.

On Categorization of Assembly Decisions

40. **TAKES NOTE** of the progress made on the Study on Categorization of Decisions of AU Policy Organs;
41. **DIRECTS** the PRC, through its Sub-Committees on Rules, Credentials and Standards and on Structural Reforms, working in collaboration with other relevant AU organs and institutions, to finalize the work and present recommendations to the 39th Ordinary Session of the Executive Council in June 2026.

On Operationalizing the Court of Justice of the African Union

42. **RECALLS** the Protocol of the Court of Justice of the African Union which was adopted by the 2nd Ordinary Session of the Assembly in July 2003 in Maputo, Mozambique and which entered into force on 11th February 2009;
43. **FURTHER RECALLS** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.920(XXXVIII), adopted by the 38th Ordinary Session of the Assembly in February 2025, which **REQUESTED** the Commission, the PRC and relevant stakeholders to provide the legal, structural and financial implications of operationalizing the Court of Justice, and to submit a report thereon to the Executive Council in June 2026;
44. **REQUESTS** the urgent implementation of the said decision and the submission of the report to the 39th Ordinary Session of the Executive Council in June 2026.

On The Pan African Parliament

45. **REQUESTS** the Bureau of PAP and all PAP Members of Parliament with the support of the AUC to intensify sensitization and outreach to Member States on the ratification of the Malabo Protocol.

On Restructuring of AU Organs, Agencies and Offices

46. **TAKES NOTE** of the progress made through the consideration of thirty-seven (37) entities by the PRC Sub-Committee on Structural Reforms under Phase I;
47. **DIRECTS** that the report on the review of structures under Phase II be submitted to the PRC without delay, to enable the PRC to submit its recommendations to the Executive Council at its Ordinary Session in January 2027.
48. **FURTHER DIRECTS** that the financial implications arising from the restructuring of AU Organs, Agencies and Offices be considered by the aforementioned Extra-Ordinary Session of the Executive Council, convened to strengthen the Financing of the Union and the Peace Fund.

On Division of Labour

49. **TAKES NOTE** of the progress made in the finalization of the Division of labour framework and **URGES** the Commission to conclude consultations among AU, RECs, RMs and Member States to ensure the finalization of the Framework for adoption by the Assembly at its 40th Ordinary Session in January 2027.

On Budget

50. **DECIDES** to approve a budget of \$950,000 from existing private sector funds to enable the Commission to implement reform related activities, including the Extraordinary Session of the Executive Council bringing together Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Ministers of Finance, in 2026.

**DECISION ON A BRIEFING BY PRESIDENT CYRIL RAMAPHOSA ON
THE OUTCOMES OF THE G20 LEADERS' SUMMIT,
22-23 NOVEMBER 2025, JOHANNESBURG
CONTINENTAL DELIVERY OF G20 OUTCOMES
Doc. Assembly/AU/6(XXXIX)**

The Assembly,

1. **REAFFIRMS** its previous decision Assembly/AU/Dec.873 (XXXVII) on modalities for participation of the AU in the G20 and the preliminary G20 priorities to be pursued.
2. **WELCOMES WITH APPRECIATION** the briefing by H.E. President Cyril Ramaphosa, the President of the Republic of South Africa, in his capacity as the President of the G20 in 2025, on the key outcomes of South Africa's G20 Presidency and its emphasis on ubuntu, solidarity, equality and sustainability, with Africa's growth and development as a central pillar of the G20 agenda.
3. **CONGRATULATES** South Africa for a successful G20 Leaders' Summit and **WELCOMES** the G20 outcomes reached in Johannesburg that advanced Africa's interests, including:
 - 3.1. Four high-level G20 priorities namely: taking action to strengthen disaster resilience and response; ensure debt sustainability for low-income countries; mobilising predictable and increased finance for a just energy transition; and harnessing critical minerals for inclusive growth and sustainable development.
 - 3.2. Three Task Forces on: Inclusive Economic Growth, Industrialisation, Employment, and Reduced Inequality; Food Security; and Artificial Intelligence, Data Governance and Innovation for Sustainable Development and High-Level deliverables such as the Compact with Africa and the G20@20 Review.
 - 3.3. The establishment of the G20 Africa Expert Panel Report on Growth, Debt and Development: Opportunities for New African Partnership, and the Panel's call for *inter alia*, a new global partnership centered on Africa to drive sustainable growth and shared prosperity in the 21st century.
 - 3.4. The establishment of the G20 Extraordinary Committee of Independent Experts on Global Inequality. **FURTHER NOTES** the Committee's recommendation on the creation of a permanent International Panel on Inequality.

4. **ACKNOWLEDGES** South Africa's unprecedented step of hosting three G20 Meetings on the Continent namely, the Task Force Two Food Security Meeting in Cairo, Egypt from 1-3 September 2025, a G20 Africa Outreach Meeting on Industrialisation and Agriculture in Abuja, Nigeria on 3 November 2025; and a G20 High-Level Side Event on Debt Sustainability and the Cost of Capital, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 10 November 2025.
5. **FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGES** the South African G20 Presidency's efforts to strengthen the G20 Compact with Africa, including through the launch of its second phase (2025-2033) supported by the establishment of a World Bank Group multi-donor fund, and **NOTING** the newest members of the Compact, the Republic of Zambia and the Republic of Angola.

DECIDES AS FOLLOWS:

I. CONTINENTAL COORDINATION AND G20 FOLLOW-THROUGH

6. **DECIDES** to establish a time-bound Continental Coordination Mechanism on G20 Follow-Through, convened by the African Union Commission, to ensure alignment of continental, regional and national actions arising from G20 outcomes relevant to Africa.

II. ADDRESSING INEQUALITY AND GOVERNANCE AS DEVELOPMENT ENABLERS

7. **ENDORSES** the report and recommendations of the G20 Extraordinary Committee on Global Inequality.
8. **REQUESTS** the African Union Commission, in collaboration with Member States and partners, to develop a Continental Framework on Reducing Inequality that consolidates existing initiatives, strengthens data and evidence, and supports policy learning across countries.

III. A NEW GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP WITH AFRICA

9. **ENDORSES** the findings and recommendations of the G20 Africa Expert Panel.
10. **WELCOMES** the call by the G20 Africa Expert Panel for a New African Partnership centred on Africa, to drive sustainable growth and shared prosperity in the 21st century, **CALLS UPON** Member States to move beyond aid-based models toward productive investment-led development, supported by strong domestic policies, effective pan-African institutions, and continental integration, and **FURTHER CALLS** on the G20 and the international community to act decisively—through investment, reform, and genuine partnership to position Africa as a pillar of a more balanced, resilient, and prosperous global order.

IV. ADDRESSING AFRICA'S ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CHALLENGES

11. **RECOGNISES** the intensified focus of the G20 Finance Track in 2025 on addressing Africa's economic and financial challenges, including debt sustainability, high cost of capital, infrastructure development, macroeconomic resilience, financial inclusion, domestic resource mobilisation, sustainable finance, and pandemic preparedness, through close collaboration with African institutions and partners.
12. **WELCOMES** the adoption of the G20 Finance Track Africa Engagement Framework (AEF) for 2026–2030, as a lasting mechanism to deepen structured cooperation, align G20 support with Africa's development priorities, and secure a lasting African legacy beyond South Africa's G20 Presidency.
13. **ENCOURAGES** effective implementation of the AEF through strong African ownership, leadership, and coordination, anchored in the African Union, Agenda 2063, and the African Continental Free Trade Area and RESOLVE to engaging constructively with G20 partners, international financial institutions, and the private sector, to reduce Africa's cost of capital, enhance resilience, strengthen tax capacity, and advance inclusive and sustainable growth across the continent.
14. **NOTES** the growing importance of African pension funds, sovereign wealth funds and other long-term savings as anchors for development finance; **AGREES** to create a Committee of African Independent Experts to explore and present options in the next Assembly for a Sovereign Wealth Fund.

V. CRITICAL MINERALS AND INDUSTRIAL VALUE ADDITION

15. **REAFFIRMS** that Africa's critical minerals resources constitute a strategic resource asset for advancing economic diversification, industrialisation, and structural transformation in line with Agenda 2063.
16. **WELCOMES** the **G20 Critical Minerals Framework**, which is a voluntary, non-binding blueprint to ensure that critical mineral resources become a driver of prosperity and sustainable development, and **REQUESTS** the African Union Commission, working with RECs and the AfCFTA Secretariat, to develop a Continental Critical Minerals Value Addition Framework focused on regional value chains, local beneficiation, skills development, environmental, social and governance standards, and fair benefit-sharing.
17. **DECIDES** that African Mining Ministers shall report regularly to the Executive Council and the Assembly on progress made in advancing Africa's critical minerals agenda and its contribution to economic diversification and structural transformation.

VI. FOOD SECURITY

18. **CALLS ON** the public and private sector to implement targeted incentives to encourage the responsible business conduct of producers, traders, and other actors across supply chains, and further to increase investments in infrastructure, regional and national emergency food reserves, research and development, and education and training, especially for smallholder and family farmers, and more especially youth and women in agriculture.
19. **WELCOMES** the G20 Ubuntu Approaches on Food Security and Nutrition, and Excessive Food Price Volatility advanced at the G20 Food Security Ministerial and which seek to address the negative impacts of excessive food price volatility, particularly for low-income households, and set out our shared resolve to shape a future in which all people can access adequate, safe, affordable and nutritious food.
20. **ENCOURAGES** Member States, supported by AUDA-NEPAD and other African Union agencies to intensify the roll-out of social protection measures and institutional preparedness, such as school feeding supply chains and targeted transfers, to ensure dignity and nutrition quality for vulnerable communities.

VII. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DIGITAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

21. **WELCOMES** the launch of the AI for Africa Initiative and the Technology Policy Assistance Facility (TPAF), under South Africa's G20 Presidency, both seeking to leverage the G20 platform to advance AI in Africa, in line with the African Union Continental Strategy on AI, and driving large-scale economic and social transformation, skills development and innovation.
22. **FURTHER WELCOMES** the announcement by the United Arab Emirates (UAE) during the G20 Johannesburg Summit, of a US\$1 billion "AI for development initiative" to expand AI infrastructure and AI-enabled services across the African Continent, and **ENCOURAGES** Member States, the AU Commission and RECs to work with the UAE to ensure that the initiative will assist Africa countries to meet national development priorities in areas such as education, healthcare, and climate adaptation.
23. **DECIDES** to establish an annual "AI for Africa Conference", following on the inaugural AI for Africa Conference convened in Cape Town under the South African G20 Presidency on 30 September and 1 October 2025, to bring together leaders from the G20 and African Union Member States, development banks, academia, international organisations, civil society, and the private sector, to engage on shaping and refining Africa's digital future.

- 24. REQUESTS** the African Union Commission, in consultation with Member States and partners, to develop an Africa AI and Digital Public Infrastructure Implementation Roadmap addressing skills, data governance, compute infrastructure, and priority public-interest use cases, with appropriate safeguards.

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION, PARTNERSHIPS AND REPORTING

- 25. DECIDES** to remain seized with the implementation of the African Union's priorities within the G20.

**DECISION ON THE DRAFT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE
AFRICAN UNION AND THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES AND
REGIONAL MECHANISMS ON THE USE OF THE AFRICAN STANDBY FORCE
Doc. Assembly/AU/4(XXXIX)**

The Assembly,

1. **REAFFIRMS** the role of the African Standby Force as a crucial tool to promote peace, security and stability in Africa, in line with the Constitutive Act of the African Union, the Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union;
2. **TAKES NOTE** of decision EX.CL/Dec.1220(XLIII) of July 2023 on the report of the 15th Ordinary Meeting of the Specialized Technical Committee of Defence, Safety and Security (STCDSS) of May 2023, which recommended the adoption by the Assembly of the Draft Memorandum of Understanding between the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities and the Regional Mechanisms of the Use of the African Standby Force;
3. **RECALLS** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.869(XXXVII) of February 2024, which decided to defer the consideration of the Draft Memorandum of Understanding between the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities and the Regional Mechanisms of the Use of the African Standby Force to the 38th Ordinary Session of the Assembly in February 2025;
4. **FURTHER RECALLS** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.918(XXXVIII) of February 2025, regarding the need to finalize the Draft Memorandum of Understanding between the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities and Regional Mechanisms on the Use of the African Standby Force to be submitted to the 39th Ordinary Session of the Assembly in February 2026;
5. **WELCOMES** decision EX.CL/Dec.1324(XLVIII) of February 2026 on the report of the 17th Ordinary Meeting of the STCDSS of December 2025, which endorsed the Report on the Strategic Review of the African Standby Force and recommended the adoption by the Assembly of the Draft Memorandum of Understanding between the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities and the Regional Mechanisms of the Use of the African Standby Force;
6. **ADOPTS** the Memorandum of Understanding between the AU and the Regional Economic Communities and the Regional Mechanisms of the Use of the African Standby Force;
7. **DIRECTS** the Commission to expedite the signing and operationalisation of the Memorandum of Understanding between the AU and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the Regional Mechanisms (RMs) of the Use of the African Standby Force and **REQUESTS** the Commission to report regularly on the status of its implementation to the STCD.

DECISION ON THE REPORT OF THE CHAMPION ON AGENDA 2063
Doc. Assembly/AU/16(XXXIX)

The Assembly,

1. **RECALLS** its previous decisions adopting the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan (STYIP) of Agenda 2063 (2024–2033) and declaring the period 2024–2033 as the Decade of Acceleration.
2. **RECALLS** the mandate of the Champion of Agenda 2063 to promote political leadership, domestication, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and resource mobilization for Agenda 2063.
3. **TAKES NOTE** of the Fifth (5th) Continental Report of the Champion of Agenda 2063 (2024–2025), informed by the preliminary findings of the First Continental Biennial Performance Report on the implementation of the STYIP and **RECOGNIZES** the progress achieved in strengthening institutional, coordination, monitoring, reporting, and digital systems for Agenda 2063 implementation;
4. **CONCERNS** that despite measurable progress, the pace and depth of transformation remain insufficient to achieve the ambitions of Agenda 2063 by 2033, particularly in structural transformation, human capital development, productive employment, peace and security, domestic resource mobilization, and climate resilience;
5. **COMMENDS** H.E. Alassane Ouattara, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire and Champion of Agenda 2063 for his leadership and sustained advocacy in advancing Agenda 2063 across the continent and globally;
6. **URGES** Member States to strengthen national ownership, domestication, and execution of Agenda 2063 by fully integrating the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan into national and sub-national development plans, medium-term expenditure frameworks, and sector strategies;
7. **DECIDES** that the Biennial Performance Report on Agenda 2063 shall be institutionalized as the primary continental accountability, monitoring, and peer-learning instrument for tracking progress under the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan;
8. **DIRECTS** Member States, RECs, and African Union Organs to strengthen implementation capacity, including coordination mechanisms, delivery systems, data ecosystems, and results-based monitoring, evaluation, and reporting frameworks;

9. **CALLS** for the accelerated operationalization of sustainable and diversified financing instruments for Agenda 2063, including the effective implementation of the Domestic Resource Mobilization Strategy for Agenda 2063; and the expeditious operationalization of the Agenda 2063 Development Fund and **URGES** Member States to intensify efforts to reduce dependence on external financing, combat illicit financial flows, broaden domestic revenue bases, and mobilize private capital, diaspora resources, and innovative financing instruments aligned with Africa’s development priorities;
10. **EMPHASIZES** the need to accelerate delivery of the Moonshots and Flagship Projects of Agenda 2063, particularly AfCFTA, digital transformation, energy, transport, and free movement, through strengthened political leadership, bankable project preparation, and enhanced private-sector participation.
11. **CALLS UPON** African Union Organs, RECs, development partners, and non-state actors to align support under the “One Framework, Two Agendas” approach, ensuring African leadership, policy coherence, reduced fragmentation, and results-oriented partnerships.

**DECISION ON THE PAN-AFRICAN FORUM ON THE CULTURE OF PEACE AND
NON-VIOLENCE IN AFRICA “BIENNALE OF LUANDA”
Doc.EX.CL/1672(XLVIII)**

The Assembly,

1. **TAKES NOTE** of decision EX.CL/Dec.17(XLVIII) of the 48th Ordinary Session of the Executive Council of February 2026.
2. **DECIDES** on the holding of the 4th Edition of the Pan-African Forum for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence in Africa, the “Luanda Biennale”, with the theme “Strengthening Water Governance in Africa as a Tool for Conflict Prevention, Mediation and Resolution”, to be held in two (02) phases namely from March to June, at a venue to be determined among Addis Ababa, Luanda or Paris, and on 22–23 October 2026, in Luanda, Republic of Angola.
3. **ENCOURAGES** the Government of the Republic of Angola, in close collaboration with the Commission and UNESCO to organize the 4th Edition of the Pan-African Forum on a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence in Africa, the “Luanda Biennale” and to disseminate the activities and programmes related to the theme throughout the year 2026.
4. **REQUESTS** Member States and Regional Economic Communities, within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of the Theme of the Year 2026, to include activities related to the theme of the 4th Edition of the Pan-African Forum for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence in Africa.

DECISION ON THE REPORT OF THE AFRICAN PEER REVIEW MECHANISM (APRM)

The Assembly,

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the Report of the 35th Summit of the African Peer Review Forum of Heads of State and Government of the Participating States to the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) held on the 13th of February 2025;
2. **REITERATES** that the APRM remains a homegrown, African good governance tool conceived in 2003 and voluntarily acceded to by forty-five (45) Member States representing more than two-thirds of AU Member States;
3. **CONGRATULATES** H.E. General Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda, for his election as the new Chairperson of the African Peer Review (APR) Forum of Heads of State and Government, and **COMMENDS** H.E. Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and outgoing Chairperson of the African Peer Review (APR) Forum of Heads of State and Government, for his leadership and commitment to the Mechanism, including the voluntary contribution made to the Mechanism, which contributed to the successful completion of the Second-Generation Country Review Report of Sierra Leone, Targeted Review Reports of Zimbabwe and São Tomé and Príncipe, support for Early Warning and Country Structural Vulnerability and Resilience Assessments. **FURTHER TAKES NOTE** of the achievements under his leadership, including the convening of the 5th APRM Youth Symposium and the 3rd Africa High-Level Forum on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development;
4. **WELCOMES WITH APPRECIATION** the first Annual Report of the APRM Continental Secretariat under the leadership of Ambassador Marie-Antoinette Rose-Quatre as Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") of the APRM Continental Secretariat;
5. **COMMENDS** the Chairperson of the Commission, H.E. Mahmoud Ali Youssouf and the CEO of the APRM Continental Secretariat, Ambassador Marie-Antoinette Rose-Quatre, for their collaborative leadership and remarkable achievements attained thus far in ensuring that the APRM implements its mandate effectively.
6. **REITERATES** decision Ext/Assembly/AU/Dec.1-4(XI), in which the Assembly reaffirmed the need to strengthen the capacity of the APRM to deliver on its expanded mandate and enhance its functional autonomy.
7. **STRESSES** the need for the APRM to be provided with adequate human resources and budget allocations to execute its mandate effectively.

8. **CONGRATULATES** the Federal Republic of Somalia for acceding to the Mechanism as the 45th member of the APRM; **EXPRESSES APPRECIATION** to H.E. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, President of the Federal Republic of Somalia, for his courageous decision in joining the APRM.
9. **ENCOURAGES** all AU Member States that have not yet joined the APRM to accede to the Mechanism.
10. **ACKNOWLEDGES WITH APPRECIATION** the Targeted Review Report of the Republic of Ghana on Corporate Governance as a Catalyst for the Implementation of the AfCFTA in the Republic of Ghana, the Targeted Review Report of the Republic of Zimbabwe on Economic Governance and Management, and the Targeted Review Report of the Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe on Tourism as a Driver of Economic, Social and Cultural Development in São Tomé and Príncipe;
11. **EXPRESSES** gratitude to H.E. John Dramani Mahama, President of the Republic of Ghana, H.E. Emmerson Mnangagwa, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and H.E. Américo d'Oliveira dos Ramos, Prime Minister of the Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe, for their dedication to the cause of good governance with all its five manifestations, including sustainable and broad-based socio-economic development;
12. **ENCOURAGES** the Republic of Ghana, the Republic of Zimbabwe and the Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe to consider the observations made by Participating States on their Targeted Review Reports, as well as the recommendations contained in the reports for the development and implementation of National Programmes of Action as a necessary step towards attaining sustainable and broad-based socio-economic development;
13. **CONGRATULATES** the APR Panel of Eminent Persons that led the Targeted Reviews in Ghana, Zimbabwe and São Tomé and Príncipe, for their resilience and commitment to the APRM review process and ensuring its integrity, independence, professionalism and credibility;
14. **ENCOURAGES** APRM Participating States that have not yet undergone peer review to take the necessary measures to ensure that country reviews are conducted and that the resulting reports are submitted to the APR Forum for peer review;
15. **FURTHER URGES** APRM Participating States that have been peer reviewed to implement their National Programmes of Action and review recommendations to inform institutional reforms at the national level and avert the challenges highlighted in their review reports.

16. **ACKNOWLEDGES WITH APPRECIATION** the Progress Report of the Republic of Mozambique on the implementation of the recommendations contained in its Second Country Review Report; **COMMENDS** H.E. Daniel Francisco Chapo, President of the Republic of Mozambique, for his outstanding leadership and consistent efforts to improve governance in his country and on the continent;
17. **ACKNOWLEDGES WITH APPRECIATION** the Progress Report of the Republic of Djibouti on the implementation of recommendations contained in its first Country Review Report; **COMMENDS** H.E. Ismail Omar Guelleh, President of the Republic of Djibouti, for his outstanding leadership and consistent efforts to improve governance in his country and on the continent;
18. **FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGES WITH APPRECIATION** the Progress Report of the Republic of Namibia on the implementation of recommendations contained in the Targeted Review Report on Youth Unemployment; **COMMENDS** H.E. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, President of the Republic of Namibia, for her outstanding leadership and consistent efforts to improve governance in her country and on the continent;
19. **FURTHER RECALLS** its previous decision Assembly/AU/Dec.631(XXVIII), in which the Assembly welcomed commitments toward the revitalization of the APRM, including, inter alia, the sharing of the APRM model, experience, and knowledge with other regions of the world for benchmarking purposes and to enhance the international recognition of the Mechanism.
20. **ACKNOWLEDGES WITH APPRECIATION** the efforts of the APRM to support the national capacities of African Union Member States in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030, including through the Voluntary National Reporting (VNR) process, the National Development Planning Community of Practice, and peer-learning activities conducted during the United Nations High-Level Political Forum.
21. **COMMENDS** the APRM Continental Secretariat for its partnership with the United Nations and its institutions, guided by the AU–UN Framework, in support of the implementation of Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063; and **ACKNOWLEDGES** that partnerships with UNECA, CEPA, AfDB, UNESCO, UNDP, and other stakeholders are essential for the implementation of critical continental programmes executed by the APRM.
22. **REITERATES** the significance of South-South and Triangular Cooperation in promoting good governance and economic transformation on the continent; **ADOPTS** the Conclusions of the 3rd Africa High-Level Forum on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development hosted by the Government of Sierra Leone in Freetown, in May 2025.

23. **RECALLS** its previous decision Assembly/AU/Dec.686(XXX) in which the Assembly welcomed steps taken to position the APRM as an early warning tool for conflict prevention on the continent, in harmony and synergy with the African Peace and Security Architecture, and the African Governance Architecture.
24. **TAKES NOTE WITH APPRECIATION** the successful conclusion of the 4th Joint Retreat between the AU Peace and Security Council and the African Peer Review Mechanism held on 7–8 April 2025 in Johannesburg, South Africa, **ADOPTS** the Conclusions of the 4th Joint Retreat and directs the two institutions to ensure the implementation of the recommendations thereof.
25. **ENCOURAGES** the APRM Continental Secretariat, in close collaboration with the African Union Commission and Member States, to continue organizing the Joint Retreat between the APR Panel of Eminent Persons and the AU Panel of the Wise, as well as the Joint Retreat between the APRM and the AU Peace and Security Council;
26. **ENDORSES** the Conclusions of the 5th APRM Youth Symposium held on 10–11 December 2025, at the precinct of the Pan-African Parliament in Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa, under the theme “Youth in Governance: From Promise to Prosperity”.
27. **RECALLS** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.720(XXXII) in which the Assembly decided that the Africa Governance Report shall be developed by APRM, in collaboration with African Governance Architecture (AGA), and shall be presented every two (2) years for consideration by the Assembly at its Ordinary Sessions.
28. **COMMENDS** the APRM Continental Secretariat and the members of the AGA Platform for the successful launch of the *Africa Governance Report 2025*, which focuses on Natural Resource Governance, held in July 2025 in Accra, Ghana, on the margins of the Mid-Year Coordinating Summit.
29. **REITERATES** the importance of mobilizing adequate financial resources for the dissemination of the *Africa Governance Report 2025* (AGR-2025) and the implementation of its recommendations; **URGES** all AGA Platform members to incorporate the Report into their annual work plans; and **URGES** all African Union Member States to develop national governance reports as a self-assessment tool to promote good governance and the efficient and effective management of natural resources, in line with the recommendations of the AGR-2025;
30. **RECALLS** the decision of the 38th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly, which directed the APRM, in collaboration with the AGA, to develop the theme and focus of the Sixth *African Governance Report* and present the Report to the 40th Ordinary Session of the Assembly, scheduled for January 2027.

31. **ENCOURAGES** all the partners to continue supporting the Africa Governance Report programme, including the development of the AGR-2027.
32. **ENDORSES** the proposed theme for the African Governance Report 2027, as recommended by the 35th summit of the APR Forum and the APRM Youth Symposium, namely: “Youth in Governance: From Promise to Prosperity”.
33. **RECALLS** the decision of the 38th Ordinary Session of the Assembly held in February 2025, which directed the Secretariat to commence the process of recruiting and selecting new members of the APR Panel of Eminent Persons by February 2026, following the expiry of the tenure of the current members.
34. **ENDORSES** the recommendation of the following candidates as the new members of the APR Panel of Eminent Persons:
 - i. **Prof. Gilbert Maoundonodj** from Chad, representing the Central region;
 - ii. **Prof. Désiré Manirakiza** from Burundi, representing the Central region;
 - iii. **Dr. Moeketsi Majoro** from Lesotho, representing the Southern region;
 - iv. **Amb. Sibusiso Ndebele** from South Africa, representing the South region;
 - v. **Dr. Thelma Awori** from Liberia, representing the West region;
 - vi. **Dr. Oluwakemi Adeola Obauelu** from Nigeria, representing the West region;
 - vii. **Amb. Agnes Kalibala Kadama** from Uganda, representing the East region;
 - viii. **Prof. Olive Mugenda** from Kenya, representing the East region;
 - ix. **Prof. Ben Abdallah Youcef** from Algeria, representing the North region; and
 - x. **Amb. Soha Samir Nashid Gendi** from Egypt, representing the North region.
35. **APPROVES** the composition of the Bureau of the APR Panel of Eminent Persons for the year 2026, with **Prof. Olive Mugenda** (representing the East region) as Chairperson and **Prof. Désiré Manirakiza** (representing the Central region) as Vice Chairperson and Incoming Chairperson for the year 2027.
36. **EXPRESSES DEEP APPRECIATION** for the retiring APR Panel Members, **Ambassador Aly El-Hefny**, **Ambassador Ali Ahmed Araita**, **Dr. Abdoulie Janneh**, **Ambassador Cherif Rahmani**, **Honourable Lydia Wanyoto-Mutende** and **Mr. Mathew Gowaseb**, for their exemplary service during their tenure on the APR Panel of Eminent Persons.
37. **EXPRESSES GRATITUDE** to the APR Forum and all structures of the APRM and the AU for working tirelessly to ensure that the APRM executes its mandate.

38. **TAKES NOTE WITH APPRECIATION** the commitment by the Republic of Uganda to contribute the sum of **US\$1,000 000** (One million United States Dollars) to support APRM activities;
39. **CONGRATULATES** the Outgoing Chairperson of the APR Forum, H.E. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, for the sterling leadership provided to the APRM and the exceptional achievements of the Mechanism under his guidance.

DECISION ON THE REPORT OF H.E. ABDEL FATTAH EL-SISI, PRESIDENT OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT AND CHAIRPERSON OF THE AUDA-NEPAD HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT ORIENTATION COMMITTEE (HSGOC)

The Assembly:

1. **TAKES NOTE WITH APPRECIATION** of the report of H.E. Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Chairperson of the Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC) of the African Union Development Agency - New Partnership for Africa's Development (AUDA- NEPAD).
2. **ENDORSES** the conclusions and recommendations of the 43rd Session of the AUDA-NEPAD HSGOC, held on 10 of February 2026, in line with AU rules and procedures.
3. **RECALLS** the conclusions and recommendations of the 40th, 41st and 42nd Sessions of the HSGOC, held respectively in February 2023, 2024 and 2025; and **COMMENDS** AUDA-NEPAD for the impressive progress achieved over the past four years.
4. **NOTES WITH APPRECIATION** the AUDA-NEPAD CEO's presentation on the Agency's transformative journey over the past four years, as outlined in the AUDA-NEPAD 4-Year Impact and Reflection Report, highlighting programmatic achievements and significant impacts since 2022.
5. **REAFFIRMS** AUDA-NEPAD's central role and enduring relevance as the premier development Agency of the African continent.
6. **REASSERTS** that, as per the Statute of the AUDA-NEPAD, the Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC), the Steering Committee and the Secretariat, are the only AUDA-NEPAD governance structures.
7. **RECALLS** decision AU/Dec.813-838(XXXV) calling upon AUDA-NEPAD to expedite establishment of the Development Fund; **COMMENDS** AUDA-NEPAD for progress in finalizing the Feasibility Study through extensive consultations with the Steering Committee, AU Commission, relevant AU Organs, Member States, and the F15; **WELCOMES** engagements with Multilateral Development Banks and Development Financial Institutions, including AAMFI; and **REQUESTS** the Commission to urgently complete technical review and formal endorsement of the Feasibility Study for submission to the AU Mid-Year Coordination Meeting in June 2026, enabling timely Fund operationalization.
8. **RECALLS** Assembly decisions AU/Dec 6-32 (II), AU/Dec 268-288 (XIV), and Ext/AU/Dec.1-4(XI) on voluntary Member States contributions; **COMMENDS** Member States already contributing; and **REITERATES** the urgent need for Member States to provide voluntary contributions necessary for AUDA-NEPAD's optimal delivery of its mandate.

9. **RECALLS** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.691 (XXXI) of July 2018 on the establishment of AUDA-NEPAD and decision EX.CL/Dec.1057(XXXV) paragraph 35, which approved the Agency's structure subject to a review after three to four years of implementation; **RECOGNIZES** the evolving continental landscape and the necessity of maintaining a fit-for-purpose institution to deliver on Agenda 2063; and hereby **REQUESTS** AUDA-NEPAD to initiate a formal review of its organizational structure to enhance operational efficiency and technical capacity, leading to a refined structure to be submitted to the relevant AU structures for their consideration prior to submission to the 44th Session of the HSGOC in 2027.
10. **RECALLS** decisions AU/Dec. 852 (XXXVI), AU/Dec. 9 (XXXVII), and AU/Dec.922 (XXXVIII) on expansion of AUDA-NEPAD's national and regional presence; **TAKES NOTE** of 14 Member States' interest in hosting AUDA-NEPAD offices at their expense; and **ENCOURAGES** AUDA-NEPAD to expand its presence through its demand-driven Footprint Initiative based on member states' requests and without additional financial burden.
11. **TAKES NOTE WITH APPRECIATION** of the Report by H.E. Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Chairperson of the AUDA-NEPAD HSGOC, presented and adopted at the 7th Mid-Year Coordination Meeting (Malabo, Equatorial Guinea; 13 July 2025) on AUDA-NEPAD'S Role in Deepening Regional Integration, in Cooperation with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and **ENDORSES** the recommendations contained therein.
12. **ACKNOWLEDGES** the critical role of the private sector in driving economic growth and innovation across Africa and accelerating implementation of Agenda 2063; **DECIDES** to hold a Business Forum biennially, in Egypt, starting in 2026, to engage the African private sector and enhance collaboration in support of Agenda 2063; and **REQUESTS** AUDA-NEPAD to facilitate organization of the Forum in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, including African multilateral development banks and financial institutions
13. **RECALLS** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.922 (XXXVIII) on the Africa Team Resource Mobilization Campaign, **WELCOMES** the endorsement of its Programme Document by the 7th Mid-Year Coordination Meeting (Malabo, Equatorial Guinea; July 2025) and **ENCOURAGES** development partners, Multilateral Development Banks, and the private sector to actively support the campaign.
14. **RECALLS** decision EX.CL/Dec.1280(XLVI) on the development of a digital platform; **DIRECTS** the AUC and AUDA-NEPAD to operationalize the AU single integrated digital platform of Agenda 2063 and report progress at the AU Mid-Year Coordination Meeting in June 2026.
15. **COMMENDS** H.E. President Cyril Ramaphosa and the Republic of South Africa for the successful convening of the PICI Heads of State Meeting on 30 January 2026, and **REAFFIRMS** its commitment to infrastructure development as the primary

catalyst for the AfCFTA and Agenda 2063; while recognizing the persistent challenges of project bankability and the PICI Secretariat's operational funding gaps, **CALLS UPON** Member States to support all efforts to mobilize increased global investment for African infrastructure, **REQUESTS** the PICI Technical Task Team to immediately reorganize its processes—transitioning from oversight to strategic facilitation—and establish a robust framework to enhance technical support to Member States for the accelerated delivery of priority projects; and **FURTHER REQUESTS** the PICI Secretariat and PICI Ministerial Chair to convene a strategic financing roundtable with targeted partners, including regional financing development institutions, banks, and development partners.

16. **CONGRATULATES** H.E. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, President of People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, for successfully hosting the Intra-African Trade Fair (IATF 2025) in September 2025, and **ACKNOWLEDGES** Algeria's leading role in continental integration, demonstrated through the implementation of major projects connecting African Union Member states – including the Trans-Saharan Highway (TSH), the Trans-Saharan Optical Fiber Backbone (DTSO), and trans-Saharan railway initiatives projects – in full alignment with the aspirations of Agenda 2063.
17. **REQUESTS** AUDA-NEPAD, in collaboration with the AUC, RECs, and relevant stakeholders, to accelerate engagement with Member States to finalize an implementable continental **PAIDA** (Programme for Accelerated Industrialization Development in Africa); **DIRECTS** its submission to the next STC for consideration, with a view to its presentation to the next Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union for formal adoption; **FURTHER REQUESTS** AUDA-NEPAD, UNIDO, and ARSO to develop a Master Plan for Investment in Quality Infrastructure, complete with a continental framework for financing and capacity-building; **URGES** AUDA-NEPAD and the AUC to ensure that PAIDA strengthens Member State capacity to design and monitor industrial policies strictly aligned with the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); and **STRESSES** the need for enhanced industrial planning tools, investment facilitation capabilities, and inter-ministerial coordination to optimize the Single African Market.
18. **CONGRATULATES** H.E. João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, President of the Republic of Angola, for the successful hosting of the Luanda Financing Summit (LFS) in October 2025; **NOTES WITH SATISFACTION** its outcomes; **ENDORSES** the Luanda Declaration on Financing Africa's Infrastructure Development and the portfolio of bankable projects presented at the Summit, and **CALLS UPON** AUDA-NEPAD, the AUC, RECs and partners to accelerate follow-through on agreed implementation pathways and investment mobilization arising from the LFS.
19. **WELCOMES** the commitment by the Alliance of African Multilateral Financial Institutions (AAMFI) to support 11 PIDA PAP2 projects representing USD 18 billion; and **URGES** the scaling of African-led financing mechanisms, including risk mitigation instruments, project preparation facilities and blended finance structures.

20. **APPLAUDS** AUDA-NEPAD for the launch of the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Program and **CONGRATULATES** the countries of the Phase 1 Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA) —Angola, Burundi, Comoros, DRC, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Zambia —for their high-level leadership, **ENCOURAGES** Member States to develop and implement National WASH Pacts as nationally-owned instruments for accountability and prioritization, and to support this, **REQUESTS** AUDA-NEPAD, in collaboration with the World Bank, AfDB, UNICEF, and WHO, to provide technical assistance in developing these Pacts, **CALLS UPON** international partners to scale both technical and financial support to address current funding shortfalls and **ENCOURAGES** the alignment of the WASH MPA with National Pacts to ensure that interventions remain affordable, sustainable, and resilient to climate-related challenges across the continent.
21. **WELCOMES** the Resource Mobilization Strategy for the Continental Extractive Industries Programme (CEIP); **REQUESTS** AUDA-NEPAD to submit it to the STC on Trade, Industry and Minerals for review; and **INVITES** the STC, following its review, to consider designating CEIP as a flagship project under the STYIP.
22. **COMMENDS** AUDA-NEPAD and the AUC for finalizing and launching the STISA-2034 Implementation Plan; **CALLS UPON** Member States, RECs, AU organs and partners to mobilize resources for its effective execution; **URGES** Member States to mainstream STISA-2034 into national strategies and align STI plans accordingly; and **REAFFIRMS** the coordinating role of AUDA-NEPAD and the AUC (ESTI), **DIRECTING** them to monitor implementation and report progress at the next AU Summit.
23. **WELCOMES** the African EdTech 2030 Vision and Plan initiative, aligned with the AU Digital Education Strategy, CESA 2026–2035 and STISA-2034; **CALLS UPON** Member States to adopt and localize the Plan, including through investments in digital public infrastructure for education and teacher digital capacity; and **DIRECTS** AUDA-NEPAD, in collaboration with the AUC and RECs, to support implementation through technical assistance and resource mobilization and report progress at the next AU Summit.
24. **RECOGNIZES** the AU High-Level Panel on Emerging Technologies (APET) as a key AU advisory mechanism on emerging technologies; **COMMENDS** its identification of priority technologies, including artificial intelligence, genomics and nanotechnology; **DIRECTS** AUDA-NEPAD and the AUC, as the APET Joint Secretariat, to support Member States and RECs through regulatory frameworks and technical guidance for adoption; and **DIRECTS** APET to identify the next set of emerging technologies critical to Africa’s development.
25. **CALLS UPON** Member States to commit funding to sustain the collection and analysis of data for evidence-based policy development and M&E through dedicated national focal points for a timely production of national, regional and continental reports.

26. **RECALLS** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.866(XXXVII) on the establishment of the African Medicines Agency (AMA); **COMMENDS** AUDA-NEPAD for seventeen years of effective leadership in medical products regulatory harmonization and contribution to AMA's establishment, **DECIDES** that AUDA-NEPAD's African Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (AMRH) Programme and African Union Smart Safety Surveillance (AU-3S) be transferred to AMA.
27. **RECALLS** successful SIFA pilot implementation and **ACKNOWLEDGES** the need to expand support to more Member States; **RECOGNIZES** SIFA 2.0's strategic importance aligned with Agenda 2063, CESA, and CTVET; **COMMENDS** AUDA-NEPAD for developing SIFA 2.0., **DECIDES** to accelerate rollout of SIFA 2.0 as a continental flagship programme; and **ENCOURAGES** AUDA-NEPAD to mobilize additional Member States into SIFA 2.0.
28. **NOTES** the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development and G20 Social Summit; **RECALLS** relevant AU decisions on social development, social protection, and inclusive governance; **RECOGNIZES** the strategic role of the Strengthening National Institutions Working with Vulnerable Communities (SNVC) programme in supporting Member States and **REQUESTS** AUDA-NEPAD, in collaboration with the AUC and RECs, to: (i) develop a Comprehensive Africa Social Protection Framework (CASPF) as a continental reference framework; (ii) support SNVC implementation and scaling across Member States in alignment with WSSD, G20, Agenda 2063, and relevant AU frameworks; (iii) mobilize partnerships and resources from development partners; and (iv) report periodically to AU policy organs on progress.
29. **COMMENDS** the progress made in implementing the African Demographic Dividend and Sexual and Reproductive Health Programme (A2DSRH); **CALLS UPON** AUDA-NEPAD to scale up the programme to additional Member States and RECs; and **FURTHER CALLS UPON** Member States, in collaboration with AUDA-NEPAD and the AUC, to accelerate implementation of the Maputo Plan of Action (2016–2030), the 2017 AU Roadmap on Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investments in Youth, and fulfilling Africa's commitments to the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action.
30. **UNDERSCORES** youth empowerment as central to Agenda 2063; and **WELCOMES** the proposal by H.E. Evariste Ndayishimiye, President of the Republic of Burundi, Chairperson of the African Union, and AU Champion for Youth, Peace and Security (YPS), to co-organize, with AUDA-NEPAD, under the YPS Agenda and the Energize Africa Framework, a Continental Dialogue and Youth Summit on Harnessing Africa's Demographic Dividend through Investments in Youth, to be held later in the year in Bujumbura, Republic of Burundi.
31. **RECALLS** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.922(XXXVIII), which commended AUDA-NEPAD for developing the Continental Artificial Intelligence White Paper and Roadmap; **TAKES NOTE** of the draft Continental Guidelines for Responsible and

Development-Oriented Artificial Intelligence developed by AUDA-NEPAD, **COMMENDS** the AI policy and regulatory capacity-building trainings undertaken and planned in support of human capital development, and **REQUESTS** AUDA-NEPAD, in collaboration with the relevant partners, to continue such trainings, finalise the Guidelines, and report on progress.

32. **WELCOMES** the progress made towards the operationalization of the AUDA-NEPAD Center of Excellence on Climate Change, Resilience and Adaptation in Cairo hosted by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and intended to serve as a platform for knowledge exchange, foresight studies, and communities of practice; and **LOOKS FORWARD** to its official launch and full operationalization in 2026.
33. **RECALLS** the CAADP Kampala Declaration adopted by the Extraordinary Summit in January 2025 and the Ministerial Report of the Sixth Ordinary Session of the STC-ARDWE (Addis Ababa, 21-24 October 2025), and **REQUESTS** AUDA-NEPAD, in collaboration with partners, to support Member States and RECs in undertaking rapid appraisals of existing National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs) and Regional Agriculture Investment Plans (RAIPs) as basis for developing new ones aligned with CAADP Kampala.
34. **ACKNOWLEDGES** AUDA-NEPAD's role in strengthening regulatory and institutional capacities through its biosafety programme, and **REQUESTS** AUDA-NEPAD to further support national and regional institutions to harness biotechnology and emerging technologies, including genome editing, in line with effective biosafety governance frameworks.
35. **RECOGNIZES** the development potential of genome editing and **URGES** Member States to prioritize responsible investments in biotechnology innovation to advance sustainable development outcomes.
36. **REQUESTS** AUDA-NEPAD, in collaboration with the AUC and Member States, to coordinate the development of common African positions for the Convention on Biological Diversity COP-17 and the related Meetings of the Parties to its Protocols, to be held in October 2026.
37. **NOTES WITH CONCERN** the fragmentation of policies and investments across food security, trade, infrastructure, and climate action, which constrains productivity and resilience and **REQUESTS** AUDA-NEPAD, in collaboration with the AUC, RECs, and partners, to support Member States in advancing sustainable agrifood investments through a continental corridor approach.
38. **RECALLS** Assembly decisions mandating AUDA-NEPAD to lead development of the African Gold Standard on Carbon Credits and promote best practices in carbon markets; **WELCOMES** the African Principles on Integrity and Equity in Carbon Markets in guiding Africa's engagement in carbon markets.
39. **FURTHER REQUESTS** AUDA-NEPAD, in collaboration with partners, to establish

a coordination mechanism and provide capacity-building support to Member States on carbon markets.

40. **CONGRATULATES** Ethiopia on being selected to host COP32 in November 2027 on Africa's soil; **RECOGNIZES** the strategic importance of COP32 for Africa's climate priorities; **REQUESTS** AUDA-NEPAD to provide technical and financial support, through its Climate and other programs, as well as mobilizing complementary funding from other sources for the hosting of COP 32, including other African institutions, development partners, and Member States throughout the COP32 cycle.
41. **APPLAUDS** the Republic of South Africa for the significant results achieved during its historic G20 Presidency; **RECOGNIZES** the valuable contributions of AUDA-NEPAD in the G20 process in 2025, **URGES** AUDA-NEPAD to maintain its active involvement and **REQUESTS** its official participation in all G20 meetings to be held in 2026, including the Leaders' Summit.
42. **COMMENDS** H.E. Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, for his outstanding leadership as Chair of the AUDA-NEPAD HSGOC throughout his three-year mandate from February 2023 to February 2026, **APPLAUDS** the significant achievements realized under his guidance and **EXPRESSES** deep gratitude for his strategic vision, which has profoundly impacted the Agency's direction and effectiveness and for his unwavering commitment to the sustainable development of our continent.
43. In line with the Rules of Procedures of the AUDA-NEPAD Governance structures adopted by decision EX.CL/Dec.1063(XXXV), and after due consultations by the HSGOC Leaders, **ENDORSES** the election of H.E. João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, President of the Republic of Angola, as the new Chairperson of the AUDA-NEPAD HSGOC, as well as the four (4) Vice-Chairpersons for a single term of two (2) years. The position of fourth Vice-chairperson and Rapporteur will be held by the outgoing Chairperson of the AUDA-NEPAD HSGOC, and the three (3) other Vice-Chairpersons will be nominated after regional consultations.
44. **CONGRATULATES** H.E. João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, President of the Republic of Angola, for his election as the incoming Chairperson of the AUDA-NEPAD HSGOC and **LOOKS FORWARD** to his leadership and guidance of the highest and most powerful governance structure of the Agency.
45. **HAVING ACKNOWLEDGED** the visionary leadership and high competency of the AUDA-NEPAD CEO Mrs. Nardos Bekele-Thomas throughout the past four years, as well as the outstanding quality of AUDA-NEPAD's technical output and remarkable developmental results achieved during her first term, **ENDORSES** the renewal of her term as Chief Executive Officer of AUDA-NEPAD for a another four (4) years, **CONGRATULATES** her and **WISHES** her continued success in leading the transformative journey of the agency.

46. **RECALLS** article 7 of the AUDA-NEPAD Statute on the membership of the AUDA-NEPAD HSGOC and following regional consultations **ENDORSES** the new composition of the HSGOC for the period February 2026 to February 2028 as follows:

Central Region	Eastern Region	Northern Region	Southern Region	Western Region
1. Cameroon	6. Comoros	11. Algeria*	16. Angola	21. Cote d'Ivoire
2. DRC	7. Ethiopia	12. Egypt*	17. South Africa*	22. Nigeria*
3. Central African Republic	8. Kenya	13.	18. Zimbabwe	23. Senegal*
4. Equatorial Guinea	9. Somalia	14.	19.	24. Togo.
5. Gabon	10. Uganda	15.	20.	25.

* non-rotating Initiating Members

EIGHT (8) HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT CHAIRING THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES – 2026		
26.	ECOWAS	Sierra Leone
27.	ECCAS	Equatorial Guinea
28.	IGAD	Djibouti
29.	UMA	Libya
30.	COMESA	Kenya
31.	SADC	South Africa
32.	EAC	Kenya
33.	CENSAD	Chad

47. **RECALLS** that as per the AUDA-NEPAD Rules of Procedures and based on regional consultations, the Status of the new HSGOC Bureau composition for the period February 2026-February 2028 is as follows:

- First Vice Chairperson: Equatorial Guinea (Central Region).
- Second Chairperson: Vacant
- Third Vice Chairperson: Vacant
- Fourth Vice/Rapporteur: Egypt (outgoing HSGOC Chairperson / Northern Region).

48. **ENCOURAGES** regions with outstanding vacancies to expeditiously conclude their regional consultations and submit nominations for the remaining non-initiating seats; and **INVITES** the Eastern and Western Regions to designate candidates for the positions of Second and Third Vice-Chairperson, respectively, in accordance with Rule 15 (once the regional deans finalize the necessary consultations and submits the nominees, the OLC will circulate for adoption through silence procedure).

**DECISION ON THE REPORT OF THE COORDINATOR OF THE COMMITTEE OF
AFRICAN HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE
(CAHOSCC)**

The Assembly,

1. **WELCOMES** the Report of the Coordinator of the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC), H.E. Dr. William Samoei Ruto, President of the Republic of Kenya, **EXPRESSES APPRECIATION** to the Republic of Kenya for coordinating the work of CAHOSCC and **ENDORSES** the decisions therein;
2. **TAKES NOTE** and **WELCOMES** the outcomes of the Second Africa Climate Summit (ACS2) held from 8th - 10th September 2025 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
3. **COMMENDS** H.E. Abiy Ahmed Ali, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, for hosting a very impactful and successful Second Africa Climate Summit (ACS2);
4. **FURTHER COMMENDS** H.E. Abiy Ahmed (Ph.D), Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, for his visionary initiative to establish the Africa Climate Innovation Compact (ACIC) and the Africa Climate Facility (ACF), with the objective of mobilizing USD 50 billion to implement 1,000 African-designed climate solutions by 2030 and **EXTENDS** full support to this endeavor.
5. **ALSO COMMENDS** H.E. Mahmoud Ali Youssouf, Chairperson of the African Union Commission for his exemplary leadership in convening the Second Africa Climate Summit (ACS2);
6. **REQUESTS** the Commission to develop the roadmap and implementation plan of *the African Leaders Addis Ababa Declaration on Climate Change and Call to Action* and mobilize resources to fast-track its implementation.
7. **TAKES NOTE** of the report on the implementation of the African Leaders' Nairobi Declaration on Climate Change and Call to Action; and **CALLS** for coordinated approach to the implementation of outcomes of Africa Climate Summits.
8. **REAFFIRMS** commitment to multilateralism under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, and to collective global action to address climate change, while calling upon the international community to strengthen cooperation, solidarity, and trust in delivering ambitious, equitable, and rules-based climate outcomes that respond to the needs and priorities of developing countries, particularly Africa.
9. **COMMENDS** the role played by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) and the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) on Climate

Change in preparation for and engagements at COP30, **APPRECIATES** the efforts and leadership of the United Republic of Tanzania in leading the AGN at COP30 and **CONGRATULATES** the Republic of Ghana on the assumption of the chairmanship of the AGN for the period 2026 and 2027.

10. **ALSO CONGRATULATES** the United Republic of Tanzania for its outstanding leadership in advancing Africa's strategic priorities, fostering unity and enhancing the technical depth of the Group during their tenure; and commemorating the 30 years of AGN participation and contribution in climate negotiations;
11. **WELCOMES** the outcomes of the key strategic meetings convened in Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam, which strengthened the coordination between National Focal Points and Lead Coordinators;
12. **RECALLS** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.257(XIII) of July 2009 and the decision EX.CL/Dec.500(XV), which established the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) and determined its initial composition; **FURTHER RECALLS** the formal request submitted by the United Republic of Tanzania in 2024 to the CAHOSCC Secretariat expressing its interest in becoming a permanent member of the Committee to contribute to the continent's high-level political guidance on climate change;
13. **APPROVES** the request of the United Republic of Tanzania and **ADOPTS** it as a permanent member of CAHOSCC, effective immediately, to ensure the continuity of the strategic and technical expertise demonstrated during its Chairmanship of the AGN;
14. **REQUESTS** the Commission to update the records of the Committee's composition and to facilitate the full participation of the United Republic of Tanzania in all future CAHOSCC engagements.
15. **REQUESTS** the Commission to mobilise sustainable resources for supporting climate change negotiations to ensure the continued effective participation of African experts in the UNFCCC processes.
16. **FURTHER WELCOMES** the establishment of the African Youth Climate Negotiations Centre in United Republic of Tanzania, as adopted by AMCEN decision AMCEN/20/8, as a strategic milestone in building the long-term capacity of African negotiators and ensuring intergenerational equity;
17. **CONGRATULATES** the Federative Republic of Brazil on the successful hosting of the Thirtieth Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP30) in Belém, which marked the tenth anniversary of the Paris Agreement and reaffirmed the global commitment to multilateral cooperation on climate change.
18. **WELCOMES** the adoption of the Belém Political Package, including the Mutirão

Decision, which signalled a shift from negotiation to implementation, reaffirmed commitment to the 1.5°C temperature goal, and called for accelerated collective action and international cooperation through strengthened implementation of NDCs and national adaptation plans, as well as progress made on advancing the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), Global Stocktake and the establishment of a Just Transition Mechanism.

19. **WELCOMES** COP30 reaffirmation that climate measures, including unilateral ones, should not constitute arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade, acknowledges the establishment of the mandated dialogue on opportunities, challenges and barriers to enhancing international cooperation related to the role of trade and encourages all African countries to engage actively in these dialogues to ensure that the impacts of unilateral measures on sustainable development and poverty eradication are fully reflected, and that Africa's priority shape the outcome of this process.
20. **FURTHER NOTES** with concern the limited progress achieved on climate finance at COP30, including persistent gaps in the provision, scale, accessibility predictability, and accessibility of finance for developing countries, particularly for adaptation, loss and damage, and just transition priorities. In this regard, **UNDERScores** that high and rising debt burdens are further constraining fiscal space and undermining the ability of African countries to invest in climate action and **UNDERScores** the urgent need for the effective delivery of the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance, reforms to the global climate finance architecture, and enhanced international cooperation.
21. **CALLS UPON** developed countries, multilateral development banks, and international financial institutions to scale up concessional and non-debt-creating finance, grants, and guarantees, and to operationalise debt-for-climate and debt-for-nature swaps, climate-resilient debt clauses, and longer-term, lower-cost financing to support Africa's energy transition, industrialization and adaptation needs.
22. **DECIDES** that scaling adaptation finance for Africa is an urgent and immediate priority, and calls for predictable mobilization and provision of substantially increased, grant-based and highly concessional adaptation finance, including a clear pathway to at least tripling adaptation finance in the near term; with improved quality and accessibility of finance through simplified access, enhanced access for African institutions, and reduced cost of capital; urges multilateral development banks and international financial institutions to urgently reform their mandates, instruments, and balance-sheet practices to prioritise adaptation and resilience-driven growth;
23. **WELCOMES** the COP 30 decision endorsing the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia as the host of the 32nd Session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP32) which will be held

from November 8 -19, 2027 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and emphasizes on the importance of leveraging COP32 to advance Africa’s priorities and interests.

24. **FURTHER WELCOMES** the appointment of H.E Gedion Timothewos, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia as COP32 President–Designate and **REQUESTS** the Commission to mobilize all AU Member States and partners to support the Presidency and the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in the preparations and hosting of COP32.
25. **TAKES NOTE** of the report of the Africa Climate Commissions and **REQUESTS** the Commission to establish enhanced coordination mechanism for Climate Commissions and other continental Climate Initiatives and support their implementation and reporting;
26. **CALLS UPON** development partners, international financial institutions, and relevant multilateral organisations to strengthen coordinated support for climate adaptation, resilience, peacebuilding, and sustainable development in the Sahel and other vulnerable regions in the continent.
27. **CONGRATULATES** the Republic of South Africa on the successful hosting and leadership of the G20 Presidency in 2025, and calls for strengthened and coordinated African participation and common messaging across G20 engagement tracks and working groups to advance Africa’s priorities on climate finance, adaptation and resilience, just transitions, and reform of the international financial architecture, including through closer collaboration among CAHOSSC, the Commission, and African relevant African institutions.
28. **REQUESTS** the Commission to mobilize resources for fast tracking implementation of the Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems and Early Action Programme, the Africa Climate Action Programme (AfCAP), the Urban Resilience Programme and other regional and South-South initiatives in order to enhance resilience building on the continent;
29. **CONCERNED** that disaster displacement and other forms of forced movements continue to grow in response to climate and environmental drivers in Africa, and in the global context of eroding multilateral values and the diminishing recognition of climate change as a global responsibility, **CALLS UPON** Member States to work collaboratively with the Commission and partners to promote Africa’s collective resilience and prosperity.
30. **TAKES NOTE** of the request of His Excellency Mr. Denis Sassou N’Guesso, President of the Republic of Congo and President of the Congo Basin Climate Commission (CBCC) to operationalise the Congo Basin Radio and Television under the Congo Basin Climate Commission.
31. **WELCOMES** the offer of the Republic of Congo to host the third Africa Climate

Summit (ACS3), in Brazzaville, and **TAKES NOTE** of the process being undertaken by the African Union Commission to accord all Member States an opportunity to bid to host the ACS3. **REQUESTS** the African Union Commission to finalize the selection of the next host as soon as the expression of interest deadline closes and provide an update at the next session of CAHOSCC.

32. **TAKES NOTE** of the progress on the implementation of the Africa Action Plan on Carbon Markets and the development of the African Gold Standard for Carbon Markets and their potential to unlock financing for Africa.
33. **RECOGNISES** that persistent energy poverty and high debt distress are mutually reinforcing constraints on Africa's climate ambition, with limited fiscal space undermining investments in renewable energy, adaptation, and resilient infrastructure.
34. **AFFIRMS** Africa's just and equitable energy transition pathways, anchored in accelerated deployment of renewable energy, energy efficiency, regional power pools, and enabling infrastructure, while working to address geographic disparities in terms of financing and allowing for differentiated national pathways that reflect country circumstances, resources and development priorities.
35. **WELCOMES** the progress achieved in 2025 through the initial implementation of the Africa Green Industrialisation Initiative (AGII), including the establishment of the AGII Secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya; and **REQUESTS** the AfCFTA Secretariat and the Government of the Republic of Kenya to continue working closely towards the finalisation of the institutional arrangements for the AGII Secretariat.
36. **COMMENDS** H.E. Dr. William Samoei Ruto, President of the Republic of Kenya, and the AfCFTA Secretariat for mobilizing African Development Finance Institutions under the Africa Green Industrialization Initiative, leading to the signing of the AGII Cooperation Framework; **WELCOMES** the mobilization of approximately USD 100 billion in commitments toward green industrialization; and **CALLS UPON** development partners, multilateral and regional financial institutions, and the private sector to support the implementation of Africa's green industrial transformation.
37. **REQUESTS** the African Union Commission and other pan-African institutions to mobilize resources and to provide support to the African Group of Negotiators on UNCCD for the development of a binding protocol on drought management and common position, and the organization of African preparatory meetings in 2026 and beyond. **ALSO REQUESTS** development partners to support the Commission in convening the Africa High Level Conference on Drought scheduled for mid-2026 in an effort to build resilience to climate variability.
38. **RECOGNISES** the strategic role of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund (AF), and Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD), Least

Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) in supporting Africa's climate and development priorities.

39. **CONGRATULATES** Excellencies, Heads of State and Government and members of the CAHOSSC for continued guidance on Africa's engagement on climate change.

**DECISION ON THE REPORT OF THE FIRST (1ST) MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY
COMMITTEE OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AfCFTA**

The Assembly,

1. **COMMENDS** the Chairperson and Members of the Committee of the Assembly on the Implementation of the AfCFTA and Economic Integration, and the Secretary-General of the AfCFTA Secretariat for its operationalisation, in accordance with decision Assembly/AU/Dec.911(XXXVIII); and **TAKES NOTE** of the Report of the Committee and of the adopted Terms of reference (ToR) by the Committee;
2. **EXPRESSES** deep concern at the profound weakening and undermining of multilateralism and its principles. **FURTHER EXPRESSES** support for a rules-based multilateral trading system with the WTO at its core and **FURTHERMORE EXPRESSES** concern about the imposition of unilateral restrictive trade measures that negatively affect the Members of the African Union and the objectives of the Agreement Establishing the AfCFTA;
3. **CONGRATULATES** the Arab Republic of Egypt in her capacity as the Chairperson of the Council of Ministers Responsible for Trade and the Council of Ministers Responsible for Trade for successfully concluding negotiations for the Phase II protocols and **DIRECTS** the expeditious transition of the Agreement Establishing the AfCFTA from negotiations to the implementation phase;
4. **EXPRESSES** deep appreciation to H.E. President Mahamadou Issoufou, former President of the Republic of Niger, in his role as the Champion on the AfCFTA, for his successful stewardship of the Phase I and Phase II negotiations of the AfCFTA.
5. **RECALLS** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.927(XXXVIII) calling on Member States to ratify AU legal instruments and **STRONGLY URGES** Member States to ratify the AfCFTA Protocols on Investment, Competition Policy, Intellectual Property Rights, Digital Trade, and Women and Youth in Trade by the end of 2026, and where applicable, to notify the ratifications to ensure their expeditious entry into force and implementation;
6. **REQUESTS** the Committee of the Assembly to mobilise Member States, as required by their respective constitutional procedures, to complete the ratification process of the AfCFTA Protocols on Investment, Competition Policy, Intellectual Property Rights, Digital Trade, and Women and Youth in Trade by the end of 2026 and to provide annual progress reports starting from the 40th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union in 2027;
7. **NOTES** with concern the increasing adoption of protectionist policies with the effect of fragmenting global supply chains and exacerbating Africa's de-industrialisation, and **DIRECTS** the Council of Ministers to initiate negotiations on a

Protocol on Industrial Policy and Development as an integral part of the AfCFTA legal framework;

8. **DIRECTS** the Secretary-General of the AfCFTA Secretariat and the Council of Ministers to give effect to Article 11(k)(l)(m) and (n) and Article 13 of the AfCFTA Agreement on institutional functioning of the AfCFTA Secretariat in conformity with the Treaty requirements;
9. **DECIDES** to include in the Committee of the Assembly on the Implementation of the AfCFTA and Economic Integration, AU Champions on matters related to the implementation of the Agreement Establishing the AfCFTA, and **FURTHER DECIDES** that the Report of the Committee should be part of the Strategic Agenda of the Assembly on Economic Integration;
10. **COMMENDS** the Republic of Madagascar for ratifying the Agreement Establishing the AfCFTA and for having deposited its Instrument of Ratification; **FURTHER COMMENDS** the Federal Republic of Somalia for ratifying the Agreement Establishing the AfCFTA and encourages expeditious deposit of its Instrument of Ratification; and **ENCOURAGES** Benin, Libya, South Sudan, and Sudan to expedite their respective processes on the ratification of the Agreement Establishing the AfCFTA;
11. **FURTHER COMMENDS** the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Republics of Mozambique and Namibia for completing their domestic process of gazetting the Provisional Schedule of Tariff Concessions and **URGES** the remaining State Parties that are yet to gazette their respective Provisional Schedule of Tariff Concessions to complete their domestic processes and finalise internal procedures to initiate trade under the rules of the Agreement Establishing the AfCFTA, by the end of 2026;
12. **DIRECTS** the AfCFTA Secretariat to accelerate continental roll-out of an interoperable digital single window, to enhance efficiency of customs procedures, facilitate the efficient transit of goods, and digital access to trade instruments for economic operators;
13. **RECALLS** decisions EX.CL/Dec.1221(XLIII) and EX.CL/Dec.1241(XLIV) directing the AfCFTA Secretariat to engage in revenue-generating activities and resources mobilisation to facilitate the full implementation of the Agreement Establishing the AfCFTA; and **DIRECTS** the AfCFTA Secretariat to partner with relevant financial institutions and the private sector to establish and operationalise revenue-generating mechanisms with a view to facilitating the implementation of the AfCFTA and reducing the over-reliance on external development partners, in accordance with Article 11 of the Agreement Establishing the AfCFTA; and **DECIDES** that revenues generated shall be channelled through the AfCFTA Adjustment Fund established and operationalised under Assembly decision Assembly/AU/Dec.911(XXXVIII), to be utilised to support the Operational and

Programme activities of the AfCFTA Secretariat, in accordance with the governance framework of the Adjustment Fund and the applicable AU Financial Rules;

14. **EXPRESSES** concern about the slow implementation of tariff reductions under the current modalities and **DIRECTS** the Council of Ministers Responsible for Trade to undertake a comprehensive review of the modalities for tariff elimination in accordance with the provision of the Agreement;
15. **FURTHER DIRECTS** the Council of Ministers Responsible for Trade to submit to the 40th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, revised and enhanced modalities for tariff liberalisation that shall ensure complete elimination of customs duties on all products traded within Africa pursuant to the rules of the Agreement Establishing the AfCFTA;
16. **DECIDES** that the implementation of such revised modalities must ensure the full elimination of tariffs on all goods traded under the Agreement Establishing the AfCFTA, with the application of a customs duty-free rate on all eligible intra-Africa trade, and **DIRECTS** the State Parties to take all necessary legislative, administrative and institutional measures to facilitate the timely implementation of this decision and to support the effective operationalisation of a fully liberalised continental market, pursuant to the Abuja Treaty;
17. **RECALLS** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.692(XXXI), by which the Assembly committed to engage external partners as one bloc, speaking with one voice and urged Member States to refrain from entering into bilateral trading arrangements inconsistent with the objectives of the Agreement Establishing the AfCFTA; **RECALLS FURTHER** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.845(XXXVI) on structured and unified representation of the African Union in the G20 framework, as instructive and a precedent for achieving the objectives set out in Assembly decision Assembly/AU/Dec.692(XXXI);
18. **DECIDES**, in furtherance of the objectives of the Agreement Establishing the AfCFTA, to advance coordinated and unified engagement with third countries and strategic partners on trade and investment-related matters, leveraging the Agreement Establishing the AfCFTA as the continental legal framework for Africa's trade and economic integration, with a view to reinforcing Africa's collective voice and coherence in global economic governance;
19. **FURTHER DECIDES** that the Chairperson of the Council of Ministers Responsible for Trade, assisted by the Secretary-General of the AfCFTA Secretariat, shall facilitate such coordinated engagements within the framework of the Agreement Establishing the AfCFTA; **and DIRECTS** the AfCFTA Secretariat to report to the Committee of Heads of State and Government on the outcomes of the engagements with third countries and trading blocs;

20. **COMMENDS** H.E. Mahamadou Issoufou, former President of the Republic of Niger and Champion of the AfCFTA, for his continued commitment and leadership, regarding the advancement of the Agreement Establishing the AfCFTA; **ENCOURAGES** the sustained high-level advocacy of the AfCFTA Champion in promoting continental economic integration; and **DECIDES** that the AfCFTA Champion shall report to the Assembly through the Committee of Heads of State and Government on the Implementation of the AfCFTA and Economic Integration.

DECISION ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF TEN (C-10) HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT ON THE REFORM OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, BY H.E. JULIUS MAADA BIO, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE

The Assembly:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the 26th Report of the African Union Committee of Ten (C-10) Heads of State and Government on the reform of the United Nations Security Council.
2. **RECALLS** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.923(XXXVIII) and earlier decisions on the reform of the United Nations Security Council.
3. **REITERATES** that comprehensive reform of the United Nations, including the Security Council, remains crucial to align the Organization with contemporary geopolitical realities and to **redress the historical injustice against Africa**, including Africa's absence in the permanent category and its underrepresentation in the non-permanent category of membership of the United Nations Security Council.
4. **ACKNOWLEDGES WITH APPRECIATION** the continued engagement of the C-10 in promoting, defending and advocating for the **Common African Position (CAP)**, as outlined in the **Ezulwini Consensus** and the **Sirte Declaration**, and the growing support and momentum for the CAP, particularly as articulated in Action 39, paragraph (a) of the Pact for the Future, which endorses the imperative to redress the historical injustice against Africa as a priority including treating Africa as a special case.
5. **WELCOMES** the intensified internal coordination and outreach undertaken by the C-10 during the reporting period, including the **C-10 Permanent Representatives' Retreat** hosted by the Republic of Sierra Leone in **Freetown (25–26 April 2025)**, which reinforced unity and produced the draft **African Model on United Nations Security Council reform (African Reform Model)**, **Strategic Roadmap**, and **Aide-Mémoire (the Freetown Outcome Documents)**, and **NOTES** the understanding that the Strategic Roadmap and Aide-Mémoire shall remain internal C-10 documents to guide coordinated its work.
6. **WELCOMES FURTHER** the successful convening of the **13th C-10 Ministerial Meeting** hosted by the Republic of Zambia in **Lusaka**, preceded by the Senior Officials' Meeting, which reviewed progress, approved the draft Freetown Outcome Documents, and adopted a **Lusaka Outcome Document**.

7. **WELCOMES ALSO** the outcomes of the **6th C-10 Heads of State Summit (virtual, 25 July 2025)** which **adopted by consensus** the **African Reform Model**, reaffirming the CAP and emphasizing the treatment of Africa as a special case.
8. **WELCOMES** the convening of the **7th C-10 Summit (21 September 2025, UN Headquarters, New York)** to commemorate the **20th anniversary** of the Ezulwini Consensus and Sirte Declaration and **COMMENDS** its reaffirmation of Africa's unity and the broadening acknowledgment of the legitimacy of Africa's demand for **equitable representation** in the United Nations Security Council.
9. **REAFFIRMS** its commitment to the **Common African Position**, as the **only viable option** for Africa's full representation in the reformed United Nations Security Council, and **REAFFIRMS** the Intergovernmental Negotiations (IGN), established by Decision 62/557, as the legitimate forum for reform.
10. **REITERATES** that Africa's full representation in the reformed Security Council entails:
 - (i) not less than **two (02) permanent seats** with all prerogatives and privileges, including the **right of veto, if retained**;
 - (ii) **five (05) non-permanent seats**; and
 - (iii) the **right of the African Union to select** its representatives election to the United Nations Security Council to act in its name and on its behalf.
11. **REQUESTS**
 - i) The C-10 to continue to engage at the highest political levels, including with the five Permanent Members of the Security Council, to advance the Common African Position on UN Security Council reform;
 - ii) The C-10 to continue intensifying its engagement with other Interest and Regional Groups and stakeholders, building on progress made in advancing the Common African Position on UN Security Council reform. In this regard, **ENCOURAGES** the Committee of Ten Heads of State and Government to hold High-Level Meetings outside the margins of the African Union Summit;
 - iii) All African Union Member States to include the concise common language to advance the Common African Position in their respective National Statements at the opening of the 81st Session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2026, reiterating the call for comprehensive reform of the United Nations Security Council, and operationalizing the commitment to redress the historical injustice against Africa as a priority and treating Africa as a special case;
 - iv) African Union Member States to prioritize the issue of United Nations Security Council reform in their foreign policy engagements with non-African partners,

particularly emphasizing the need to correct the historical injustice Africa continues to face, and to treat Africa as a special case and priority in the reform process.

12. **CALLS UPON** Africa to only engage in text-based negotiations provided there is prior consensus between Member States on the five clusters and an agreed framework, which broadly addresses the issue of historical injustice, that has wide consensus, and a model of reform that clearly addresses expansion in both categories of the UNSC.
13. **FURTHER CALLS UPON** all AU Member States to continue speaking with **one voice**, including through consistent use of agreed common language, and to **avoid positions or affiliations** that conflict with the CAP, including through withdrawal from inconsistent dual memberships, as appropriate.
14. **DECIDES:**
 - i) To **endorse the** African Reform Model, and direct that the C-10 submit it within the structured dialogue of the **United Nations General Assembly Intergovernmental Negotiations (IGN)**;
 - ii) that the CAP on Security Council reform shall remain a **strategic item** on the Assembly's agenda and workplan, and **REAFFIRMS** the importance of the Commission continuing to provide the necessary funding and support to facilitate the work of the C-10;
 - iii) to **increase the allocation** in the budgets of the Commission and the AU Permanent Observer Mission to make funds available to facilitate C-10 activities, and **ENCOURAGES** voluntary contributions by Member States to support the work of the C-10;
 - iv) that the C-10 shall continue to uphold its mandate until Africa achieves its objectives regarding reform of the United Nations Security Council.

**DECISION ON THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL FORUM
ON RIGHTS AND GUARANTEES OF YOUNG AFRICAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Doc. EX.CL/1674(XLVIII)**

The Assembly,

1. **TAKES NOTE** of decision EX.CL/Dec.18(XLVIII) of the 48th Ordinary Session of the Executive Council of February 2026.
2. **RECALLS** the definition provided by the African Youth Charter for ‘youth’ or ‘young people’, which designates every person aged between 15 and 35 years.
3. **COMMENDS** the initiative of the Republic of Angola, which contributes to the promotion of the rights of African young women and children.
4. **DECIDES** to institutionalize the Constitutional Forum on the Rights and Guarantees of African Young Women and Children as a platform for exchange of best practices among the Member States of the African Union and **DIRECTS** the Commission to disseminate the activities and programmes related to this Forum, which will be held every two years (Biennial Forum).

DECISION ON THE REPORT OF THE PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL ON ITS ACTIVITIES AND THE STATE OF PEACE AND SECURITY IN AFRICA,

The Assembly;

1. **ADOPTS** the Report of the Peace and Security Council on its Activities and the State of Peace and Security in Africa; and **COMMENDS** the PSC for effectively discharging its mandate in promoting governance, peace, security and stability on the continent and **URGES** all AU Member States and the Commission to implement the decisions of the PSC; **ALSO COMMENDS** the Republic of Gabon and the Republic of Guinea for the timely implementation of their transition roadmaps which led to the conduct of elections and lifting of the suspension imposed by the PSC and **WELCOMES** the two Member States back to participate in the activities of the Union; **ENDORSES** the Conclusions of the 17th Annual Retreat of the PSC on the Review of its Working Methods held from 6 to 7 November 2025 in Abuja, Nigeria; the Conclusions of the Twelfth High-Level Seminar on Peace and Security in Africa: Assisting Incoming African Members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) (A3) in Preparing to Address Peace and Security Issues on the Continent (The Oran Process), held from 1 to 2 December 2025 in Algiers, Algeria, and the Manual on Modalities for Enhancing Coordination Between the Peace and Security Council of the African Union and the African Members of the United Nations Security Council, adopted by PSC Communiqué 1289, in July 2025; **FURTHER COMMENDS** the A3+, namely, Algeria, Sierra Leone and Guyana for their relentless efforts in preserving and promoting African interests within the UNSC and **CONGRATULATES** the current A3+, namely DRC, Liberia, and Somalia for assuming their mandates in UNSC and **ENCOURAGES** them to sustain efforts towards defending and promoting continental interests guided by the decisions of the AU Organs and common African positions, **AND REQUESTS** the PSC to continue to address the challenges facing the Continent on governance, peace and security in line with the AU Constitutive Act and PSC Protocol;

On Central African Region:

2. **REAFFIRMS** its firm commitment to the strict respect for the sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity of the DRC, stressing that the principles of non-interference, good neighbourliness, and regional cooperation must be fully respected, (and condemns any violation of such in DRC; and also **CONDEMNS** the illegal exploitation of natural resources by armed and terrorist groups, including the AFCM23, the establishment of its parallel administration and urge all African States and those of the United Nations not to recognize this parallel administration; and **URGES ALSO** the DRC's neighbouring countries to play a positive role in the search for peace in the Great Lakes region in general and in eastern DRC in particular;

3. **WELCOMES** the signing of the Peace Agreements by the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Republic of Rwanda, including the Agreement of 27 June 2025 and 4 December 2025, in Washington, D.C., as well as the Doha Framework signed on 15 November 2025 between the Government of the DRC and the AFC/M23; **COMMENDS** both, H.E. Félix Tshisekedi, President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and H.E. Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda, for their commitment to laying the foundations for lasting peace and stability in the DRC; **ALSO COMMENDS** the efforts of H.E. President Faure Gnassingbé, President of the Council of the Togolese Republic. Mediator in the context of the protracted insecurity in eastern DRC and **ENDORSES** the work of the five-member Panel of Facilitators⁵. **REQUESTS** the AU Mediator and the Facilitators to intensify their engagements in shuttle diplomacy in the DRC and the States of the Great Lakes region, in close collaboration with East African Community (EAC), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and the UN, to sustain the momentum of ongoing peace processes and support de-escalation of the conflict; **ALSO APPLAUDS** H.E. João Lourenço of Angola for his unflinching support to frameworks and mechanisms to de-escalate the crisis;
4. **UNEQUIVOCALLY CONDEMNS** the activities of the AFC/M23 and its supporters, as well as those of the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) and other armed groups and demand the immediate cessation of such support by all external parties/forces; while **STRESSING** that there is no military solution to the conflict, **STRONGLY URGES** the parties to prioritize the diplomatic and political path and call for an immediate and unconditional ceasefire, and the withdrawal of all uninvited foreign forces, armed groups and terrorist entities operating in the DRC; **UNDERScores THE NEED** for the parties concerned to respect commitments made under the peace agreements, as well as to protect civilian populations; **CONDEMNS** the illegal exploitation of natural resources by armed and terrorist groups, and their sponsors, the establishment of parallel administration by AFC/M23 and **URGES** neighbouring countries not to recognize such parallel administration and may wish to urge them to play a positive role in the quest for peace in the Great Lakes Region in general and eastern DRC in particular; **REQUESTS** the parties to ensure the full implementation of the AU decisions and the Peace Agreements signed in Washington DC and Doha and to underscore the importance of alignment and complementarity with the consolidated African-led process; **EMPHASIZES** that durable peace, security and stability in eastern DRC depends on coordination of peace processes and credible implementation of signed Agreements and respect

⁵ Five-member Panel of Facilitators: H.E. Olusegun Obasanjo, former President of Nigeria; H.E. Uhuru Kenyatta, former President of Kenya; Mokgweetsi Masisi, former President of Botswana; H.E. Catherine Samba Panza, former President of the Central African Republic and H.E. [Sahle-Work Zewde, former President of Ethiopia](#).

- for African leadership; **REITERATES THE DIRECTIVE** for the AU Commission to continue to provide the required support through the newly established AU/EAC/SADC Independent Joint Secretariat to the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism Plus (EJVM+) in line with the Ceasefire Oversight and Verification Mechanism signed in Doha on 14 October 2025, and to deploy a security expert to Goma to support its role as an observer in line with the Peace and Security Cooperation Framework Agreement for eastern DRC and the Region;
5. **HIGHLY COMMENDS** H.E. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda for convening the Ad hoc Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Regional Oversight Mechanism (ROM) of the Signatory Countries of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework (PCSF) for the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Region, held in Entebbe on 21 December 2025 and **URGES** the President of the Republic of Uganda to continue deploying his good offices and experience in finding durable solutions to this conflict;
6. **NOTES WITH CONCERN** the proliferation of peace initiatives and externalization of African conflicts that undermine AU efforts and in this respect, **STRONGLY CALLS** for the harmonization of peace initiatives under the leadership of the AU and in the same vein, **STRONGLY URGES** Member States to refrain from taking any action that would seek to externalize African conflicts, thereby undermining the AU in its peace endeavours and prolonging the conflicts in the Continent; **REAFFIRMS THE CENTRALITY** of the AU in peace and security processes in Africa; **DEMANDS** safe and unhindered humanitarian access for populations affected by hostilities, the protection of civilians, and the restoration of essential services in Goma, other affected areas, and the city of Uvira, and to reaffirm its call for the immediate reopening of Goma International Airport to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance; **CALLS FOR** the immediate and full withdrawal of AFC/M23 from Uvira and all occupied areas in eastern DRC, **WHILE TAKING NOTE** of the announcement made on 16 December 2025 regarding the withdrawal of AFC/M23 forces from Uvira; **STRONGLY URGES** all parties to respect International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL), particularly, the protection of civilians internally displaced persons' camps and medical sites and the protection of peacekeepers; and **STRESSES** that the attacks against civilians and peacekeepers constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity, and **STRONGLY WARNS** the perpetrators that they will be held accountable for their actions.
7. **WELCOMES** the progress made in the implementation of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central Africa Republic (PAPR- CAR) and the positive security and political developments in the country; **ENCOURAGES** the CAR authorities to continue to consolidate these gains with the support of the AU, Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and also to implement with, the support of regional and international partners, the National Development Plan

(2024-2028); **CONGRATULATES** H. E. Faustin-Archange Touadéra, President of CAR on his successful re-election, and the government and the people of the CAR for the smooth organization of the legislative and presidential elections of 28 December 2025;

8. **CALLS ON** the government of CAR to take the necessary measures to further promote inclusive governance, strengthen national institutions and uphold the rule of law, with a view to creating conditions conducive for sustainable peace and stability; **REQUESTS** the AU Commission, in collaboration with ECCAS, the ICGLR and the United Nations, to continue supporting the political dialogue and the DDR process under way; **REITERATES THE CALL** for the total lifting of the arms embargo imposed on the CAR, in order to contribute towards enhancing the national defence and security capacities to more effectively address the current security situation; and **REQUESTS** the A3 to work towards adopting a unanimous position on this matter within the UN Security Council;
9. **EXPRESSES DEEP CONCERN** over the prevailing humanitarian situation in the country, exacerbated by the influx of refugees from the ongoing conflict in Sudan and, in this regard, **APPEALS** to Member States in a position to do so, in the spirit of pan-African solidarity, as well as to the international partners, to urgently scale-up humanitarian and protection efforts to bridge the gap on humanitarian shortfalls and to support the full implementation of the Conclusions of the International Conference of the 27 April 2022 held in Yaoundé, Cameroon on finding lasting solutions to the forced displacements due to the crisis in the CAR;
10. **CONGRATULATES** H.E. President Brice Clotaire Oligui Nguema on his election as President of the Gabonese Republic, and **COMMENDS** the successful organization of the presidential election on 12 April 2025, which marked the return to constitutional democratic order and brought an end to the situation of unconstitutional change of government; **ENCOURAGES** Gabon, with the support of the AU Commission under the auspices of the AU/UN Development Programme(UNDP) Africa Facility to Support Inclusive Transitions (AFSIT), to continue intensifying its efforts on institutional reforms to ensure inclusivity in all peace and development activities in Gabon and prevent any relapse; and **ALSO COMMENDS** the facilitation efforts undertaken by H.E. Faustin-Archange Touadéra, President of the Central African Republic, in support of the transition process in Gabon.

On the Eastern Africa Region:

11. **EXPRESSES DEEP CONCERN OVER** the continued escalation of the conflict in Sudan, between the SAF, and paramilitary RSF and their allies, particularly the continued perpetration of war crimes and crimes against humanity, other grave violations of human rights, violating International Human Rights Law (IHRL) and International Humanitarian Law (IHL); **REITERATES THE CALL** for the Parties to

establish an immediate, permanent and unconditional ceasefire and to return to negotiations followed by an inclusive national dialogue and political transition, and **EMPHASISES** that there is no viable and sustainable military solution to the current armed conflict; **UNDERLINES THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE** of a Sudanese-led and Sudanese-owned inclusive political dialogue, as the only viable path towards a consensual and sustainable solution to the current crisis; **REAFFIRMS** the AU commitment to ensure the defence, preservation and respect the sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Sudan, and the peaceful resolution of the current devastating conflict;

12. **CONDEMNS IN THE STRONGEST TERMS** possible the criminal activities against Sudanese civilians perpetrated by the parties, especially the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in El Fasher and other parts of the country and **REQUESTS** the AU Commission, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to expedite the conclusion of a plan to protect civilians;
13. **STRONGLY CONDEMNS** and **TOTALLY REJECTS** the balkanization of Sudan and the creation of the so-called “parallel government” by the Sudan Founding Alliance (Tasis) led by the RSF and **IN THIS REGARD ENCOURAGES** all AU Member States and the international community to reject all attempts to balkanize Sudan and not recognize any “parallel government” and **UNDERLINES** the importance of preserving State institutions;
14. **CONDEMNS** of all forms of external interference, and cease all military and financial support to the warring parties; **REITERATES** the AU strong condemnation and rejection of external interference in the internal affairs of Sudan and the request for the PSC Sub-Committee on Sanctions, working in collaboration with the Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA) and AU Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL), to identify all actors fuelling the conflict in Sudan and to recommend measures to be taken by the PSC to contain them;
15. **EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER** the lack of coordination between the multiple peace initiatives on Sudan, and **CALLS FOR** strengthened coordination **WHILE REQUESTING** the Chairperson of the Commission to renew the global coordination platforms of all actors involved in the peace efforts in Sudan with a view to coordinating peace efforts into a single process aimed at resolving the conflict in Sudan, under the auspices of AU and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and in partnership with the United Nations, neighbouring countries and the League of Arab States, as well as bilateral actors, **HIGHLY COMMENDS** the neighbouring countries of Sudan for hosting and supporting Sudanese refugees and the establishment of the Quintet under the leadership of the African Union to enhance coordination of mediation efforts towards the convening of an inter-Sudanese inclusive dialogue; and **URGES** the Members of Quintet and other initiatives to closely synergise mediation efforts, prevent overlap

and ensure a coherent approach, with a view to concluding a negotiated and lasting solution to the current conflict in Sudan.

16. **COMMENDS** Somalia's efforts to accelerate the realisation of critical national priorities, and to establish regular and structured dialogue between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), Federal Member States (FMS), opposition parties, and other key stakeholders, to build a consensus on national priorities in order to strengthen peace, security, and stability in Somalia, especially as the election draws nearer; **EMPHASISES THE NECESSITY** for all Somali key stakeholders to remain open to an inclusive political dialogue aimed at achieving a credible and broad-based consensus which is crucial to advancing Somali-led and Somali-owned state-building process; and **CALLS ON** the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia and the leadership of Jubaland, Puntland and Somaliland, to engage in an open and inclusive dialogue, to constructively address their differences in order to foster trust, cooperation, and cohesion across federal and regional levels and the territorial integrity of Somalia;
17. **WELCOMES** the recent successes against Al-Shabaab and **ENCOURAGES** the Somali Security Forces (SSF), with support of the AU Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM) and key security partners, to sustain these operations in order to degrade and ultimately defeat the threat of Al-Shabaab and other armed opposition groups; **UNDERScores THE NEED** for rapid force generation, regeneration and integration including the recruitment of Community/ Local Defence Forces (LDFs), and mobile forces, to hold areas, and undertake operations as part of the clear, hold and build strategy, as a critical step in informing the exit strategy; **PAYS TRIBUTE** to the AUSSOM Troop and Police-Contributing Countries (TCCs/PCCs), and Somali SSF for the enduring commitment; as well as regional, bilateral, and multilateral partners for their invaluable contributions to peace and stability in Somalia; **RECALLS** the PSC declarations on the operationalisation of AUSSOM and **WELCOMES** the readiness of Egypt to deploy its contingents and reiterate the need to expedite the deployment of Egypt and the repatriation of Burundian troops and Ghana Formed Police Unit (FPU); **RENEWS ITS CALL** to intensify secure sustainable, predictable, and flexible and multiyear financing for the AUSSOM; **COMMENDS** the countries that have deployed additional troops in Somalia on bilateral arrangement basis, as a short-term measure, particularly the Republic of Uganda and Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, for their continued commitment and sacrifices in addressing the prevailing security situation in Somalia; and **WELCOMES** the historic milestone in holding the first national municipal elections in Somalia in December 2025;
18. **REQUESTS** the AU Commission to continue its engagements with the UN Security Council on the application of UN Security Council Resolution 2719 (2023) on AUSSOM; and in this regard **URGES** the UN Security Council to honour its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security; **ENCOURAGES** partners to continue supporting AU efforts, including contributing

directly to the financing of the AUSSOM and **REQUESTS** the AU Commission to intensify its efforts towards mobilizing funds for the Mission, including the use of interest accrued from the AU Peace Fund; **DIRECTS** the AU Commission to submit to the PSC a detailed report on the proposed options for the future of AUSSOM, including their implications on the sustainability of Mission and its operations; and for the Commission to urgently convene a meeting of the AUSSOM TCCs/PCCs at the level of Chiefs of Defence Forces, to examine the three options, and submit recommendations for Council's consideration and report to the next session of the Assembly;

19. **REJECTS** any external interferences aiming at dividing Somalia and **CONDEMNS** any action or illegal recognitions undermining the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Somalia, and **CALLS ON** the international community to reaffirm Somalia's sovereignty and unity; **REJECTS** all illegal acts undermining international principles, and **STANDS** in solidarity to uphold African unity, international legality, and regional stability;
20. **NOTES WITH DEEP CONCERN** the ongoing political, security, humanitarian, socio-economic and political transition challenges in South Sudan; **CALLS** for immediate ceasefire among conflicting parties and reiterate the request for political solutions to the challenges through inclusive political dialogue, reconciliation and consensus building, in accordance with the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS); **ALSO CALLS** for the conduct of an inclusive, transparent and credible elections as rescheduled for December 2026 and for all concerned parties to fast-track political and logistic preparations for these elections; in particular **CALLS UPON** the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGoNU) to prioritise the conduct of elections and dedicate sufficient resources to the National Elections Commission, National Constitutional Review Commission and the Political Parties Council, to ensure timely and adequate preparations;
21. **URGES** the AU Commission, UN, and International Community to support the efforts of the RTGoNU in this endeavour, as well as the RTGoNU to find solutions to the sporadic cases of inter-communal violence, and **IN THIS CONTEXT, ENCOURAGES** the stakeholders in all parts of the country affected by the inter-communal violence, to devise inclusive processes of holistically addressing the root causes through DDR programmes, and improved stockpile management of small arms and light weapons, with a view to promoting durable peace and security; **COMMENDS** the AU, IGAD, and other stakeholders for the efforts towards the de-escalation of the tension in this country and **UNDERScores THE NEED** for the creation of a stable, peaceful and conducive civic space for constitution-making and electoral processes, as well as the completion of training and full deployment of the Necessary Unification Force (NUF);

22. **UNDERScores THE IMPORTANCE** of redoubling of efforts between the RTGoNU, the Commission, IGAD and the UN for the full operationalising of the Commission of Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH), the Compensation and Reparation Authority (CRA), and the Hybrid Court on South Sudan; **APPEALS** to AU Member States, the Ad hoc High-Level Committee of Five on South Sudan (C5), the Troika and IGAD Partners Forum (IPF), as well as the UN, EU and the entire international community to continue to provide all necessary support towards the full implementation of the R-ARCSS; **EXPRESSES CONCERN** on the dire humanitarian situation in South Sudan and the lack of sufficient funding for humanitarian action; and **CALLS UPON** the AU Commission, the UN and International Partners, including non-traditional partners, to contribute more towards alleviating the suffering of food insecure persons, IDPs and refugees **WHILE ENCOURAGING** the South Sudanese authorities to adopt best practices towards diversification of the economy, adopting durable solutions to humanitarian issues, and tapping the huge potential of the country to improve the living standards;
23. **COMMENDS** the former President of the Republic of Burundi, H.E. Domitien Ndayizeye, Chairperson of the Panel of the Wise and Head of Delegation of the AU High-Level Mission to Madagascar, and the Special Envoy for Madagascar, H.E. Mohamed Idriss Farah, for their tireless efforts towards resolving the Malagasy crisis following unconstitutional change of government in October, 2025; **ENCOURAGES** the Malagasy authorities to undertake trust and confidence-building measures to facilitate the conduct of the national dialogue in a conducive environment, to respect the timetable set transition with a view to returning to constitutional order and democratic governance; and to establish an inclusive, consensual and objective roadmap, with short and precise deadlines, relating to the transition and the return to constitutional order; **REQUESTS** the Chairperson of the Commission to take the necessary steps to support an inclusive and legitimate process of Madagascar's return to constitutional order, including providing technical and financial support for the national dialogue, the drafting of a new Constitution, and the conduct of elections through the AU/UNDP African Facility to Support Inclusive Transitions (AFSIT); and **CALLS** for enhanced coordination of efforts with SADC and other regional and international organizations.

On Northern Africa Region:

24. **STRESSES THE BUILDING** on the diplomatic momentum generated in 2025 and the continued strengthening of the AU efforts in Libya through the High-Level Committee, building on the universal country-wide adoption of the Charter for Peace and Reconciliation by Libyan stakeholders; **REITERATES THE NEED** for the reactivation of the AU–European Union (EU)–UN Tripartite Taskforce on the Situation of Migrants and Refugees in Libya to strengthen international coordination, enhance the protection of migrants, and to promote sustainable

solutions to a crisis, as well as to support Libyan authorities in their efforts to protect the rights of migrants;

25. **STRONGLY REJECTS AND CONDEMNS** any form of foreign interference in Libya's internal affairs; and **CALLS ON** all external parties to refrain from interfering in Libya; **DEMANDS** an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces, foreign fighters, and mercenaries from the Libyan territory; **REQUESTS** the AU Commission in collaboration with the international community to continue to provide political support to the 5+5 Joint Military Commission (JMC) to fully implement the ceasefire agreement including the reunification of the military institutions and the establishment and implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) process; **URGES** the Presidential Council to support the work of 5+5 JMC towards security sector reform, and the unification of all national institutions to enable them more adequately address the needs of the Libyan people;
26. **UNDERScores THE IMPERATIVE** of maintaining order and demilitarizing the non-state armed forces in the capital and to support the restoration of civilian order and uphold the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression in line with AU instruments and international law, as well as effective protection of civilians and **WARNS** those responsible for the recent attacks against civilians that they will be held accountable for their acts; **REITERATES** the AU commitment to support an inclusive, Libyan-led and Libyan-owned political process, including national reconciliation, facilitated by the African Union in collaboration with the United Nations; **FURTHER CALLS** for the strengthening and unifying all legitimate Libyan institutions, to create conducive conditions for the successful simultaneous organization of inclusive, credible and transparent Presidential and Parliamentary elections in the country; **HIGHLY COMMENDS** H.E. Denis Sassou Nguesso, President of the Republic of Congo and Chair of the AU High-Level Committee on Libya, for the great work that produced the Libyan Reconciliation Charter signed in Addis-Ababa on 14 February 2025; **REFERS** to the signing of the Libyan Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation by the concerned parties in February 2025 and **APPLAUDS** signing by the President of Presidential Council, Mohamed al-Manfi of the Charter for National Reconciliation as significant step towards achieving lasting peace;
27. **CALLS UPON** all signatory parties to the Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation to abide by the provisions of the Charter, by supporting its full implementation and the High Council for Peace and National Reconciliation, emanating from the Charter, to carry out its mandate in pursuit of an inclusive national reconciliation process, without exclusion or marginalization, based on the principles of justice, equality and reparations;
28. **LOOKS FORWARD** to the success of the Libyan-Libyan national reconciliation efforts, with the support of the African Union, to restore confidence in the political

process aimed at holding general elections that will bring the prolonged transitional phases of the past fifteen (15) years, to an end;

Southern Africa Region:

29. **COMMENDS** the Government of Mozambique for efforts being deployed in addressing the security situation in Cabo Delgado as well as Rwanda, South Africa and Tanzania for their bilateral support; and **REQUESTS** the AU Commission to continue with its engagement with the Government of Mozambique, including provision of the necessary support in the fight against terrorists in Cabo Delgado, as well as to assist in the provision of humanitarian support to the IDPs and in the mobilization of resources to enable the Government of Mozambique to implement quick impact and peace strengthening projects in the context of post-conflict reconstruction and development;

On Western Africa Region:

30. **COMMENDS** the outgoing Chairperson of the African Union for the Year 2025, H.E. Manuel João Lourenço, President of the Republic of Angola, for his effort in promoting stability in the Sahel, particularly the appointment by of H.E. Évariste Ndayishimiye, President of the Republic of Burundi, as AU Special Envoy to the Sahel region, **WHILE WELCOMING** the appointment of Dr. Mamadou Tangara, Former Minister of the Gambia as the Special Representative of the Chairperson of the Commission for the Sahel and Head of MISAHEL, and **ENCOURAGES** both leaders to intensify continental engagements with all stakeholders in the region, as well as to spearhead the renewed AU diplomatic and strategic support; **NOTES** the AU Commission for the establishment of the platform for dialogue and cohesion of efforts between the AU and countries in transition;
31. **UNDERScores** deepening regional cooperation for coherent and collective security responses by stressing on the imperative for enhanced coordination between the African Union, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the United Nations to harmonize counter-terrorism strategies across the Sahel region, including by aligning early-warning systems, strengthening joint operations, and expanding region-wide mediation mechanisms to address political tensions that fuel insecurity; **ENCOURAGES** ECOWAS to expedite the deployment of its proposed 5,000-strong regional security force, with a view to urgently bridging critical security gaps in the Sahel, to curb the escalating violence, expansion of terrorist groups, and the weakening of national security capacities across Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger;
32. **ENCOURAGES** enhanced coordination between the AU, ECOWAS, countries in the Sahel and international partners to ensure interoperability, resource mobilization, and a unified command framework—thereby enhancing the effectiveness and legitimacy of regional counterterrorism and stabilisation efforts;

- APPRECIATES** the evolving Accra Regional Security Framework as a potential revitalization process, in light of the rapidly evolving threat landscape in the Sahel and its spillover into coastal West Africa;
33. **UNDERScores THE IMPORTANCE** of strengthening these mechanisms to ensure their agility, collaborative and preventive capacity to address cross-border terrorism, trafficking networks, and community-level vulnerabilities; **UNDERLINES THE FOCUS** on the intensification of high-level diplomatic engagement with Sahelian countries undergoing political transitions, with a view to rebuilding mutual confidence, fostering inclusive dialogue, and supporting credible and time-bound transition processes that reinforce stability, constitutional order, and regional cooperation;
34. **ENCOURAGES** stakeholders in Burkina Faso, Niger, and Mali to engage in a constructive dialogue, promote inclusive governance and ensure a well thought yet rapid political transition to address the challenges that Sahel Countries face; and **REAFFIRMS ITS CALL** for the countries of the region to work towards promoting stability, constitutional order and sustainable development to fulfil the aspirations of the people of the region; **STRONGLY URGES** the countries in political transition to adopt practical and time-bound transitional roadmaps, following an inclusive, transparent and consensual approaches; **URGES** the transitional authorities to place the supreme interests of their respective countries and their people above all else, and to ensure the strict implementation of their respective transitional roadmaps, within the agreed timelines, and to operationalize the joint transition monitoring committees in their respective countries;
35. **EXPRESSES CONCERN** over illicit financial flows and other financial crimes, including crypto-currency thefts by malicious cyber actors; and **REQUESTS** the AU Commission, in collaboration with CISSA, AFRIPOL and AU Counterterrorism Centre (AUCTC), to thoroughly investigate the scourge of illicit financial flows, highlighting the networks and to report to PSC as soon as possible; **CALLS** for the establishment of a continental working group on illicit financing, which will inter alia, ensure the mapping of hawala/mobile money networks used by extremist terrorist groups and networks and the launch of a cross-border early warning protocol for suspicious transfers linked to convergence zones; **URGES** Member States to continue strengthening public institutions, fostering citizen participation, social inclusion, and to be responsive to the legitimate grievances of the population among others by implementing socio-economic empowerment programmes that specifically target women and youth as critical stakeholders in the promotion of peace, security and stability;
36. **CONGRATULATES** H.E. Mamadou Doumbouya on his election as the President of the Republic of Guinea, and the people of Guinea for the successful organization of the presidential election on 28 December 2025, which marked the return to constitutional democratic order ending the unconstitutional change of government;

FURTHER ENCOURAGES Guinea, with the support of the AU Commission under the auspices of the AU/UNDP Africa Facility to Support Inclusive Transitions (AFSIT), to continue intensifying its efforts on institutional reforms to ensure inclusivity in all peace and development activities in Guinea and prevent any relapse; **REITERATES THE CALL** for external security cooperation to fully comply with African and international standards on human rights, transparency, and accountability; **COMMENDS** the ECOWAS for its efforts towards the operationalization of the Regional Counterterrorism Brigade as a regional counterterrorism force, including efforts made towards defining funding strategies for the force by Ministers of Finance and Defence of ECOWAS Member States;

37. **APPLAUDS** the Nigerian National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) and the ECOWAS Commission, for convening of the “Regional Conference on Combating Emerging Terrorist Groups and Strengthening Sustainable Security in the ECOWAS Region and the Sahel”, as part of the events to mark ECOWAS’ Golden Jubilee organized in Abuja, in September, 2025, and **CALLS** for the implementation of the outcome of the conference by countries in the region.
38. **STRONGLY CONDEMNS** the coup d’etat in Guinea-Bissau; **DEMANDS** the immediate and unconditional release of all detained electoral officials and all other political figures and those who participated in the elections; **STRONGLY URGES** the military leaders in Guinea-Bissau to respect the laws of the land, and the will of the people, and to refrain from further interference in the political processes in the country; and **REQUESTS** the AU Commission, in close cooperation with ECOWAS, the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP) and all other international partners to provide the requisite support to Guinea-Bissau to ensure a swift return to constitutional order, including the organization of national dialogues and reform of government institutions towards establishing national unity for peaceful resolution of the crisis in the country.
39. **STRONGLY CONDEMNS** the attempted coup in Benin in December 2025, and **URGES** the Beninese authorities to hold the perpetrators of the attempted coup d’etat in Benin accountable for their actions in line with the national laws; **STRESSES THE IMPORTANCE** of upholding democracy, good governance, constitutionalism and the rule of law in Member States as fundamental pillars for durable peace, security, stability and development; and **UNDERSCORES** maintaining of extreme vigilance and of continuing to work with the ECOWAS in closely monitoring the evolution of the situation on the ground;

On Governance and Conflict Prevention

40. **CONGRATULATES** all Member States that successfully conducted democratic elections in 2025, particularly those that demonstrated a smooth transfer of power and ensured the peaceful restoration of constitutional order in line with their national frameworks; **COMMENDS** all Member States for their continued efforts to

advance democratic governance, strengthen national ownership of electoral processes through sustained institutional reforms, and uphold the principles of transparency, inclusivity, and integrity enshrined in the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance; **ENCOURAGES** Member States further to institutionalize measures that promote the effective participation of women, youth, and people with disabilities in political and electoral processes;

41. **CONDEMNS** the resurgence of coups d'états during the year and **REAFFIRMS** AU commitment to promote and defend constitutionalism and strengthening democratic governance in all Member States; and **ENCOURAGES** AU Member States to continue to further strengthen governance institutions, accelerate socio-economic development programmes, comprehensively address the structural root causes and drivers of Unconstitutional Changes of Government, including governance deficits, human rights violations and to redouble investments in infrastructures for peace, as well as respond more positively to the legitimate grievances of the population in promoting the nexus between peace, security, stability and development;
42. **REAFFIRMS** AU shared values and normative instruments, particularly the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG, 2007), which have served the continent's key standard on democratic governance and elections since their adoption; and **NOTING** the fact that 2027 marks ACDEG's 20th anniversary, the Assembly may wish to consider declaring the AU theme for 2028 as "The Year of Human Rights, Democracy and Governance in Africa;" **ENCOURAGES** Member States to actively engage citizens, especially women and youth, through targeted strategies and interventions that ensure meaningful popular participation in accordance with the ACDEG and the African Youth Charter.
43. **REQUESTS** the AU Commission to intensify its efforts to mobilize additional resources to deliver timely and context-responsive technical assistance in democracy and elections support provided to Member States; **ENCOURAGES** the early deployment of technical teams and Heads of Mission during the pre-election phase of the electoral cycle, as a means of enhancing preventive diplomacy, ensuring the early identification of potential challenges, and supporting their resolution before they escalate; **UNDERScores THE NEED** for further strengthening of the Continental Early Warning System in order to monitor electoral processes in Member States with a view to further enhancing the capacity of the PSC to prevent election-related conflicts and crisis situations; and **ENCOURAGES** the media and civil society organizations to continue playing a constructive role in ensuring credibility and integrity of elections in Member States and to refrain from inflaming election-related challenges and inciting violence;
44. **DIRECTS** the AU Commission to sustain its advancing the integration of human rights within continental peace and security frameworks, by accelerating the adoption and implementation of the African Union Principles and Guidelines on

Business and Human Rights (AUPG-BHR) and supporting the operationalization of the Pan-African Human Rights Institute (PAHRI); **REQUESTS** the Commission to deepen capacity-building on the Human-Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) to Early Warning across Member States, including through the roll-out of Preventive Action Cells (PACs), the use of standardized HRBA indicators and targeted support to National Human Rights Institutions and National Early Warning Mechanisms; **ALSO REQUESTS** the Commission to reinforce institutional resilience, preventive diplomacy, and rights-sensitive conflict-prevention efforts in line with Agenda 2063 and the “Silencing the Guns” roadmap; and **CALLS** for increased financial and human resources to support human rights initiatives at the continental, regional and national levels to ensure realization of the AU Human and Peoples’ Rights Decade's vision.

45. **REQUESTS** the AU Commission, and the AU Advisory Board on Corruption (AUABC) to intensify implementation efforts on Common African Position on Asset Recovery (CAPAR) and support Member States through a CAPAR Implementation Framework, a Model Framework for the return of African Assets between the AU and non-African states; **REQUESTS** the AU Commission to continue engagements with the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG), as well as to consider the interests and positions of Member States; and **CALLS ON** the international partners to agree on a transparent and efficient timetable for the recovery and return of stolen assets to Africa with due respect for the sovereignty of States and their national interests;
46. **CALLS UPON** the AU Commission to leverage the comparative advantage of the AU in advocating for political will, as well as in monitoring and guiding the implementation of Security Sector Reform (SSR) processes across Member States, with the support of key African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) Mechanisms, including the Panel of the Wise; **ENCOURAGES** AU Member States to develop context-specific approaches to ensure continuous SSR contributions, including sustainable peace, post-conflict reconstruction and development, as well as peacebuilding initiatives; **URGES** the RECs/RMs to develop and implement SSR policies and programmes that align with the AU’s SSR Policy Framework, with the support of the AU Commission.
47. **FURTHER DIRECTS** the Commission, working with the RECs/RMs, to support Member States in using the findings of the “Synergies between African Regional Arms and Ammunition Control Instruments and the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition (GFA) Management” study to adopt a standard position in preparation for the Meeting of States to be held in New York in 2027; **ALSO DIRECTS** the Commission to work with the RECs/RMs with governance, peace and security mandate, to support the regions that have not yet done so to develop their Silencing the Guns Regional Plans of Action; and **ENCOURAGES** the development of a standard African position on laws to guide the continent’s engagement in ongoing international negotiations;

48. **COMMENDS** the AU Commission for launching the AU Disarmament Fellowship (AUDF) Programme and Non-Proliferation and request that the Commission strengthen the delivery and expand the intake of the Fellowship Program, including by developing an elaborate curriculum and mobilizing financial resources to ensure its sustainability;
49. **COMMENDS** the operations of the PSC-established AU Advisory Group on Artificial Intelligence in Peace, Security and Governance to implement the PSC decisions and **REQUESTS** the Members of the Group to expedite the study and the development of the Common African Position on Artificial Intelligence and its impact on peace, security, democracy and development in Africa in consultation with all AU Member States and **DIRECTS** the AU Commission to support the capacities of Member States in integrating cybersecurity and AI into peacebuilding and governance strategies.
50. **ENCOURAGES** Member States that have not yet done so to ratify the African Charter on Maritime Security, Safety, and Development, and **REQUESTS** the AU Commission, in collaboration with relevant RECs/RMs and Intergovernmental Organizations, to establish a Forum of African Coast Guards to advance a coordinated effort for maritime security and safety across Africa.

On mediation and Dialogue:

51. **REAFFIRMS** the central role of the Panel of the Wise as the African Union's primary mechanism for preventive diplomacy, in accordance with Article 11 of the Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council, and **ENCOURAGES** Member States to make use of its preventive diplomacy services in particular, good offices and to accept its counsel on political transition, assessment of potential unconstitutional changes of government, heightened electoral sensitivity, based on national ownership; **REQUESTS** the AU Commission to continue supporting timely and context-specific deployments of the Panel of the Wise, including engagements initiated sufficiently ahead of key political or electoral milestones, as well as sustained follow-up engagements;
52. **ENDORSES** the continued strengthening of cooperation between the Panel of the Wise and similar mechanisms at regional and sub-regional levels, including through the PanWise Network, and to encourage joint preventive diplomacy engagements where coordinated action is assessed to add value and is undertaken in consultation with Member States and relevant RECs/RMs which have a governance, peace and security mandate;
53. **COMMENDS** the AU High Representative for the Horn of Africa, H.E. Olusegun Obasanjo, former President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Members of the AU High-Level Panel, namely, H. E Uhuru Kenyatta, former President of the

Republic of Kenya, and H.E. Dr Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, former Deputy President of the Republic of South Africa and also Member of the Panel of the Wise, for their efforts; **ENCOURAGES** the Panel to continue engaging with the Parties and strategic partners to support the implementation of the Permanent Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (CoHA), particularly in areas such as DDR and internally displaced persons (IDPs) return and **ACKNOWLEDGES** the significant role played by the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in the implementation the CoHA;

On Peace Support Operations:

54. **ADOPTS** the Memorandum of Understanding between the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities and the Regional Mechanisms on the Use of the African Standby Force; **COMMENDS** Member States, and the RECs/RMs, with the support of the AU Commission, for their continued commitment and collective contributions to the operationalisation of AU-mandated Peace Support Operations (PSOs) and the African Standby Force (ASF); and **DIRECTS** the Commission to expedite the signing and operationalisation of the Memorandum of Understanding between the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities and the Regional Mechanisms of the Use of the African Standby Force and to report regularly on the status of its implementation;
55. **ENDORSES** the completion of the ASF Strategic Review and **INSTRUCTS** the Commission to expedite the implementation of its recommendations, with emphasis on readiness, interoperability, and sustainable financing mechanisms; **ENCOURAGES** Member States to support the operationalisation of the AU Strategic Lift and C3IS frameworks, including through provision of assets, expertise, and contributions to AU-UN joint enabling systems; **REAFFIRMS THE IMPORTANCE** of compliance and accountability as central to the credibility and legitimacy of AU PSOs, and urge continued capacity-building of T/PCCs and RECs/RMs in this regard; **CALLS UPON** partners to enhance technical and financial support to AU-mandated operations under the principles of African ownership and burden-sharing;
56. **ACKNOWLEDGES** the progress made in the closure of AU Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) and startup of AUSSOM, and **COMMEND** the Commission and T/PCCs for ensuring operational continuity and the preservation of hard-won security gains in Somalia; **DIRECTS** the Commission to continue strengthening coordination between political, operational, and logistical pillars to ensure coherent planning, deployment, and sustainment of AU peace operations across the continent; and **REQUESTS** the AU Commission to continue engaging the UN for the implementation and use of the UNSC resolution 2719 and to continue mobilizing funds for AUSSOM, including the use of AU Peace Fund;

57. **NOTES WITH DEEP CONCERN**, the withdrawal of the Republic of Niger from troop contributing countries (TCCs) and its impact on the operations of the MJNTF and encourage the remaining Members of the MNJTF to maintain cohesion and unity of purpose in the fight against the Boko Haram terrorist group in order to avoid any security vacuum and to preserve the current momentum and the gains achieved thus far; **REQUESTS** the LCBC to continue engaging the Republic of Niger to ensure its full return to the MNJTF; **ALSO REQUESTS** international partners to support MNJTF with modern equipment and logistics, as well as enhance the capabilities against the Boko Haram terrorists;
58. **WELCOMES** the progress made by LCBC Member States towards reviewing the Regional Strategy for the Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience Strategy for Boko Haram Affected Areas from 2026 to 2030, and also the resilience of the population in areas affected by the Boko Haram terrorist attacks; **URGES** LCBC Member States to redouble their efforts in implementing the Revised Regional Strategy; **APPRECIATES** the UN and EU for their commendable and continued support in the area; **WHILE CALLING** on bilateral and multilateral partners to enhance their support towards the full implementation of the Revised Regional Strategy and in order to preserve the security gains achieved thus far and improve the living conditions of the population of the region;
59. **EXPRESSES COMMENDATION** to the Government of Nigeria for hosting the 2nd Lessons Learned Forum (LLF) on AU Peace Support Operations and the African Standby Force, and for offering to host the 3rd LLF, in Abuja, Nigeria in 2027; and **ALSO DIRECTS** the AUC to implement the bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with the Federal Republic of Nigeria on the provision of strategic sealift to facilitate the shipment of equipment from the Continental Logistics Base (CLB) to theatres of operation on the Continent and encourage Member States in a position to do so, to consider signing similar MoUs with the AUC.

On Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development:

60. **COMMENDS** H.E. Abdel F. El Sisi, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Champion of Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) for his continued efforts in promoting sustainable peace and development in the Continent; **ALSO COMMENDS** the AU Commission for the successful launch of the Quick Impact Project in the form of the rehabilitation of a public school in Kpor Town, Margibi County, in partnership with the Government of Liberia, as a tangible contribution to post-conflict recovery and the strengthening of community resilience; to this effect, **REQUESTS** the AU Commission, in close coordination with continental and global multilateral development institutions and partners, to scale up such projects across Member States undergoing post-conflict and transition processes, through the AU PCRD Centre; **FURTHER COMMENDS** the development and adoption of the Common African Position (CAP) on the

Peacebuilding Architecture Review, and the development of the Guidelines on Mental Health Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) for affected persons in pre-conflict, conflict and post-conflict settings and **ENCOURAGES** Member States to make full use of the available tools and expertise on PCRD, through the AU PCRD centre, as well as to implement revised AU PCRD Policy in order to prevent relapses and consolidate development.

On Counter-Terrorism and Violent Extremism:

61. **COMMENDS** the efforts of the AU Champion on Counter-Terrorism and violent extremism, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, H.E. Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, in advancing AU agenda of combating terrorism and violent extremism, and in this regard, **CALLS** for an accelerated implementation of its concrete proposals; **TAKES NOTE** the progress made by the AU Commission in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism in the continent; **WELCOMES** the operationalisation of the PSC Subcommittee on Counter Terrorism and **DIRECTS** the AUC to support the Subcommittee to ensure the successful implementation of its mandate in countering terrorism and violent extremism on the continent;
62. **REQUESTS** the AU Commission to submit the finalized Draft Plan of Action to the AU Executive Council for consideration and adoption, following established AU procedures, thereby securing the necessary political authority and ensuring continent-wide alignment in operationalizing the 2026–2030 framework; **ALSO REQUESTS** the AU Commission to expedite the development of a new Five-Year AU Continental Strategic Plan of Action on Counter-Terrorism and, following an inclusive validation process with relevant AU organs, submit it to the AU Executive Council for consideration following due process, to ensure continuity, coherence, and African ownership of continental counter-terrorism efforts; **FURTHER REQUESTS** the AU Commission to finalize the development of the African Arrest Warrant and the AU List of Terrorist Groups and Individuals, and to harmonize national legislation accordingly, in order to close jurisdictional gaps, disrupt cross-border terrorist mobility, and strengthen judicial and law-enforcement cooperation and to institutionalize clear early-action triggers within the Continental Early Warning System, supported by AU Counterterrorism Centre (AUCTC) threat assessments, and link them to pre-authorized diplomatic, security, and stabilisation measures under the guidance of the PSC;
63. **COMMENDS** the efforts of AFRIPOL in contributing to combating transnational crimes and to the Continental early warning System and **URGES** the AU Commission to expedite the implementation of the approved reform of the AFRIPOL;
64. **EMPHASIZES THE NEED** to prioritize integrated Sahel–coastal resilience packages combining security operations, border management, governance

support, and livelihood interventions to prevent the southward spillover of extremist networks into coastal West Africa; and for the AU Commission to develop a continental framework on countering the terrorist use of emerging technologies, including drones, encrypted platforms, and digital finance, building on the Algeria Guiding Principles and ensuring alignment with international standards;

- 65. REQUESTS** the AU Commission, through the AUCTC, to work in collaboration with ECOWAS in promoting community-based early warning systems and invest in local development programmes to reduce the appeal of extremist recruitment; **ALSO REQUESTS** the AU Commission to engage international partners to support counterterrorism efforts through training, equipment, and strategic planning, while ensuring that interventions respect human rights and avoid alienating local populations; **TAKES NOTE** of the formation of the Combined Maritime Task Force (CMTF) for the Gulf of Guinea as a standing, ready-to-deploy force, capable of delivering rapid and coordinated maritime security responses across the region and commend the effort of Member States of the Gulf of Guinea region and the Combined Maritime Task Force for their increased acquisition of maritime platforms and in this regard, **DIRECTS** the AU Commission to collaborate with the CMTF of the Gulf of Guinea and to provide support, including from the Continental Logistics Base (CLB) in order to enable the CMTF become a critical naval component of the African Standby Force (ASF), operating in the Gulf of Guinea region;
- 66.** In this context, **COMMENDS** the Commission for signing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Nigeria National Counterterrorism Centre (NCTC) on corroborative counter-terrorism efforts, as well as the mapping study conducted by the AUCTC towards the designation of the NCTC as a continental Centre of Excellence on counter-terrorism and **STRESSES** the need for the implementation of the provisions of the MoU and the release of the report of the mapping exercise;
- 67. DIRECTS** the AUCTC to prioritize the drafting of the revised AUCTC Statute and Structure for adoption by the policy organ to consolidate the Centre's mandate, staffing, and resources, enabling it to function effectively as the AU's continental centre of excellence for counter-terrorism analysis, coordination, and capacity-building;

On Women, Peace and Security:

- 68. COMMENDS** Member States that submitted reports through the digital Continental Results Framework platform, while encouraging other Member States with National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) to similarly fulfil their reporting commitments to strengthen accountability, learning, and collective implementation of the WPS agenda across the continent; **APPLAUDS** the Commission for its significant achievements in advancing the WPS agenda, particularly through the landmark Windhoek+25 Declaration and the forthcoming

Continental Study, which will evaluate WPS implementation in Africa; **CONGRATULATES** H.E. Ambassador Liberata Mulamula on her appointment as the AU Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security and for the efforts deployed since her appointment in championing and promoting the Women, Peace and Security agenda in Africa; and **URGES** Member States and partner to extend their support in the implementation of her mandate; **WELCOMES** the Tunis Declaration and its Call to Action adopted at the 6th High-Level Africa Forum on Women, Peace, and Security in 2025; **REQUESTS** the AU Commission to fully operationalize the Office of the Special Envoy on Women, Peace, and Security, ensuring its structures, resources, and mandate are strengthened to support the effective implementation of the WPS agenda across the continent;

69. **WELCOMES** the establishment of key institutional mechanisms, including the Annual AU Forum on Women in Security Sector Leadership and the Community of Practice on Gender in Early Warning Systems; **COMMENDS** FemWise-Africa for its vital contribution to ensuring the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women in peace processes across the continent; **ENCOURAGES** the Commission to establish a dedicated coordination mechanism among the AU, the RECs/RMs, and Member States to systematically share best practices and strengthen the capacity of WPS focal points;
70. **REITERATES THE CALL** for enhanced support to national authorities in implementing WPS commitments and systematically integrating gender perspectives across all governance, peace, and security efforts; **ALSO ENCOURAGES** continued support to Member States in implementing targeted projects that advance their NAPs on UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 and appeal to Member States and partners to ensure predictable and sustainable financing to fully implement these vital WPS initiatives and maintain the momentum toward gender equality in peace and security across Africa; **AND FURTHER ENCOURAGES** Member States to create conducive conditions for the meaningful participation of women in peace processes, including early warning, conflict prevention, mediation and dialogue, and to institutionalise gender-responsive budgeting and allocate dedicated national resources to implement National and Regional Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security;

On Youth, Peace and Security:

71. **CONGRATULATES** the 3rd Cohort of the African Youth Ambassadors for Peace (AYAPs) for successfully completing their 2-year non-renewable mandate, and **WELCOMES** the appointment of the 4th Cohort of AYAPs; **RECOGNIZES AND COMMENDS** the leadership of the AU Champion on Youth Peace and Security, H.E Evariste Ndayishimiye, President of the Republic of Burundi, and **COMMENDS** him for convening the 4th Annual Continental Dialogue on YPS;

72. **ENCOURAGES** Member States to allocate sustainable resources to the Youth for Peace Africa Programme to consolidate and scale youth-led peace initiatives across the continent, and to systematically integrate Youth, Peace and Security into their national policies for defence, development and conflict prevention, as well as to strengthen the institutional capacities responsible for coordinating and monitoring National Action Plans (NAPs) for Youth, Peace and Security; **COMMENDS** the seven Member States, namely: Burundi, Malawi, The Gambia, Liberia, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Nigeria, that have so far adopted the National Action Plans on YPS; and **APPEALS TO** Member States that have not yet done so, to redouble efforts to develop youth-centered NAPs and further avail predictable and adequate financing for their implementation; **ENCOURAGES** Member States to invest in the youth through capacity building, mentorship, education, vocational training, employment and socio-economic development initiatives that empower young people to actively carry out their roles in advancing peace, security, and stability, and **UNDERScores THE IMPORTANCE** of investing in Youth Peace and Migration, including through a Youth Mobility Fund to enable the African youth to live their dreams in Africa;

On Protection of Children in situations of Armed Conflict:

73. **COMMENDS** the efforts deployed by the Co-Chairs⁶ of the Africa Platform on Children Affected by Armed Conflicts (AP-CAAC) on child protection agenda and **WELCOMES** the progress made by the Commission in strengthening the protection of children in situations of armed conflict; and **APPLAUDS** the Chairperson of the AU Commission for appointing H.E. Ambassador Jainaba Jagne as the first-ever AU Special Envoy for Children Affected by Armed Conflict to ensure sustained continental leadership and coordinated follow-up on the Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC) mandate; **ENCOURAGES** Member States, RECs/RMs and national stakeholders to prioritize the implementation of AU child-protection instruments and allocate adequate resources to strengthen national protection systems;
74. **STRONGLY CONDEMNNS** the continued recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts by terrorists and armed groups in parts of the African Continent in violation of International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law and categorically emphasise that no child should be recruited and used in any conflict situation in the Continent; **CALLS ON** Member States, RECs/RMs, and the AU Commission to mainstream child protection into mediation and peace processes and to support effective implementation of child protection components within PCRD, Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR) programmes, as well as in reintegration frameworks;

⁶ Co-Chairs of the AP-CAAC are H.E. Ambassador Rebecca Amuge Otengo, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Uganda to the AU, and H.E Ambassador Bankole Adeoye, AU Commissioner for Political Affairs Peace and Security

75. **UNDERLINES THE IMPORTANCE** of full and coordinated implementation of AU normative frameworks and policy instruments relating to child protection, including the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the Policy on Mainstreaming Child Protection in APSA, and the Policy on Child Protection in AU Peace Support Operations, with particular emphasis on ensuring sustainable reintegration support for children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG) and alignment of child protection programmes with Continental and international child protection standards;

On AU Border Programme:

76. **COMMENDS** Member States that have progressed in border delimitation, demarcation, and cooperation efforts, and encourage those yet to engage fully to prioritize these initiatives in alignment with the Niamey Convention; and **ENCOURAGES** Member States, with the Commission's technical support, to accelerate the development of regional coordination mechanisms and community-led platforms, such as the Ateker Leaders Council, to strengthen peace, stability, and integration across the continent.

On Climate Change, Peace and Security:

77. **REAFFIRMS** its political commitment to the development and adoption of a Common African Position on Climate Change, Peace and Security, as a unifying continental framework to guide Africa's engagement on climate-related peace and security risks at national, regional, continental, and global levels.

On Peace Fund and Financing AU Peace and Security Activities

78. **TAKES NOTE** of the positive progress made in the implementation of the peace and security activities through the use of the interest accrued from the investment of the Peace Fund, and its Crisis Reserve Facility (CRF); and **COMMENDS** the AU Commission for the implementation of programmes in Member States aimed at preventing conflicts and consolidating peace in the communities; **ALSO COMMENDS** Member States for their commitments to fund and own the peace and security agenda; **DIRECTS** the AU Commission to continue with its efforts to engage the UN and all other relevant key actors to ensure the full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2719(2023) on financing AU-led Peace Support Operations;

On Priority Programmes on Peace and Security in Africa:

79. **CALLS FOR** the enhancement of the early warning system across the continent, including the modernization of analytical tools, upgrading of the Situation Room, and strengthening of RECs/RMs interoperability, **as well as to**

enhance cooperation between the AU and RECs/RMs; **ENCOURAGES** Member States to strengthen their early warning mechanisms and to take measures to ensure early warnings are responded to with early actions; **CALLS FOR** the full operationalization of the Continental Security Cartography, including resourcing for real-time risk mapping and decision-support products; **DIRECTS** the AU Commission, together with AUCTC, AFRIPOL, Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA) and African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) to establish and to allow the PSC to institutionalize a dynamic and continuously updated risk mapping tool strengthen its ability to engage in early warning for early action, by providing a consolidated picture of threats, vulnerabilities, and potential triggers, with a view to enhancing the AU's ability to effectively pre-empt crises and guide preventive diplomacy; **ALSO DIRECTS** the Commission to fast-track the establishment of the Continental Early Warning System (CEWS)–AUCTC Joint Analytical Cell and ensure its long-term sustainability through predictable funding and technical staffing; and **ENCOURAGES RECs/RMs to harmonize their early warning tools with CEWS and strengthen joint analysis, early action protocols and coordinated support to Member States**, particularly those facing governance vulnerabilities or recurrent instability;

80. **COMMENDS** the AU Network of Think Tanks for Peace (NeTT4Peace) for its delivery of substantive written products, including the policy recommendation on a New Vision for Disarmament, and for its successful organisation of critical capacity-building trainings and policy dialogues on disarmament, women's inclusion, peace operations, and youth engagement; **ENCOURAGES** the Network to continue providing this essential bridge between research and policy, ensuring these evidence-based insights are fully integrated into the peace and security agenda of the Union; and **WELCOMES** the conclusions of the Fifth Edition of the Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development, held on 19-20 October in Aswan, back-to-back with the 16th AU High Level Retreat on the Promotion of Peace, Security and Stability in Africa;
81. **COMMENDS** the AUC and RECs/RMs for the successful convening of the Fourth Policy Session of AU Inter-Regional Knowledge Exchange (I-RECKE); **ENDORSES** the Joint AU-RECs/RMs Resource Mobilisation Strategy as a critical framework for securing predictable and sustainable funding, and **DIRECTS** its immediate implementation while reaffirming the importance of African-led solutions and collaborative action in addressing the continent's peace and security challenges.
82. **COMMENDS** the PSC's engagements with the RECs/RMs and underscore the need to enhance its engagement with RECs/RMs which have a governance, peace and security mandate on the delivery of both regional and continental mandates relating to governance, peace, and security including the ICGLR, which has a mandate for the Great Lakes region; **ACKNOWLEDGES** the substantial and

profound contribution of the ICGLR in promoting peace, security and stability in the Great Lakes region covering twelve (12) African countries, particularly in the eastern DRC; in line with Article 16 of the PSC Protocol, **TAKES NOTE** of the Report of the Assessment conducted by the AU Commission, on cooperation with ICGLR;

83. **ENDORSES** the recommendation for the AU to formally recognize, the ICGLR as a regional cooperation partner given its mandated role and laudable contributions to the stabilisation of the Great Lakes region as well as its current status as Observer to UN General Assembly since December 2009; **REQUESTS** the AU Commission and ICGLR to jointly work out the necessary institutional instruments of cooperation and agreed modalities;
84. **COMMENDS** the significant progress achieved in deepening strategic and mutually beneficial partnerships for peace and security; **WELCOMES** the finalisation of the new EU Governance, Peace and Security Programme (2026-2029) and **ENDORSES** the transition of Early Response Mechanism (ERM) III towards sustainable financing through the AU Peace Fund's Crisis Reserve Facility; **URGES** the accelerated and full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2719 (2023) to secure predictable funding for AU-led Peace Support Operations; **ACKNOWLEDGES** the substantive outcomes of TICAD 9 and **CALLS FOR** enhanced investment in African-led solutions, encompassing conflict prevention, management, post-conflict reconstruction, and governance, through smarter partnerships that leverage innovation, technology, and knowledge exchange to build a resilient and self-reliant continent; and
85. **TAKES NOTE** of the efforts being made by the AU Commission through the Department of Political Affairs, Peace and Security (D-PAPS) to develop knowledge management system for PSC; in this regard, Commends the High-Level Panel of Eminent Experts⁷ for the review of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and the African Governance Architecture (AGA), and takes note of their report and its recommendations and **ENCOURAGES** the continued development of a Department-wide Knowledge Management Strategy aimed at institutionalizing learning and ensuring that experience consistently informs policy formulation, planning and implementation in support of PSC Decisions..

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⁷ The High-Level Panel of Eminent Experts composed H.E. Dr. Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, Former Deputy President of South Africa (Chair), H.E. Professor Ibrahim Gambari, former Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, H.E. Mahamat Saleh Annadif, former Foreign Minister of the Republic of Chad, H.E. Sam Kutesa, former Foreign Minister of the Republic of Uganda, and H.E. Amr Moussa, former Foreign Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt;

**DECISION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHAIRPERSON INCLUDING
ANNEXED CHAMPIONS REPORTS
Doc. Assembly/AU/8(XXXIX)**

The Assembly,

- 1. TAKES NOTE WITH APPRECIATION** of the annual report of the Chairperson, including the Champions' Reports, adopts its contents and **ENDORSES** the recommendations therein whose implementation is subject to the due process of assessing their financial, legal and structural implications.

DECISION ON THE REPORT OF THE CHAMPION ON AFRICAN UNION FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS BY H.E. JOHN DRAMANI MAHAMA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA

The Assembly,

On the African Central Bank

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the adoption of the Statute of the AMI⁸;
2. **CALLS** upon Member States to ensure the operationalization of the AMI by September 2026;
3. **URGES** the Commission to work according to the agreed timelines with the AACB for the operationalization of the AMI by September 2026;
4. **FURTHER URGES** Central Banks to second staff to the AMI to reduce inception costs and to incorporate the cost of the AMI's operationalization into their budget planning for 2026;
5. **FURTHER APPEALS** to Member States to allocate the necessary resources through their Central Banks, in order to ensure that the AMI has sufficient funding to commence operations by September 2026; and
6. **ALSO APPEALS** to Member States to maintain strict adherence to the effective implementation of macroeconomic convergence criteria.

On the African Monetary Fund, the African Investment Bank and the Pan African Stock Exchange Pan

7. **APPEALS** to Member States to sign and ratify the Protocols establishing the AMF and the AIB; and
8. **URGES** the Commission to refine the study on the technical issues surrounding the implementation of AUFIs and call upon the Afreximbank and other AAMFI members to provide to necessary financial and technical support.

Key Measures to Accelerate Establishment of AUFIs

A. Public Debt Management

⁸ Reservation entered by the Republic of South Africa and the Arab Republic of Egypt

9. **INVITES** the Assembly to adopt the CAP on Debt and the Assembly Special Declaration on the CAP on Debt and Sustainable Financing;
10. **APPEALS** to the Commission and Member States to use the two documents as a strategic framework for informed debt negotiations in international forums, and for advancing sustainable debt management;
11. **REQUESTS** the Commission to define clear implementation timelines, roles, and responsibilities to ensure that the CAP on Debt is actionable and not merely aspirational; and
12. **CALLS UPON** the AUC to operationalize the ADMM within the ETTIM Department as a virtual platform with no legal, structural and financial burden to Member States and invite the AAMFI to provide the financial and technical support required.

B. Framework on Key Actions to Achieve Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development in Africa

13. **REQUESTS** the Commission, AfDB and AUDA-NEPAD to provide the necessary support to Member States, including capacity building to Member States toward implementing recommendations of the Framework; and
14. **INVITES** the AfDB to play a leading role in the implementation of the Framework through provision of the necessary financial resources.

C. Enhancing Domestic Resource Mobilization

15. **ENCOURAGES** Member States to deepen collaboration with Commission, ATAF, TJNA, UNECA, ACBF and other stakeholders to implement the AU tax and IFF strategies; and
16. **URGES** the AUC, ATAF, TJNA, ACBF and UNECA to continue supporting the Africa Group and African experts engaged in negotiations, including the UN Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation.

D. Establishment of an African Credit Rating Agency

17. **CONGRATULATES** Mauritius for its designation as the primary jurisdiction of AfCRA and **CALLS UPON** the host to provide the necessary support for an effective operationalization of AfCRA in 2026; and
18. **CALLS UPON** Member States interested in registering as AfCRA secondary jurisdictions to submit their Expression of Interest to the APRM for consideration by the Transaction Advisor.

**DECISION ON ENDING CHILD MARRIAGE IN AFRICA BY H.E. HAKAINDE
HICHILEMA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA AND THE AFRICAN
UNION CHAMPION ON ENDING CHILD MARRIAGE IN AFRICA**

The Assembly,

1. **TAKES NOTE** with satisfaction the report of His Excellency Mr. Hakainde Hichilema, President of the Republic of Zambia and Champion on Ending Child Marriage in Africa;
2. **COMMENDS** H.E. President Hichilema for his commitment and key achievements in leading efforts towards ending child marriage in Africa, and **FURTHER TAKES NOTE** of his request to establish a Group of Ambassadors on Ending Harmful Practices which will be led by Zambia, to provide sustained advocacy and spotlight to the issue of harmful practices in Africa;
3. **COMMENDS** all the Member States of the AU that have developed costed national action plans on ending child marriages in their jurisdictions and **URGE** those that have not done so, to expedite doing so;
4. **RECOGNISES** that poverty is a key driver of child marriage, with girls from the poorest households facing a significantly higher risk, and therefore **URGES** Member States of the AU to increase their investment into social protection programs as an essential measure to address the root causes of child marriage in Africa;
5. **URGES** Member States to remove barriers that prevent girls from being in school up to tertiary level, regardless of their status, mindful of the potential contribution of girls to inclusive growth and sustainable development;
6. **FURTHER URGES** Member States who have not done so, to specify the minimum age of marriage in line with the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the Maputo Protocol on the Rights of Women and to enact appropriate national legislative measures to guarantee that every marriage shall be recorded in writing and registered in accordance with national laws, in order to be legally recognized;
7. **STRONGLY CONDEMNS** the abduction and forcible marriages of girls, particularly in conflict situations and commit to prosecute the perpetrators of these egregious violations and **URGES** the Commission to conduct a continental study on the nexus between conflict, humanitarian crises and harmful practices in Africa;
8. **CALLS** upon all AU Member States to provide timely information and data to the AU Champion on Ending Child Marriages in Africa for use in drafting his reports to the Assembly;

9. **INSTRUCTS** the Commission to develop a monitoring framework on ending child marriage in Africa to assist the AU Champion on Ending Child Marriages in Africa in exchanging exacerbating substantive processes in ending the scourge of child marriage to update the Assembly at its next Session on his advocacy effects and progress being made by Member States to end child marriages in their jurisdictions; and
10. **REQUESTS** the AU Champion on Ending Child Marriage in Africa to submit another Report at its 40th Assembly.

DECISION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AFRICAN UNION CHAMPION ON PANDEMIC PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE, H.E. PRESIDENT MATAMELA CYRIL RAMAPHOSA

The Assembly,

1. **TAKES NOTE WITH APPRECIATION** of the annual Report by AU Champion for Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response (PPPR) H.E. Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa, President of the Republic of South Africa;
2. **COMMENDS** the Champion for the valuable contribution and **ADOPTS** his recommendations as follows:

Building on this progress, the priority for the AU is now to consolidate, fortify institutions, and scale these gains so that outbreaks are routinely prevented or contained at source, rather than allowed to escalate into regional or global crises. The Champion presents the following recommendations, guided by the Africa Health Security and Sovereignty Agenda, to support the continuous strengthening of PPPR capabilities across the continent.

Preparedness and Response coordination platform:

- Africa CDC and WHO Afro should consolidate preparedness and epidemics response into a continental platform using the IMST model, anchored on the “4 Ones” principle.
- Member States should finalize Data Sharing agreements with Africa CDC and prioritize real-time surveillance, digital interoperability, and predictive epidemic intelligence, integrating laboratory, genomic, climate, and community data.

Financing sovereignty

- The African Union should reaffirm PPPR as a strategic investment, not a recurrent emergency cost, and systematically link preparedness benchmarks to predictable financing through AfEF, Pandemic Fund instruments, and domestic resources.
- The Africa Epidemics Fund (AfEF) should be fully operationalized as the primary rapid-response financing mechanism, enabling immediate release of funds upon outbreak declaration or escalation.

Global Health Policy and Diplomacy

- Strengthen the Common Africa Position to ensure the Africa Group can negotiate and adopt a Pathogen Access and Benefits Sharing Annex firmly rooted in the principles of equity, fairness, and transparency.

- Support the implementation of the Global Health Diplomacy Fellowship to build a cadre of AU skilled diplomats who can effectively represent the continent in global health negotiations, including the global health architecture reforms with a feedback loop to the Heads of state and government.

Regionalised Manufacturing and Local Production

- Heads of State and Government to reaffirm regionalised manufacturing as a core pillar of Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response and of the Africa Health Security and Sovereignty Agenda, explicitly linking local production to equitable access to vaccines, diagnostics, therapeutics, and vector-control tools.
- The AU Assembly to request annual reporting, through Africa CDC, on progress towards the continental manufacturing target, including the number of operational facilities, the number of products reaching WHO prequalification or the market, and the share of regional demand met by quality-assured African manufacturers.

In line with African Health Security and Sovereignty, these recommendations should be supported by collaborating with and coordinating with national, regional, and international partners through respectful, action-oriented partnerships.

Assembly/AU/Decl.1- 12(XXXIX)

DECLARATIONS

DECLARATION ON THE SITUATION IN PALESTINE AND THE MIDDLE EAST
Doc. Assembly/AU/21(XXXIX)

WE, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, gathered at the thirty-ninth (39th) Ordinary Session of the Assembly in Addis Ababa on 14 to 15 February 2026;

TAKING NOTE of the report on the situation in the Palestinian Territories and the Middle East, presented by the Commission;

REAFFIRMING all the resolutions and decisions of the Organization of African Unity and the African Union regarding the situation in Palestine in order to achieve lasting peace and security in the Middle East;

ALSO REAFFIRMING our unwavering solidarity with the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle for freedom, self-determination, and the establishment of an independent State on their occupied land, including the Gaza Strip, West Bank, and East Jerusalem, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and principles of international law, represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization led by His Excellency President Mahmoud Abbas;

FURTHER REAFFIRMING the status and centrality of the just cause of Palestine, and our steadfast position in support of Palestine, based on the shared principles and values of freedom and liberation from colonialism, oppression, apartheid and injustice;

REITERATING our desire and commitment to support a peaceful and just solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict in accordance with the principles of international law and all relevant United Nations resolutions and in conformity with the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194;

REFERRING to the Gaza Peace Agreement, which was presented during the International Peace Summit hosted by Egypt in Sharm el-Sheikh on 13th October 2025;

ALSO REFERRING to the Resolution 2803 adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 17 November 2025, endorsing the “Comprehensive Plan to End the Gaza Conflict” of 29 September 2025;

WELCOMING the recognition of the State of Palestine by several Member States of the United Nations during the General Assembly in September 2025, which constitutes a significant progress in advancing the Peace process in the region through the establishment of the Palestinian State;

URGING all AU Member States to continue providing support to the Palestinian cause in a manner that ensures the implementation of the noble values and principles upon which the Organization of African Unity/African Union was founded; among the most important of which are supporting liberation movements and the right of peoples to self-

determination, and refraining from any action that could undermine solidarity with the Palestinian cause and the rights of the Palestinian people;

REJECTING Israel's violation, as the occupying force, of the basic rights and freedoms of the Palestinian people, and the complete deprivation of the most basic right to life and operating an apartheid system that discriminates based on race and religion, ensuring the persistence of the Israeli occupation.

We hereby declare the following:

1. **WELCOME** the Gaza Peace Agreement and **COMMEND** the leading roles played by H.E. President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi of the Arab Republic of Egypt as well as the leaders of the United States, the State of Qatar and the Republic of Türkiye during the International Peace Summit hosted by Egypt in Sharm el-Sheikh in October 2025.
2. **FURTHER WELCOME** the adoption of Resolution 2803 adopted by Security Council of the United Nations on 17 November 2025, endorsing the “Comprehensive Plan to End the Gaza Conflict” of 29 September 2025.
3. **EXPRESS** our unequivocal and utmost rejection of any proposal or attempt to liquidate the Palestinian cause through the displacement of the Palestinian people from their homeland, including the Gaza Strip, which constitutes a clear violation of the International Law and the African Union’s firm position that calls for the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.
4. **REAFFIRM** our position that a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East requires the complete Israeli withdrawal from all Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including the Syrian Golan Heights and the occupied territories in southern Lebanon, and the embodiment of the independence State of Palestine with East Jerusalem as its capital, and the return of the Palestinian refugees to their homes.
5. **AFFIRM** political, economic, and financial support for the State of Palestine, and the necessity of enabling geographical and political unity in the Palestinian territories between the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
6. **WELCOME** the recent international recognition of the State of Palestine by many countries during the 80th UN General Assembly held in September 2025, as significant step towards a fair and comprehensive solution and **URGE** all countries yet to do so, to uphold international justice by recognizing Palestinian statehood.
7. **CALL ON** the United Nations Security Council to recommend the admission of the State of Palestine as a fully-fledged member of the United Nations in conformity with the willingness expressed by the majority of the United Nations General Assembly.

8. **ALSO WELCOME** the proposed International Conference of Donors to be hosted by Egypt dedicated to the reconstruction of Gaza, as a new step to heal the wounds of war, and ease the suffering of Palestinian people.
9. **CALL** on the international community to ensure the protection of the Palestinian People in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions 605 (1987), 673 (1990), and 904 (1994), based on the Geneva Conventions, as well as resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly, including its emergency special session of July 2018.
10. **FURTHER CALL** on all African Union Member States to work with the international community for urgent relief to the affected Gaza Strip and to ensure the humanitarian relief by exerting pressure on Israel, the occupying power, to lift the unjust Israeli blockade of the Strip and accelerating the reconstruction process.
11. **STRESS** the urgent need to rebuild Gaza and immediately open safe humanitarian corridors to alleviate the sufferings of the Palestinian People and protect the medical institutions and personnel.
12. **CONDEMN IN THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE TERMS** the Israeli administrative policy of mass detention without trial and request Israeli authorities to immediately release all Palestinian prisoners, especially children, women, elderly and sick, detained in harsh conditions in contravention of all rights guaranteed by applicable laws and international treaties.
13. **FURTHER CONDEMN** all attempts to forcibly displace the Palestinian people or liquidate the Palestinian cause, reiterating that such actions contradict African Union principles and international humanitarian law
14. **REITERATE** our commitment to the steadfastness of the cause of the Palestinian People for their homeland and our continued support for a peaceful and just solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict in accordance with the principles of international law and all relevant United Nations resolutions, which call for the establishment of an independent and sovereign State of Palestine on the borders of 4 June 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital.
15. **UNDERScore** the necessity of resolving the Palestinian issue to achieve a comprehensive peace in the Middle East, on the basis of the two-state solution, provisions of international law, all resolutions of international community, the Arab Peace Initiative, decisions by the African Union, and guided by the vision of His Excellency, President Mahmoud Abbas and his repeated calls to achieve peace.
16. **REQUEST** AU Member States and the international community to observe the provisions of international law and relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the African Union, and to work to end the Israeli occupation, which undermine the basics of the international legal order.

17. **UNDERLINE** the imperative to address the root causes of this protracted conflict, particularly the unjustified and continued Israeli occupation, confiscation of Palestinian land, Israeli settlements, and unchecked violation of international law and the stalled peace process in wanton defiance of international law and UN Security Council's resolutions.
18. **URGE** the International Community to monitor and report on human rights abuses in Israeli detention facilities.
19. **UNDERScore** that only a political solution based on the two-state vision, is the most feasible way to guarantee peace, stability and security for the people and States in the region, and that the establishment of a Palestinian State is a firm and unwavering African Union position.

**DECLARATION ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE SOVEREIGNTY, TERRITORIAL
INTEGRITY, UNITY, AND STABILITY OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA**

WE, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, gathered at the thirty-ninth (39th) Ordinary Session of the African Union Assembly in Addis Ababa on 14 to 15 February 2026;

REAFFIRMING the AU's respect for the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and stability of the Federal Republic of Somalia;

RECALLING the principles enshrined in the Constitutive Act of the African Union, in particular Article 3(b) on the defence of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Member States, and Article 4(b) on the respect of borders existing on achievement of independence;

STRONGLY REAFFIRMING its unwavering commitment to the sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Somalia, in accordance with the Constitutive Act of the African Union, specifically Article 4 of the Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, as well as the Charter of the United Nations;

REAFFIRMING the longstanding commitment of the African Union and its predecessor, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to the principle of the intangibility of borders inherited, as solemnly pledged by all Member States in Resolution AHG/Res. 16(I) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, Egypt, from 17 to 21 July 1964;

We hereby declare the following:

1. **EXPRESS DEEP CONCERN** over the unilateral recognition of the “so-called Republic of Somaliland” by Israel as an independent entity which threatens sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and stability of the Federal Republic of Somalia;
2. **STRONGLY CONDEMN** and **REJECT** all acts of external actors, in particular the unilateral recognition of the “so-called Republic of Somaliland” by Israel in the strongest terms and **CALL** for its immediate revocation;
3. **FULLY ENDORSE** the Communique of the Peace and Security Council (PSC) of the African Union (AU) [PSC/MIN/COMM.1324 (20260)] adopted on 6 January 2026 at the Ministerial level, condemning and rejecting the unilateral recognition of the ‘so-called Republic of Somaliland’ by Israel; and the statement by H.E. Mahmoud Ali Youssouf, Chairperson of the Commission, issued on 26 December 2025,

rejecting any initiative or action aimed at recognizing the northern region of Somalia (Somaliland) as an independent entity, which runs counter to the fundamental principles of the African Union and the UN and risks setting a dangerous precedent with far-reaching implications for peace and stability across the continent;

4. **STRESS** that no actor has the authority or standing to alter the territorial configuration of an AU Member State, and that any such declaration is null, void, and without legal effect under international law;
5. **STATE** that any attempt to alter borders by force, or illegal means to undermine the unity and territorial integrity of an AU Member State, contravenes the Constitutive Act and sets a dangerous precedent with far-reaching implications for peace, security, and stability across the continent;
6. **REGRET** that such actions might threaten peace and stability in the continent, particular the Horn of Africa, hinder joint security initiatives, and establish an unacceptable precedent inconsistent with established principles;
7. **CALL UPON** all Member States and international partners to reaffirm Somalia's sovereignty and unity, reject all illegal acts undermining these principles, and stand in solidarity to uphold African unity.

DECLARATION ON THE FIFTH COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CAADP) BIENNIAL REVIEW (BR) REPORT

The Assembly,

WE, Heads of State and Government of the African Union, meeting at our Thirty-Ninth Ordinary Session in February 2026,

Recalling the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods (Assembly/AU/Decl.1(XXIII)), adopted in June 2014, which mandated Biennial Reviews as the primary accountability mechanism for CAADP implementation.

Further Recalling the Kampala CAADP Declaration adopted in January 2025, which reaffirmed Member States' commitment to agrifood systems transformation under Agenda 2063.

Considering the Fifth CAADP Biennial Review Report, presented by the Sixth Ordinary Session of the Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment (STC-ARDWE), held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21–24 October 2025 and subsequent endorsement by the Executive Council

DECIDE as follows:

1. **ADOPT** the Fifth CAADP Biennial Review Report as the official continental assessment of progress under the Malabo Declaration.
2. **ADOPT** CAADP as a flagship project of Agenda 2063.
3. **CALL UPON** Member States to utilize the findings of the Fifth Biennial Review Report to stimulate national and regional policy dialogue, strengthen accountability, and accelerate implementation of agricultural transformation commitments.
4. **REQUEST** the African Union Commission (AUC), AUDA-NEPAD, and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to provide coordinated technical support to Member States in addressing gaps identified in the Report, particularly in data quality, resource mobilization, and institutional capacity.
5. **ENCOURAGE** RECs to continue promoting peer review mechanisms and mutual accountability processes, ensuring that Biennial Review results inform regional integration and agrifood systems investment plans.
6. **DIRECT** the AUC, AUDA-NEPAD, and Member States to integrate Biennial Review processes into national statistical, monitoring, and evaluation systems,

and to harmonize them with National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs) and Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs).

7. **REQUEST** development partners to provide technical and financial support to Member States, RECs, and the AUC for the effective dissemination and utilization of the Fifth Biennial Review Report.
8. **FURTHER DIRECT** the Commission to submit to the Assembly, at its Fortieth Ordinary Session, a consolidated progress report on the implementation of recommendations arising from the Fifth Biennial Review.
9. **EXPRESS APPRECIATION** to H.E Dr. Abiy Ahmed, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and Champion of CAADP for his leadership and **REQUEST** the submission of biennial Review report on the Kampala Declaration to the 41st Session of the Assembly.

**DECLARATION ON AFRICA'S ENGAGEMENT WITH THE G20 AND THE
PARTICIPATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Doc. EX.CL/1683(XLVIII)**

We, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, meeting at the 39th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union, held in Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia on 15 February 2026,

RECALLING the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the Union's commitment to multilateralism, inclusivity, equality among States, and consensus-based global governance;

RECALLING ALSO previous decisions and declarations of the Assembly and the Executive Council affirming Africa's collective engagement with global economic governance fora, including the Group of Twenty (G20);

TAKING NOTE of Africa's growing role and responsibilities in shaping global economic, financial, and development outcomes, in line with Agenda 2063;

Acknowledgement of the G20 South Africa Presidency

COMMENDING WITH GREAT APPRECIATION the **G20 Presidency of the Republic of South Africa**, for its leadership in advancing development-oriented, inclusive, and forward-looking priorities within the G20 framework;

NOTING IN PARTICULAR the substantive achievements of the South Africa G20 Presidency, including inter alia:

1. The elevation of **development, inequality, and inclusive growth** as central pillars of G20 deliberations;
2. The strengthened focus on **Africa's development financing needs**, debt sustainability, and reform of the international financial architecture;
3. The promotion of **South-South cooperation** and the voice of developing economies within global economic governance;
4. The reinforcement of **institutional continuity** and collective ownership of G20 outcomes across successive presidencies;
5. The constructive engagement with multilateral development banks, international financial institutions, and regional organizations, including the African Union.

Issue of Non-Participation

EXPRESSING CONCERN regarding recent procedural developments that have resulted in the **non-participation of the Republic of South Africa** in certain G20 preparatory and deliberative processes;

EMPHASIZING that South Africa's participation in the G20 is not only a national prerogative but also of **collective strategic importance for Africa and the Global South**;

RECALLING that inclusivity, equality of participation, and continuity across presidencies are foundational principles underpinning the legitimacy and effectiveness of the G20;

Reaffirmation of AU Positions (Reflecting PRC, Executive Council, and Assembly Decisions)

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the assessments and guidance provided by the Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC);
2. **REAFFIRMS** the Executive Council's position that the G20 remains a unique platform for inclusive **North–South and South–South cooperation**;
3. **REITERATES** the Assembly's commitment to a **rules-based, inclusive, and representative multilateral system**, in which all G20 members participate fully and effectively;

Call to G20 Members and the Incoming Presidency

4. **CALLS UPON** all G20 members to uphold the principles of inclusivity, equality, and consensus that underpin the G20;
5. **ENCOURAGES** constructive and forward-looking engagement to ensure the **full and effective participation of South Africa** in all G20 processes;

Acknowledgement of Support from Founding G20 Members

6. **EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION** to the **founding members of the G20** that have **publicly and consistently expressed strong support** for the inclusion of South Africa in G20 deliberations;
7. **ACKNOWLEDGES** their principled stance in favour of inclusivity, continuity, and respect for established G20 norms;

Call to the United States Presidency

8. **CALLS UPON** the **United States of America**, in its capacity as **incoming G20 Presidency**, to:
 - Take due account of the views expressed by founding G20 members;
 - Uphold the principles of inclusivity and equality of participation; and
 - Facilitate constructive arrangements that reinforce the unity, credibility, and effectiveness of the G20.

Mandate to the African Union Commission

9. **REQUESTS** the Commission to:
- Continue its principled, coordinated, and non-escalatory engagement with G20 partners;
 - Report, as appropriate, to the PRC, the Executive Council, and the Assembly on developments; and
 - Ensure coherence between Africa's G20 engagement and broader multilateral processes.

Conclusion

10. **REAFFIRMS** that Africa's effective participation in global economic governance is indispensable to addressing shared global challenges and advancing sustainable development;
11. **UNDERScores** that the inclusion of South Africa strengthens—not weakens—the legitimacy, representativeness, and future relevance of the G20.

**DECLARATION ON THE 7TH MID-YEAR COORDINATION MEETING BETWEEN THE
AFRICAN UNION, THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES
AND THE REGIONAL MECHANISMS**

WE the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, assembled on 15th February, 2026 at our 39th Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;

ENDORSE the annexed Declaration of the Seventh Mid-Year Coordination Meeting between the African Union (AU), the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the Regional Mechanisms (RMs) held on 13 July 2025 in Malabo, city of Sipopo, Equatorial Guinea.

**DECLARATION 7TH MID-YEAR COORDINATION MEETING BETWEEN
THE AFRICAN UNION, THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES
AND THE REGIONAL MECHANISMS**

WE, the Heads of State and Government, representing the Bureau of the Assembly of the African Union and Chairpersons of the Eight (8) Regional Economic Communities (RECs) as well as Regional Mechanisms (RMs), meeting in Malabo, city of Sipopo, Equatorial Guinea on 13th July 2025, on the occasion of the Seventh Mid-Year Coordination Meeting, chaired by **H.E. João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço**, President of the Republic of Angola and Chairperson of the African Union (AU);

RECALLING the outcomes of the six previous Mid-Year Coordination Meetings, the latest of which was held on the 21st of July 2024 in Accra, Ghana whose declaration is contained in document MYCM/AU/ Decl.(VI).

UNDERSCORING the need to foster deeper continental integration and collective prosperity, guided by the findings of the 2025 Africa Regional Integration Report, that was based on the Africa Synthetic Regional Integration Index (ASRII) Report.

RECOGNIZING that Africa's strongest integration performance lies in free movement of people, goods and services, and macroeconomic coordination.

CONCERNED by the continent's average integration performance as revealed by the findings of the 2025 Africa Regional Integration Report.

FURTHER CONCERNED by the slow progress in productive and infrastructural integration.

HEREBY DECLARE THAT WE:

1. **CONGRATULATE** the Chairperson of the African Union, **H.E. João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço**, President of the Republic of Angola, for his efforts at promoting peace, security and human rights on the continent.

STATUS OF INTEGRATION

2. **TAKE NOTE** of the Report of the AU Commission on the Continental Integration of Africa and **FURTHER TAKE NOTE** and **WELCOME** the Reports of the Chairpersons of the Regional Economic Communities and the Regional Mechanisms on the status of Regional Integration as follows:

- i. **H.E. Mohammad Younis Menfi**, President of the Presidency Council of the State of Libya and Chairperson of the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU);
- ii. **H.E. Mahamat Itno Deby**, President of the Republic of Chad and Chairperson of the Community for Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD);

- iii. **H.E. William Samoei Ruto**, President of the Republic of Kenya and Chairperson of the East African Community (EAC);
 - iv. **H.E Évariste Ndayishimiye**, President of the Republic of Burundi and Chairperson of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
 - v. **H.E. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo**, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and Chairperson of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS);
 - vi. **H.E. Brig. Retired Dr. Julius Maada Bio**, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone and Chairperson of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS);
 - vii. **H.E. Ismail Omar Guelleh**, President of the Republic of Djibouti and Chairperson of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD); and
 - viii. **H.E. Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa**, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe and Chairperson of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).
 - ix. **H.E Abdel Fattah El-Sisi**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Chairperson of the North African Regional Capability and **ENDORSE** the recommendations therein.
 - x. **H.E Hassan Sheikh Mohamud**, President of the Federal Republic of Somalia, Chairperson of Summit of the Eastern Africa Standby Force, and **ENDORSE** the recommendations contained therein.
3. **REAFFIRM** our commitment to the full implementation of the AfCFTA and the Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA), leveraging on them to elevate trade integration beyond current levels;
4. **REQUEST** the AUC, the RECs and RMs, to implement the recommendations of the 2025 Africa Regional Integration Reports.

REPORTS BY HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT AND CHAMPIONS HOLDING SPECIAL PORTFOLIOS

5. **TAKE NOTE** of the reports by Excellencies and Champions of Special Portfolios:
- i. **H.E Abdel Fattah El-Sisi**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Chairperson of Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC) of the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) Orientation Committee and **ENDORSE** the recommendations contained therein;
 - ii. **H.E. Mr. Issoufou Mahamadou**, Leader and Champion of the AfCFTA and former President of the Republic of Niger, and **ENDORSE** the recommendations therein

REPORTS OF THE AU COMMISSION, ITS ORGANS AND PARTNERS ON THE STATUS OF INTEGRATION IN AFRICA

6. **WELCOME** the reports by the AUC Chairperson on regional and continental integration and noted progress made in the four pillars of integration, namely, political, economic, infrastructure and human development.
7. **NOTE** with concern the resurgence of protectionist policies and reductions in development aid, increased debt burdens, and limited fiscal space that limit Africa's capacity to fund transformative investments.
8. **FURTHER NOTE** limited digital transformation growth constrained by inadequate infrastructure, uneven digital access, weak regulatory frameworks, and limited digital skills; and
9. **CALL FOR** the following actions:
 - (i) **Accelerate Ratification and Implementation:** Urge Member States to swiftly ratify and implement key AU legal instruments, especially those concerning free movement, governance, education, and justice
 - (ii) **Invest in Human Capital:** Prioritize regional investment in education, health, research, and social inclusion systems to align with Agenda 2063 and foster inclusive growth.
 - (iii) **Strengthen Coordination:** Urge AUC to enhance coordination and ownership of continental frameworks among RECs and Member States to ensure effective implementation and monitoring.
 - (iv) **Promote Digital Transformation:** Address infrastructure gaps, harmonize digital regulations, and invest in digital skills to unlock the full potential of Africa's digital economy.
 - (v) **Mobilize Sustainable Resources:** Develop innovative resource mobilization strategies to reduce reliance on external aid and secure sustainable financing for integration initiatives through the allocation in the regular budget of AUC, RECs and RMs as provided for in article 22 of the 2020 Protocol on the relations between AU and RECs.
 - (vi) Expedite the implementation of the Comprehensive African Agricultural Programme (CAADP) Strategy and Action Plan 2026-2035 with a view to building resilient agrifood systems in Africa that is resilient to climate change as well as other shocks, and adaptive to technological advancement.
10. **REQUEST** the AU Commission and partners to publish an annual progress report using ASRII metrics, with mid-year review sessions to chart corrective actions.

UNFOLDING GEOPOLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR AFRICA- AND SADC PERSPECTIVE

11. **WELCOME** the report and findings of SADC Case Study and **ENDORSE** the recommendations contained therein.
12. **NOTE** with concern the tariffs being levied by the United States of America on goods produced and exported from Africa.
13. **CALL UPON** African Union Member States to harness the opportunities provided by the AfCFTA and to trade more amongst themselves.

AU INTER-REGIONAL KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE (I-RECKE) ON EARLY WARNING AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

14. **TAKE NOTE** of the convening of the Fourth Policy Session of the African Union Inter-Regional Knowledge Exchange (I-RECKE) on Early Warning and Conflict Prevention, held on the margins of the 7th Mid-Year Coordination Meeting under the theme “*Structural Conflict Prevention: Continental and Regional Lessons*”, and **WELCOME** the report of the Session;
15. **RECOGNISE** the importance of structural conflict prevention and the need to operationalise the early warning-to-early action continuum across the AU and RECs/RMs; in this regard, **COMMEND** the I-RECKE platform for advancing joint approaches, sharing best practices, and fostering strategic coherence in support of Member States’ efforts to address root causes of conflict, particularly within the frameworks of Agenda 2063 and the AU Master Roadmap on Silencing the Guns;
16. **COMMEND** the development of the Joint AU-RECs/RMs Resource Mobilisation Strategy on Governance, Peace and Security as a direct follow-up to the outcomes of the Third I-RECKE Policy Session; and **RECOGNISE** its strategic value in advancing a coordinated and sustainable approach to address governance, peace and security priorities across the continent. The Strategy reflects the collective commitment of the African Union and the RECs/RMs to enhance self-reliance, foster complementary financing, and strengthen the long-term sustainability of interventions, in response to the increasingly complex and interlinked challenges that require unified and collaborative action at all levels;
17. **REQUEST** the Commission, in collaboration with RECs/RMs and relevant stakeholders, to accelerate the implementation of the outcomes of the Fourth Policy Session, including the operationalisation of the Joint Resource Mobilisation Strategy, and to submit a progress report at the 8th Mid-Year Coordination Meeting.

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE DIVISION OF LABOUR BETWEEN THE AFRICAN UNION, REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES/REGIONAL MECHANISMS AND MEMBER STATES

18. **TAKE NOTE** of the report by H.E. Professor Pierre Mbonjo Moukoko, Head of the Reform Implementation Unit of the AU Commission and the recommendations contained therein;
19. **WELCOME** the progress achieved in operationalizing the Division of Labour framework, particularly the finalization and circulation of the first phase covering Political Affairs, Peace and Security, and Trade. We further encourage the immediate implementation of these three adopted sectors and reaffirm our collective commitment to a harmonized, efficient, and subsidiarity-based governance architecture in support of Agenda 2063;
20. **ENDORSE** the convening of the Special Summit on AU Reforms in November 2025 which will, inter alia, finalize and adopt the remaining five sectors of the Division of Labour framework, following the appropriate channels of the African Union Organs, including the PRC and Executive Council;
21. **URGE all relevant AU Organs, RECs/RMs, and Member States to reaffirm their political commitment and expedite the submission of outstanding inputs by August 2025.**

REPORT ON THEME OF THE YEAR

22. **TAKE NOTE**, with appreciation, the report presented by H.E. Selma Malika Haddadi Deputy Chairperson of the Commission, and **ENDORSE** the recommendations contained therein;
23. **WELCOME** the progress achieved in the systemwide coordination and mainstreaming of the theme throughout the AU system, in the institutional development of the mandated mechanisms, in efforts aimed setting the agenda, raising awareness and advocacy both in multilateral and multistakeholder forums, as well as in forging transcontinental partnerships especially with the Caribbean Community.
24. **CALL FOR** the mobilisation of additional resources, including through voluntary contributions, for the full implementation of Assembly mandated tasks and required outcomes related to the Theme of the Year 2025, which should be extended to a Decade (2026-2036) of Justice for Africans and People of African Descent Through Reparations.

AUDA-NEPAD

25. **TAKE NOTE WITH APPRECIATION** of the report of H.E Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Chair of Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC) of the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) on the Role of AUDA-NEPAD in Deepening Continental and Regional Integration in Cooperation with the RECs, and **ENDORSE** the recommendations contained therein.

26. **REAFFIRM** the central coordination role of AUDA-NEPAD in relation to all priority regional and continental development activities in Africa, in accordance with its mandate as the premier development agency of the African Union.
27. **URGE** Member States, RECs, and partners to strengthen institutional capacities in scenario planning, foresight analysis, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge capitalisation, and communication and advocacy to accelerate implementation of the Second Ten Year Implementation Plan (STYIP).
28. **CALL UPON** AUC and AUDA-NEPAD to fast-track the domestication, implementation and reporting process of the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan (STYIP) of Agenda 2063 at both regional and national levels, especially through strengthening the capacities of Member States and RECs, and to deploy key instruments—such as the STYIP Indicator Handbook, M&E Framework, Agenda 2063 Dashboard, and Communication, Advocacy and Branding Strategy—to accelerate implementation and track progress.
29. **URGE** Member States, RECs, and partners to utilise the Agenda 2063 Digital Platform as the central continental repository for coordinated reporting, knowledge dissemination, and tracking of progress on the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan.
30. **CONGRATULATE** AUDA-NEPAD for conceptualizing and developing, jointly with the AUC and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the Africa Team Resource Mobilisation Campaign, launched at the 5th Mid-Year Coordination Meeting held in Nairobi, Kenya, in July 2023, in partnership with AfCFTA, Africa CDC, APRM and PAP, which serves as a unified framework for alignment, delivery, and resource mobilisation for a pipeline of High-Impact Investment Programmes aimed at accelerating the implementation of the STYIP; and **WELCOME** the endorsement by the 7th Mid-Year Coordination Meeting of the Africa Team Programme Document, marking the commencement of the operational phase of the Campaign, with implementation to be undertaken in cooperation with the RECs and with the support of development partners, Multilateral Development Banks, and the private sector.

APPRECIATION

31. **APPRECIATE** the efforts made by the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea towards the successful hosting of the Seventh Mid-Year Coordination Meeting between the African Union, Regional Economic Communities and Regional Mechanisms.

Done on 13th July 2025 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea

DECLARATION ON THE SECOND AFRICA CLIMATE SUMMIT (ACS2)

WE the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, assembled on 15th February 2026 at our 39th Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;

ENDORSE the annexed Declaration of the second Africa Climate Summit (ACS2) held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 8 to 10 September 2025.

DECLARATION OF THE SECOND AFRICA CLIMATE SUMMIT (ACS2)

AFRICAN LEADERS ADDIS ABABA DECLARATION ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND CALL TO ACTION

A. PREAMBLE

We, Heads of State and Government of Member States of the African Union, guided by the principles of Agenda 2063 and sustainable development goals, gathered for the second Africa Climate Summit (ACS2) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 8 to 10 September 2025, in the presence of other global leaders, intergovernmental organizations, Regional Economic Communities, United Nations agencies, private sector, civil society organizations, Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, farmers' organizations, children, youth, women and academia, hereby:

- 1. RECALL** the decisions of the Assembly (AU/Dec.723(XXXII), AU/Dec.764(XXXIII) and AU/Dec.926(XXXVIII) requesting the African Union Commission to organize an African Summit on climate and endorsing the offer by the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to host the second Summit under the theme, *Accelerating Global Climate Solutions and Financing for Africa's Resilient and Green Development*;
- 2. COMMEND** the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, under the leadership of H.E. Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed for his visionary leadership in hosting the second Africa Climate Summit (ACS2), and for his dedication to environmental stewardship that is exemplified by the Green Legacy Initiative, a home-grown response that has mobilized millions across Ethiopia to plant billions of trees, restore degraded landscapes, and inspire a continental movement towards ecological renewal;
- 3. NOTE** that the second Africa Climate Summit builds upon the inaugural one held in Nairobi, Kenya from 4-6 September 2023 that adopted the African Leaders Nairobi Declaration on Climate Change and call to action;
- 4. RECOGNIZE** the commitments made in the inaugural *African Leaders Nairobi Declaration on Climate Change and Call to Action* which underscored Africa's urgent demand for global climate justice, equitable financing, and accelerated action to reduce emissions;
- 5. REAFFIRM** that climate change is a risk multiplier that exacerbates pressures on natural resources, having implications for peace and stability;
- 6. UNDERScore** the importance of finalizing and operationalizing the Common African Position on Climate Change, Peace and Security (CAP-CPS) as a decisive step and advocacy tool towards a unified and strategic continental response to these interlinked challenges;
- 7. EMPHASIZE** that Africa is not merely a victim of climate change but a resource-endowed and proactive force in developing innovative, sustainable, and inclusive solutions that reflect the continent's unique strengths and aspirations; thereby repositioning Africa to strive to be a global hub for low-carbon

manufacturing and green intra-Africa trade, leveraging frameworks like the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) to enable sustainable and inclusive economic development across the continent, and exert efforts to pursue a 'green first' pathway to economic development;

8. **ACKNOWLEDGE** that African countries, despite their low contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions, are the worst affected by the impacts of climate change and the least able to meet the costs of adaptation, resilience, sustainable development and mitigation, and *reaffirm* the importance of accelerating mitigation action by Parties, with developed countries taking the lead to limit the increase in global temperature to well below 2degree Celsius above pre industrial levels and striving to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degree Celsius based on the principle of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities;
9. **RECOGNIZE** the important role of forests in Africa, particularly the Congo Basin rainforest, in regulating global climate change;
10. **ACKNOWLEDGE** the work of the three Climate Commissions for the Congo Basin, the Sahel Region and the Island States – an initiative launched during COP22 and hosted by the Kingdom of Morocco in Marrakech, *further* acknowledge the contributions of other African climate led initiatives such the Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI), the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI), the Initiative for the Adaptation of African Agriculture to Climate Change (AAA), the Accelerated Partnership for Renewables in Africa (APRA), and the Africa Green Industrialisation Initiative (AGII); and *welcome* the Clean Cooking Initiative launched by the United Republic of Tanzania and Mission 300 and further acknowledge collaborative initiatives at sub-regional and local levels aimed at adaptation and mitigation initiatives;
11. **COMMEND** the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC), under the leadership of H.E. President Dr. William Ruto of Kenya, for providing a unified approach and the political leadership required for a new African vision that pursues climate solutions and financing for Africa's resilient and green development;
12. **REAFFIRM** our commitment to ensure an effective multilateral approach to combating climate change through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement, and reiterate our determination to implement them in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention, while emphasizing the achievement of sustainable development, the right to development, and the eradication of poverty on the continent;
13. **RECALL** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.883(XXXVII), which requests the AUC to initiate the due process for the establishment of the African Climate Change Fund;
14. **DEEPLY CONCERNED** that Africa is warming faster than the rest of the world and that, if unchecked, climate change will continue to impact the growth of

African economies negatively as corroborated by the sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC's AR6); *confirm* that interventions that “prioritize equity, climate justice, social justice and inclusion, “lead to more sustainable outcomes; and recognize that African countries, despite contributing the least to global greenhouse gas emissions, face significant challenges in funding adaptation and mitigation efforts;

15. **RECOGNIZE** the indispensable role of robust, actionable, and Africa-relevant climate science in informing evidence-based policy, guiding effective investments, and measuring progress towards our climate and development goals. We emphasize that closing the data gap and enhancing scientific capacity across the continent is fundamental to designing interventions that are both effective and equitable;
16. **ACKNOWLEDGE** the ongoing work of the IPCC's Seventh Assessment Cycle (AR7), which aims to further refine climate sciences, assess impacts, and guide equitable and effective climate solutions for vulnerable regions like Africa;
17. **RECOGNIZING** the foundational contribution of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report in informing climate action, including its contribution to the establishment of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Paris agreement, and its input into the first global stocktake;
18. **EMPHASISE** the urgent need to embed climate resilience within Africa, peace and security strategies, strengthen early warning and rapid response mechanisms, and ensure coherence between climate, security, trade, investments and development agendas; and *underscore* that climate shocks disrupt cross-border trade, supply chains, and infrastructure, while constrained investment flows limit Africa's ability to adapt and industrialize;
19. **REAFFIRMING** our unwavering commitment to the full implementation of the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement and to strengthening the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, through ambitious and balanced actions on mitigation, adaptation, and should be enabled to implement its climate actions through provision of means of implementation by developed countries and guided by the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities as provided for in the Paris Agreement. On the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Paris Agreement, we celebrate its enduring relevance and underscore the urgency of ensuring its full, effective, and accelerated implementation;
20. **MINDFUL** that African countries, despite their low contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions, are the least able to meet the costs of adaptation and mitigation;
21. **DEMAND** stronger international commitments and partnerships to close the finance gap, of overall climate finance flows prioritized and made directly accessible to the most vulnerable countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS);

22. **EMPHASIZE** the importance of regional collaboration in research, innovation, and knowledge exchange, robust monitoring frameworks and strengthened partnerships between African nations, which will accelerate climate-resilient development;
23. **REAFFIRM** the importance of African unity in the climate negotiation process, particularly in the lead-up to COP30 in Belém, Brazil, to strengthen Africa's role in shaping global decisions, especially in line with the outcomes of COP29 in Baku, notably the decision on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance.

B. UNLOCKING SCALABLE CLIMATE FINANCE

24. **REAFFIRM** that the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda and that its full implementation is critical for the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals and their targets, and *take note* of the fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, that addresses the current and emerging financing challenges to address gaps in debt architecture, reform of international financial architecture, and process for international tax Convention.
25. **EMPHASIZE** the vital role of multilateralism derived from the United Nations charter and principles, we underscore the necessity of international corporation to address global challenges like climate change within the framework of sustainable development, the right to development, and poverty eradication.
26. **ACKNOWLEDGE** provision of climate financial support by developed countries to developing countries as a legal obligation and not charity, as anchored in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Paris Agreement.
27. **FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGE** that Africa needs over US\$3 trillion to meet its climate goals by 2030, but has received only US\$30 billion between 2021 and 2022, *demand* stronger international commitments and partnerships to close the finance gap and support adaptation, resilience, and sustainable development, and *call* for urgent reforms in climate financing mechanisms to ensure fairness, adequacy, accessibility, and affordability, with a strong emphasis on grants rather than loans to avoid worsening Africa's debt, and on the timely and equitable disbursement of resources.
28. **WELCOME** the Baku to Belem roadmap to US\$1.3 Trillion as a step towards closing the finance gap emphasizing the importance of scaled up, grant based and concessional finance for Africa's adaptation and loss damage needs, stress the delivery must avoid debt creating instruments to be anchored in the reform of the international financial architecture and call upon developed countries to take the lead in ensuring effective delivery of the goal.
29. **REAFFIRM** the importance of African financing with African ownership through our continental financial institutions, and *call* upon Member States to expedite

the completion of ratification procedures for the founding instruments of these institutions, in order to enhance their capacity to mobilize resources and support climate action financing in Africa, in service of the continent's priorities in development and sustainability.

30. **RECOGNIZE** Africa's growing ambition needs of nearly US\$53 billion to US\$106 billion per annum, and deeply concerned with the provision of adaptation finance using debt instruments, about 53% of all adaptation finance flows to Africa, with 69% being in concessional terms, while the rest is successional between 2021 and 2022.
31. **STRESS** the need for developed countries to honor their financial commitments, by ensuring the provision of adequate, predictable, and accessible climate finance under the Convention and its Paris Agreement, and highlight the necessity of providing resources in the form of grants, including restructuring and debt reduction, and concessional funding to African countries, particularly for adaptation, loss and damage, and implementation measures. We further stress the need to improve the quality of climate finance for African countries.
32. **NOTE WITH CONCERN** that the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) target of mobilizing at least US\$300 billion per year until 2035, falls far short of the needs of implementing current NDCs in Africa, estimated at US\$2.8 trillion until 2030, and *urge* for its speedy delivery, as well as Loss and Damage Fund operationalization, but are *deeply concerned* with low levels of ambition and the continued limited contributions to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Adaptation Fund and other UNFCCC Financial mechanism operating entities.
33. **CONCERNED** that Africa's growing adaptation needs of nearly US\$84 billion per annum, with current flows falling short at just US\$14 billion in 2021 and 2022, thereby widening the adaptation finance gap.
34. **STRESS** that the delivery of adaptation finance must avoid debt-creating instruments and be anchored in the reform of the international financial architecture and *call* upon developed countries to take the lead in ensuring effective delivery of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA).
35. **URGE** for accelerated reform of international financial architecture to respond to Africa's climate finance needs and improve African representation and voice in governance, facilitate access to concessionary finance, and enable mobilization of African private capital for green industrialization, energy transitions and climate finance for adaptation, resilience and sustainable development.
36. **CALL** for the accelerated reform of Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to ensure they are fit-for-purpose in the age of climate change and that they increase their concessional finance, lower the cost of borrowing for developing countries, and, in particular, African countries, and reform their governance structures to improve African representation. We *urge* MDBs to scale up their investments in climate-resilient and green projects.

37. **WELCOME** the operationalization of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, emphasizing the need to expand high-integrity carbon markets, ensure a mandatory fair price floor to guarantee value for host countries, sustain environmental and social integrity, and establish robust benefit-sharing mechanisms that prioritize local communities and ensure transparency.
38. **UNDERScore** the importance of establishing transparent mechanisms that guarantee benefits for local communities and prevent exploitation by external actors.
39. **ACKNOWLEDGE** the Africa Action Plan on Carbon Markets (AAPCM), which aims to support AU member states, Regional Economic Communities, and African Climate Commissions to strengthen capacities and establish robust regulatory frameworks for carbon markets to ensure environmental integrity, transparency, and equitable benefit-sharing for African communities, and *urge* Member States to strengthen their national capacities and establish robust regulatory frameworks for carbon markets to ensure environmental integrity, transparency, and equitable benefit-sharing for African communities.
40. **WELCOME** the landmark establishment of the Africa Climate Innovation Compact (ACIC) and the African Climate Facility (ACF), under the initiative of H.E. Abiy Ahmed, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, committing to mobilize US\$50 billion annually in catalytic finance to champion climate solutions that accelerate innovation and scale local climate solutions across the continent.
41. **CALL** for avoidance of unilateral measures pronounced during COP 28 and emphasize the need for a just and fair global transition based on national context and that address the unique needs that avoid penalising developing countries, and that trade policies must be shaped through multilateralism to reflect common but differentiated responsibilities, enabling fair participation in the green economy.
42. **CONCERNED** that unilateral, punitive, and discriminatory protectionist measures, which are not in line with international law, under the pretext of environmental concerns such as the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism and deforestation regulation, impose restrictive measures on agricultural exports, undermining climate and development goals, and similar mechanisms by developed countries, could lead to immediate decline in Africa's exports to the EU by up to 6% leading to a substantial and immediate 1.12% annual reduction in the Continent's GDP, with expected higher impacts on the long terms undermining climate and development goals, *call* for a just and fair global transition based on national context that avoids penalizing developing countries, and that trade policies must be shaped through multilateralism to reflect common but differentiated responsibilities.

C. ENERGY ACCESS, RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY TRANSITION

43. **CALL** for a just and equitable global transition that fully respects the principles

of the 1992 Rio Declaration, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and that is firmly grounded in national contexts.

44. **REAFFIRM** that Africa's exceptional potential in renewable energy makes the continent not only a key actor but a global leader in the just energy transition. With the collective ambition of reaching 300 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030, Africa seeks to combine a transition towards green industrialization, job creation, universal access to energy, and environmental protection.
45. **AFFIRM** that Africa's vast renewable energy potential is in constant evolution due to new technologies, and position the continent as a global leader in clean energy, and the continent-wide ambition to scale renewable energy capacity to 300 GW by 2030 and that these efforts demonstrate Africa's resolve to pursue green industrialization, create jobs, and ensure universal energy access while minimizing environmental impact.
46. **UNDERSCORE** the centrality of energy access to at least 300 million out of the 600 million Africans without energy by 2030 under the Mission 300 agenda and Clean Cooking solution to 900 million African people as Africa's priority in the Just transitions, and *stress* that this transition must not be confined to the energy sector alone, but to also encompass critical sectors such as agriculture and water, thereby securing balanced social and economic development.
47. **NOTE WITH CONCERN** that despite accounting for an estimated 40% of the world's renewable energy resources, Africa still has more than 600 million people without access to electricity and 900 million lacking access to clean cooking which underlines the urgency of a just, inclusive, and equitable energy transition, and *stress* that this transition must not be confined to the energy sector alone, but also encompass critical sectors such as agriculture and water, thereby securing balanced social and economic development.
48. **REITERATE** our calls to the developed countries to provide the necessary support and reforms to raise Africa's share of global renewable energy financing to at least 20% by 2030, up from the current 2%, thereby ensuring a fair, sustainable, and beneficial global energy transition for all.
49. **RECOGNIZE** the role of transitional energy sources in ensuring a just transition that safeguards the energy security of developing countries.
50. **REITERATE** the prioritization of public and private-led investment in backbone energy infrastructure to support a just transition, as well as the critical importance of concessional financial support by MDB's, and the need for developed countries to fulfil their commitments as agreed in all UNFCCC outcomes, and that public authorities and regional institutions must lead in expanding grid infrastructure, regional interconnectors, and community mini-grids to ensure universal access, inclusive development, and long-term sustainability and develop policies and incentives to catalyze private investment in decentralized renewable energy systems and community mini-grids to achieve last-mile universal energy access.

51. **FURTHER CALL** upon governments and all relevant stakeholders to prioritize the development of sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure that maximizes the benefits of sustainable and low-carbon fuels, energy efficiency, Artificial Intelligence (AI), and other digital technologies.

D. JUST TRANSITION PATHWAYS

52. **WELCOME** the establishment of the UAE Just transition work programme at COP27, and *emphasize* that Just transition pathways should be considered in the implementation of all pillars of climate action under the Paris Agreement, as outlined in its Article 2, and must be in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, ensuring climate action balances out the social, economic, and environmental aspects in a balanced and integrated manner, reflecting principles of equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC), considering varying national circumstances including the special needs and circumstances of Africa.
53. **ACKNOWLEDGE** that Just transitions addresses development from a comprehensive lens that goes beyond the energy sector in the pursuit of achieving low-emission and more resilient economic and social development in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.
54. **CALL** to better promote adaptation in the context of just transition approaches and understanding how adaptation to climate change and broader resilience to all manner of shocks contribute towards just transitions of societies, realizing that just transitions are premised on the ability of all to minimize and manage climate- related impacts.
55. **AFFIRM** that means of implementation are crucial for achieving the goals set by multilateral agreements, including the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement, as well as decision 1/CMA.4, which identifies the important connections between means of implementation and achieving just transition pathways. Without sufficient finance, technology development and transfer, capacity building for developing countries through meaningful international cooperation, just transitions will not be feasible or equitable.
56. **REITERATE** that international cooperation is key to achieving just transitions, and unilateral trade restrictive measures are, on the contrary, a major impediment to just transitions, particularly for developing countries.
57. **ACKNOWLEDGE** the importance of the operationalization of the Just Transitions Pathways work programme, aiming to support the effective implementation of the UNFCCC and its Paris agreement, while *recognizing* that just transition pathways are inherently cross-cutting and should advance Africa's priorities by fostering sustainable development, enhancing climate resilience, and ensuring co-benefits from mitigation actions in the spirit of equity and solidarity.

E. GREEN TRANSITION OF MINERAL RESOURCES

58. **RECOGNIZE** the urgent need to ensure reliable, responsible, diversified, resilient, fair, sustainable, and just supply chains of green minerals that are key for the development of zero and low emission energy technologies, energy security, and resilience of energy supply chains, to guarantee value addition and economic diversification in resource-rich countries, while fully preserving sovereign rights over their mineral resources.
59. **WELCOME** the launch of Africa's Green Minerals Strategy, as a vehicle for harnessing Africa's vast mineral wealth for climate-resilient development.
60. **UNDERScore** the urgency of building integrated value chains, promoting local beneficiation, and ensuring that Africa's mineral resources fuel inclusive growth, and a just energy transition, and the importance of the Africa Green Industrialization Initiative (AGII) launched at COP28 and *commend* the Initiative's efforts in fostering strategic partnerships with African Development Finance institutions and other partners, mobilizing commitments to advance investments in green industrial clusters and positioning Africa as a global hub for green manufacturing and industrial transformation.
61. **AFFIRM** that green transition must be inclusive, equitable, and rooted in Africa's long-term development priorities, and that the exploitation of mineral resources must be guided by transparent governance, environmental stewardship, and national development priorities.

F. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

62. **RECOGNIZE** the fundamental priority of maintaining food security and eradicating hunger, as well as the particular vulnerability of agricultural and food production systems in Africa to the adverse impact of climate change, and *emphasize* that strengthening the resilience of agricultural and food production systems requires sustainable and predictable access to adequate means of implementation, including financing, development, technology transfer and capacity building for African Union Member states.
63. **WELCOME** the implementation of the Kampala Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Declaration on Building Resilient and Sustainable Agrifood Systems in Africa as well as its associated Strategy and Action Plan (2026-2035), and *call* upon developed countries and global funds to provide direct grant-based support to national funds that channel finance to smallholder farmers, particularly women, for access to climate-resilient seeds, irrigation, and insurance.
64. **PROMOTE** Africa-wide platforms for sharing best practices, innovative solutions, and research on adaptation, including digital agriculture, climate data systems, and the design of resilient infrastructure.
65. **WELCOME** the outcome of the UN Food Systems Summit and stock-take hosted from 27-29 July 2025 in Addis Ababa and commit to support efforts to

mobilize finances, innovations, and global solidarity to build a food-secure and climate- resilient future.

66. **WELCOME** the Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation (FAST) Partnership, launched at COP27 and the Sharm El-Sheikh Joint Work on Implementation of Climate Action on Agriculture and Food Security (SSJW).
67. **ACKNOWLEDGE** that investment in research, innovation, and resilient food systems will ensure that climate-smart innovations are not only developed but also tailored to local contexts and rapidly adopted at scale, empowering smallholder farmers with the tools, knowledge, and support systems needed to adapt to shifting climate conditions, safeguarding their livelihoods, and building their resilience.
68. **PROMOTE** diversified and nutritious food production that meets the dietary needs of our populations while preserving biodiversity and strengthening local food and agricultural value chains, reducing post-harvest losses, and improving food storage and distribution infrastructure, which are essential to achieving food sovereignty and ending hunger across the continent.
69. **RECOGNIZE** the critical role of traditional knowledge systems, sustainable land and water use in agricultural resilience and **REAFFIRM** our commitment to enhance policies that protect watersheds, restore degraded lands, promote efficient irrigation systems, integrated land-use planning, and community-led conservation efforts to ensure long-term sustainability.
70. **EMPHASIZE** the importance of regional collaboration in research, innovation, and knowledge exchange, and strengthen partnerships between African nations to accelerate the development and scaling of climate-resilient crops, digital agriculture, and sustainable value chains.

G. NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

71. **EMPHASIZE** that the continent is most vulnerable to climate shocks yet rich in biodiversity and **AFFIRM** our determination to advance nature-based solutions (NbS) that are rooted in African realities.
72. **ENCOURAGE** those African countries who prefer to include Nature-based solutions in their NDCs and NAPs to make that determination as appropriate.
73. **ADVOCATE** for the creation of a continental Nature-based solutions knowledge platform to track progress, share best practices, and promote research and innovation in ecosystem-based adaptation and mitigation strategies.
74. **REAFFIRM** the critical role of land restoration and the value of related initiatives, including the Great Green Wall and the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100).
75. **COMMEND** Member States of the African Union, for initiatives and sustained

efforts aimed at ecosystem and landscape restoration and livelihood resilience, such as the Ethiopian Green Legacy Initiative, that are aligned with the African Union Great Green Wall Initiative, and the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative, as well as Central Africa forest initiative, and *commit* to support mobilization of financial resources including through collective proposals to access mitigation and adaptation finance from the Green Climate Fund.

76. **COMMEND** the Africa Gold Standard, led by AUDA-NEPAD, for setting a precedent for carbon projects that prioritize community rights, equitable benefit sharing, and alignment with Africa's unique socio-economic and environmental context.
77. **COMMIT** to inclusive approaches that empower communities, particularly women, youth, and indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and the elderly, to design, implement, and benefit from nature-based solutions, ensuring that local stewardship remains at the heart of Africa's climate response.
78. **RECOGNIZING** the irreplaceable role of Africa's ecosystems in regulating climate, preserving biodiversity, and supporting livelihoods and that nature-based solutions are central to our climate strategy, *call* for increased investment in ecosystem restoration and protection, guided by equity, science, fair carbon pricing and traditional and indigenous knowledge, with special attention given to fragile ecosystems such as coastal zones, Mediterranean forests, oases and wetlands which face immediate threats from climate change.
79. **FURTHER RECOGNIZE** the importance of ocean governance for its vital role in marine ecosystems in climate mitigation, adaptation, and sustainable development.
80. **RECOGNIZE** the vital importance of Africa's oceans and coastal areas as sources of food, energy, biodiversity, employment, and climate resilience, and reaffirm our commitment to protecting and sustainably managing marine and coastal ecosystems, combating pollution, overexploitation, and the impacts of sea-level rise, while promoting the blue economy as a strategic driver for Africa's sustainable development.

H. TECHNOLOGY-BASED SOLUTIONS

81. **UNDERScore** the need to foster inclusive digital ecosystems, support African tech entrepreneurs, and ensure that climate technologies are accessible, affordable, and tailored to local needs, and that technology must serve the people, not replace nature, but reinforce it.
82. **URGE** global partners to support Africa's dual approach—investing in both natural capital and technological advancement while emphasizing that climate finance must prioritize integrated solutions that deliver co-benefits for people and the planet, and to prioritize the development and transfer of locally adaptable, low-cost technologies for early warning systems, climate-resilient

agriculture, water management, and coastal protection, supported by capacity-building to operate and maintain them locally.

83. **RECALL** that transition efforts must go beyond the energy sector, integrating just transition, technology development and transfer dimensions into food systems, water management, health services, and other critical development sectors and call upon partners to provide concrete technical and financial support to sustain these key sectors.

I. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE

84. **EMPHASIZE** that adaptation to climate change and building resilience to disasters are Africa's foremost priorities.
85. **EMPHASIZE** that adaptation to climate change and building resilience to disasters, access to clean water and sanitation, food and nutrition resilience, climate-resilient cities and infrastructure, climate-resilient health systems and access to reliable energy are among Africa's priorities.
86. **REAFFIRM** the commitment to the African Union's "*Africa Urban Resilience Programme*" (AURP), emphasizing innovative urban climate finance, empowerment of local governments, promotion of green infrastructure, and inclusive upgrading of informal settlements to build resilient and sustainable African cities.
87. **RECOGNIZE** the urgent need to address the continent's vulnerability to climate shocks *by implementing* bold Africa-led strategies to build resilience across agriculture, water, food and energy security, early warning systems and infrastructure, while safeguarding critical biodiversity and ecosystems such as the Congo Basin Rainforest.
88. **RECOGNIZE** the critical role of protecting, conserving, and restoring water systems and water-related ecosystems in delivering climate adaptation benefits and co-benefits, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards.
89. **EMPHASIZE** the importance of scalable, locally rooted solutions that blend indigenous and traditional knowledge with modern innovation, such as climate-smart agriculture, early warning systems, renewable energy, and e-mobility, and *urge* global partners to support Africa's ingenuity through adequate financing and technology transfer, including through concessional financing mechanisms and the establishment of sustainable scientific and technological partnerships.
90. **AFFIRM** that adaptation and resilience must be country-driven and people-centered, recognizing the critical role of the youth, women, children, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups in shaping climate responses that promote inclusive governance, equitable access to resources, and capacity-building to ensure that adaptation efforts are sustainable and just.

91. **PROMOTE** inclusive climate governance that engages women, youth, children, vulnerable communities, and local innovators by centering African voices and priorities, and institutionalizing climate risk into national planning and fostering regional collaboration.
92. **RECOGNIZE** that the implementation and financing of national adaptation plans are key instruments for building resilience to climate change.
93. **COGNIZANT** of the importance of cooperation in developing regional climate risk assessments and transboundary early warning systems to address cascading risks such as droughts and flash floods, and flood insecurity, *call* for their integration into African-led frameworks and indicators for resilience building.
94. **CALL** for addressing water challenges by 2030 through enhancing sustainable and efficient use and management of water resources, water-related ecosystems, soil and land resources, improving environmental management, environmental quality regulations, pollution control, water quality monitoring and analysis, and early warning and monitoring systems, and help ensuring recycling, treating, and reusing of wastewater, control on runoffs and other relevant measures.
95. **EMPHASIZE** that adaptation must be fully integrated into national development strategies, with climate risk institutionalized in planning, budgeting, and infrastructure investment, to avoid maladaptation and ensure resilience gains are sustainable and *call* for strengthened international support to advance the formulation, implementation, and financing of national adaptation plans, recognizing them as key instruments for building resilience to climate change.

J. LOSS AND DAMAGE

96. **ACKNOWLEDGE** the outcome of COP27, held in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, the African COP, that, among others, launched the Sharm El Sheikh work programme on implementation of Agriculture and Climate Action (SSJW); and *recall* the historic breakthrough which led to the landmark decision to establish a new funding arrangement dedicated to responding to Loss and Damage.
97. **UNDERScore** the importance of regionally disseminated, translated, and user- friendly tools to enable informed and context-specific responses; and stresses the need to enhance the global knowledge base on non-economic losses and support developing countries in better assessing and costing their loss and damage needs as a shared priority.
98. **TAKE NOTE** of the progress made at UNFCCC COP29 in operationalizing the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD), and the subsequent Barbados Implementation Modalities (BIMs), enabling it to distribute money by 2025, and strengthening the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) for loss and damage.
99. **TAKE NOTE** of the urgent need for the operationalization of the Santiago

Network for Loss and Damage Fund to ensure simplified, direct access especially for LDCs and SIDs, to address economic and non-economic losses, with a specific window for slow-onset events and climate-induced mobility including the provision of adequate support for technical assistance to developing countries.

100. **URGE** the operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund to ensure simplified, direct access for LDCs and SIDs to address economic and non-economic losses, with a specific window for slow-onset events and climate-induced mobility.
101. **ENHANCED** coordination, coherence, and complementarity between the Warsaw International Mechanism Executive Committee, the Santiago Network, and the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, including their respective secretariats, with a view to strengthening access, outreach, and support to countries on the frontlines of climate impacts.

K. CLIMATE- INDUCED MOBILITY, PEACE AND SECURITY

102. **ACKNOWLEDGE** the wide-ranging risks of climate change, as a threat multiplier, to the peace and security landscape in the continent including on food and water insecurity, loss of livelihoods, failure of management of natural resources, the scarcity of water resources, climate-induced displacements, and possibly aggravating existing vulnerabilities, tensions and conflicts, and in this regard, *stress* the need for the AU to continue mobilizing a united African front at the global level, in order to more effectively mitigate the negative effects of climate change at both, national regional and continental levels, and for a Continental framework for proactively responding to the security threats posed by climate change related phenomena.
103. **ENCOURAGE** all Member States and the Regional Economic Communities and Regional Mechanisms (RECs/RMs) to further enhance their climate change resilience and mitigation capacities, develop credible climate early warning systems, as well as integrated responses to climate-related security risks.
104. **FURTHER ENCOURAGE** Member States to enhance collaboration and cooperation in managing transboundary marine resources, pastoral lands, forests, wildlife, transboundary rivers and lakes.
105. **REAFFIRM** our shared commitment to addressing the urgent and interconnected challenges posed by climate change, forced mobility, and the fragility of peace and security across the continent, and *recognize* the disproportionate impact of climate-induced displacement and conflicts exacerbated by climate change.
106. **RECOGNIZE** that climate change exacerbates human mobility and that well-managed mobility offers pathways for climate-affected populations to access new livelihoods, facilitates remittances that support community adaptation, and enables skills development and exchange essential for just transitions and

green jobs; and *call* for more holistic responses to the impacts of climate change, including sea-level rise and desertification, under relevant international frameworks, and the critical importance of cross-border cooperation and coordination, enhancing data collection, sharing and analysis.

107. **EMPHASIZE** the need to ensure that climate change responses are conflict-sensitive and security-sensitive and that they mainstream peacebuilding efforts, as well as the need for holistic approaches that address the interlinkages between climate change and human mobility in conflict-affected settings, with a view to informing the design and implementation of policies and interventions that tackle climate-induced displacements in Africa.
108. **UNDERLINE** the importance of prioritizing the impact of climate change on water and food security in Africa, while tackling the climate, peace and security nexus, given their critical importance for the African Continent.
109. **ACKNOWLEDGE** that climate-induced mobility is not merely a humanitarian issue but a structural challenge that demands coordinated policy responses, inclusive planning, and resilient infrastructure and *call* for the integration of climate mobility, into national and regional development frameworks.
110. **AFFIRM** that climate resilience is inseparable from peacebuilding and conflict prevention and urge governments, development partners and civil society, to invest in climate-sensitive peace strategies, early warning systems, and inclusive dialogue mechanisms that address the root causes of instability.

L. CLIMATE CHANGE AND HEALTH

111. **REAFFIRM** our collective commitment to advancing Africa-led climate solutions that prioritize human health, environmental sustainability, and equitable development, as guided by the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the principles of multilateralism, **RECOGNIZE** the urgent need to address the intertwined crises of climate change and public health across the continent, and *call* for dedicated financial mechanisms for climate-related health and the resilience of African health systems in particular, we highlight the growing threats of heatwaves and water scarcity, which severely affect public health, and call for early-warning systems linked to health services.
112. **REAFFIRM** our commitment to advancing climate-resilient health systems across the continent and **RECOGNIZE** the Belém Health Action Plan as a pivotal global framework that aligns with Africa's aspirations for equitable, sustainable, and climate-smart healthcare.

M. CALL TO ACTION

We call to action the following:

113. To advance transition towards green and resilient development by investing in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, urban resilience, land restoration, disaster risk reduction, disaster management, and technology and nature-

based solutions.

114. To support the accelerated implementation of relevant AU frameworks including the Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan, Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction, Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology, Weather, Water and Climate and the Africa Ocean Governance Strategy.
115. Developed countries to scale up quality and accessible climate finance, particularly adaptation finance, delivered primarily in the form of grants and grant-equivalent terms in the context of implementing NCQG and the target of US\$1.3 trillion per year by 2035, as well as finance under Article 9.1, Access procedures must be simplified and responsive to Africa's specific circumstances, including those of vulnerable African countries.
116. Developed countries to enable climate action in developing countries through the provision of adequate, new, predictable, and additional financing from international climate funds, public and private sectors, loss and damage mechanisms, and innovative financing instruments to support both emergency responses and long- term climate solutions, with particular attention to technology transfer and capacity building.
117. A just and equitable global transition that fully respects the principles of the 1992 Rio Declaration, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and that is firmly grounded in national contexts.
118. Developed countries to scale up equitable, accessible and transparent adaptation finance in grant and grant-equivalent terms including through tripling the Glasgow doubling pact by 2030 from 2025 levels and in the context of implementing the NCQG and Baku to Belém Roadmap to US\$1.3trillion per year by 2035.
119. The New Collective Quantified Goal must go beyond being framed solely as an "investment goal". It should be both quantified and qualified in accordance with Articles 9.1, 9.3, and 9.4 of the Paris Agreement, ensuring adequate, predictable, and accessible support.
120. Developed countries to honour their commitments and align financing with Africa's priorities, and endeavour to mobilize domestic resources and foster public-private partnerships, particularly in the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), as well as the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, as established, under the Global Goal on Adaptation.
121. Urgent progress on coordinated debt pauses and cancellation, borrower solidarity, and rules-based debt resolution, which are essential tools for climate-resilient development and just transition.
122. Simplified climate finance access procedures that are responsive to Africa's

specific circumstances for African countries, including Least Developed Countries, and Small Island Developing States.

- 123.** Developed countries to fulfil their commitments to close the finance gap and support adaptation, resilience, and sustainable development and urgent reform in climate financing mechanisms to ensure fairness, adequacy, accessibility, and affordability; with a strong emphasis on grants rather than loans to avoid worsening Africa's debt, and on the timely and equitable disbursement of resources.
- 124.** Global partners to scale up climate finance dedicated to nature, stressing that investment in Africa's natural capital delivers multiple co-benefits for people, biodiversity, and prosperity, while fostering collaborative research, education, innovation, capacity building, and knowledge exchange across borders and sectors.
- 125.** Increased investment in ecosystem restoration and protection, guided by equity, relevant science, and traditional and indigenous knowledge.
- 126.** Just and fair carbon trade mechanisms based on local context shaped through multilateralism to reflect Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities, and commit to take the necessary action and forge cooperation to prevent the imposition of unilateral measures, including carbon taxes that undermine continental agendas for regional integration, connectivity such as in aviation and shipping development, and climate action;
- 127.** AUC and Member States to develop climate-health strategies that strengthen public health systems, promote climate-resilient infrastructure, and ensure access to clean air, water, and energy for all.
- 128.** African unity in the climate negotiation process, particularly in the lead-up to COP30 in Belém, Brazil and beyond, to strengthen Africa's role in shaping global decisions.
- 129.** Strengthened and sustained support to scale up the implementation of the African- led climate initiatives, including the three Climate Commissions launched at COP22 and others, in line with decision Assembly/AU/Dec.855 (XXXVI) of February 2023.
- 130.** Strengthened and sustained support to scale up the implementation of the African- led climate initiatives, such as the African Union Great Green Wall Initiative, the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative, the Ethiopian Green Legacy Initiative, among others.
- 131.** International support towards the implementation of Africa's key regional and continental energy access and transition initiatives to drive inclusive, climate-resilient and low carbon economic transformation including the Africa Single Electricity Market (AfSEM), the Continental Power Systems Masterplan (CMP), the Africa Energy Efficiency Strategy (AfEES), Mission 300, the Africa Clean Cooking Programme, the Accelerated Partnership for Renewables in

Africa (APRA), and the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative.

132. Global partners to support Africa's investment in technological advancement while emphasizing that climate finance must prioritize technology that supports both adaptation and mitigation.
133. The establishment of technology incubators and hubs, that enhance knowledge on the use of artificial intelligence to support children and youth to enhance their innovations for climate change solutions.
134. Strengthened and sustained support to scale up the implementation of the African- led climate initiatives.
135. Effective implementation of the Sharm El Sheikh work programme on implementation of Agriculture and Climate Action (SSJW), ensuring that its outcomes are rooted in the priorities of developing and African countries and that it addresses the specific challenges faced by smallholder farmers.
136. The African Union Commission to explore and support the establishment of a coalition of critical mineral-producing countries of Africa to promote strategic and sustainable regional cooperation, support value addition and beneficiation.

N. ASPIRATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

We therefore aspire and commit as follows:

137. Support the creation of African-led financial instruments such as AfDB green bonds and regional climate resilient innovation hubs that will support the Africa Climate Change Fund.
138. Prioritize adaptation as Africa's main climate challenge, with particular focus on water and food security, fragile ecosystems, and community resilience, and mobilize dedicated financial and technical support accordingly.
139. The urgent need to develop and operationalize new, innovative climate finance mechanisms tailored to the continent's realities, including blended finance mechanisms, green and blue bonds, debt-for-climate project swaps, and strategic public-private partnerships, to diversify financing sources and mobilize essential resources for our sustainable development priorities.
140. Advocate for reforms in the global financial architecture that make climate finance more accessible and equitable and to support innovative financial instruments tailored to Africa's needs.
141. Harmonize national and regional strategies to avoid fragmentation and promote synergy across sectors, enhance policy coherence, and avoid overlap in initiatives on energy, agriculture, and carbon markets.
142. Strengthen regulatory and institutional capacity to fully benefit from cooperative

approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, and implement the Africa Action Plan on Carbon Markets, while protecting national and community rights, ensuring transparency, respecting national sovereignty, and aligning transactions with national priorities.

143. The acceleration of the consultation on the development of the Common African Position on climate change, peace, and security, which must be data-driven and informed by contributions of Member States and African Union institutions, with a view towards its consideration and adoption via the relevant AU Policy Organs.
144. Integrate the human mobility, climate, peace, and security nexus into national and regional climate strategies, recognizing migrants as key agents of change in building a climate-resilient, prosperous, and peaceful Africa.
145. Advance green and resilient development by investing in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, urban resilience, land restoration, disaster risk reduction and technology and nature-based solutions.
146. Support farmers, especially smallholders, youth and women, with access to climate information, investments, early warning systems, and innovative technologies that empower them to adapt and thrive in a changing climate and to recognize the oasis system as a distinctive African model of sustainable agriculture that must be protected and supported with dedicated adaptation financing.
147. Full implementation of the Kampala CAADP Declaration and to anchor agricultural adaptation financing in national budgets, ensuring sustained, domestic investment in food security and climate resilience—beyond reliance on external climate funds.
148. Operationalize the Africa Climate Innovation Compact (ACIC) and the African Climate Facility (ACF), to champion African climate solutions.
149. The implementation of just transition pathways at the national and international levels, supported by international cooperation and the delivery of necessary means of implementation, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.
150. Coordinate national climate, energy, and development strategies to ensure coherence, avoid policy fragmentation, and enable effective implementation of just transitions with a continental mechanism for coordination and monitoring to ensure policy coherence”.
151. Developed countries to scale up national and collective efforts towards the provision and mobilization of public resources in a grant-based or concessional manner to African and other developing countries in mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage;
152. Implement the Africa Green Minerals Strategy with the aim of minimizing the

ecological footprint of mining activities through the adoption of cleaner technologies, rehabilitation of degraded lands, and strict enforcement of environmental regulations that uphold the rights of local communities, ensure fair labour practices, and promote gender equity in the mining sector.

153. Forge Pan-African solidarity for climate action and sustainable development.
154. Ensure Africa's voice is central in global climate negotiations and push for fair recognition of Africa's contributions.
155. Reaffirm the need for the AU Commission to fast track the development of the Common African Position on the nexus between climate change, peace and security.

O. RESOLUTION

156. In recognition of the need for deeper strategic planning, more impactful implementation, and stronger regional coordination, we propose that the Africa Climate Summit be convened every three years rather than biennially and be hosted by on a rotational basis within the five African Union regions with follow-up actions by the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) and AMCEN under the guidance of CAHOSCC, with the support of the AU Commission and the ACS Secretariat to ensure the effective implementation of commitments undertaken.
157. Thank the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for successfully hosting the Second African Climate Summit, and the warm hospitality accorded to all delegations at the Summit.

ADOPTED by African Heads of State and Government and High-Level Representatives of the African Union on 10th September 2025 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

ⁱ *“Interpretative Declarations entered by Ethiopia and South Africa on paragraphs 5, c, 18, 102, 103, 105, 107, 108, 110, 155, and on the title of Section K, expressing their understanding of the lack of a nexus between climate change and peace and security, and noting that there is no common African position recognising such a nexus, and that the issue of peace and security falls beyond the mandate of the Summit; Interpretative Declaration entered by Ethiopia on paragraphs 87, 104, 138, and 144, respectively, clarifying that the text in relation to climate resilience is accepted only with reference to enhanced adaptation across sectors; that cooperation on the management of transboundary rivers is understood to mean equitable and reasonable utilisation; that the reference to water and food security is not accepted; and reiterating that there is no consensus on the nexus between climate change and peace and security”.*

DECLARATION ON THE AFRICA WATER INVESTMENT SUMMIT

WE the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, assembled on 15th February 2026 at our 39th Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;

ENDORSE the annexed Declaration of the Africa Water Investment Summit held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 13 to 15 August 2025.

DECLARATION OF THE AFRICA WATER INVESTMENT SUMMIT “THE CAPE TOWN DECLARATION ON AFRICA WATER INVESTMENTS IN THE CONTEXT OF G20”

PREAMBLE

WE, the African Heads of State and Government, in the presence of other Global Leaders, gathered in Cape Town from 13 to 15 August, 2025 for the inaugural Africa Water Investment Summit, convened under the auspices of the African Union, the High-Level Panel on Water Investment for Africa and the Republic of South Africa’s G20 Presidency.

Also in attendance were the Ministers and Deputy Ministers, financial institutions, investors, development partners, civil society, technical experts, philanthropic institutions Intergovernmental Organizations, Regional Economic Communities, United Nations Agencies, Private Sector, Youth, Women and Academia.

RECALLING the commitment of the African Union Heads of State and Government in July 2008, in terms of the Sharm El Sheik Declaration on Water and Sanitation (Assembly/AU/Decl.1(xii), which seeks to accelerate the achievement of water and sanitation goals in Africa.

ALSO RECALLING the Africa Water Vision 2025, which envisions “An Africa where there is equitable and sustainable use and management of water resources for poverty alleviation, socioeconomic development, regional cooperation and the environment”.

ACKNOWLEDGING that inadequate investments in water have affected the gains made across all the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the critical role that water plays in climate change adaptation and mitigation and the goals of Agenda 2063.

RECOGNISING that the Continental Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP) is the brainchild of the United Nations-World Bank High Level Panel on Water (HLPW). The HLPW was established by United Nations General Secretary Ban Ki-Moon and President of the World Bank Jim Yong Kim, comprised of eleven sitting Presidents and Prime Ministers.

RECOGNISING the need to build climate resilience through water investments in Africa in response to the projected severe and more frequent impacts of climate change as expounded in the African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2032).

RECALLING the approval of the Continental Africa Water Investment Program (AIP) as part of the Program for Infrastructure Development in Africa-Priority Action Plan 2 (PIDA-PAP 2) by the African Heads of State and Government during the 34th Ordinary Session of the African Union Assembly which took place in February 2021 (EX.CL/1108(XXXVIII)).

RECALLING the launch of the High-Level Panel on Water Investment for Africa at the 9th World Water Forum in Dakar on 25th March 2022 comprising of the founding co-chairs; the Republic of Senegal, Republic of Namibia; Kingdom of the Netherlands, and the fourth President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

NOTING that during the UN 2023 Water Conference in New York, the African Union and International High-Level Panel released the High-Level Panel Report, with pathways for countries to mobilise at least US\$30 billion annually by 2030 to close the water investment gap in Africa, as part of the UN Water Action Agenda.

NOTING that in December 2023 during COP 28 in Dubai, UAE, the African Union Commission and AIP International High-Level Panel launched the Africa Water Investment Action Plan, outlining how countries can mobilise the additional US\$30 billion per year required to ensure water security and sustainable sanitation on the continent.

APPRECIATING the AU Resolution EX.CL/Dec.2(XLIV)Rev.1/42: APPROVES the proposal to adopt “Assuring Sustainable Water Availability and Safe Sanitation Systems to Achieve the Goals of Agenda 2063” as the African Union Theme of the year 2026.

RECOGNISING the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) for initiating the first G20 Water Dialogues under the KSA G20 Presidency in 2020 that considered water as key for socioeconomic development, supported by G20 member States.

RECOGNISING that the Summit is taking place at a historic time, marking the first-ever G20 Presidency hosted on the African soil and the progressive admission of the African Union into the G20 membership.

REAFFIRMING that water and sanitation are not only foundational to peace, economic growth and development, human dignity and public health but are also essential to climate resilience, food security, economic transformation, and achievement of progress in implementing the SDGs.

APPRECIATING the opportunity presented through the G20 Presidency of South Africa to elevate Africa’s water investments, minding the gap in water investments and leveraging on the African Union’s membership to the G20 and the opportunity to highlight the outcomes of the Summit as address in the declaration.

WELCOME the preliminary potential financial outcomes identified in the pipelines present at the Summit, estimated conservatively at 10 to 12 billion dollars per year worth of investments from some Development Banks, Investors, bilateral and governments, across the Continent.

NOTE that the above excludes anticipated pledges and investments that will be consolidated. Further Investors in the matchmaking sessions committed to submit their initial pledges to the online portal, which will increase the total committed investments, secured by this Summit.

HEREBY COMMIT TO:

1. Create an enabling environment for enhancing investment for water and sanitation, aligned with national development plans, SDG 6, and climate resilience priorities.
2. Scale up domestic public and private finance for water investments, including through national budgets, and innovative financing mechanisms.
3. Request the African Union Commission to continue providing leadership in the implementation of the Africa Water Investment Program (AIP), track progress using the AIP Water Investment Scorecard, and supporting Member States and Regional Economic Communities to develop national and regional climate resilient water investment programs.
4. Further request African Union Commission to support Member States and Regional Economic Communities in developing project pipelines to mobilise resources, including climate finance.
5. Call for the reform of the multilateral financial institutions, taking into consideration the urgent need for accelerated investment in the water and sanitation sector, priority given to Africa to bridge the water investment gap.
6. Deploy de-risking tools where they add real value—particularly in underserved rural and peri-urban areas, fragile and conflict-affected states, and for nature-based solutions.
7. Raise the profile of water to drive sustainable economic growth and improve people’s health, nutrition and prosperity across the continent; recognising that water investments can reduce the impacts of climate change and build resilience.
8. Call on governments and their development partners to work together to establish the conditions needed to attract and secure significant investments, including public and private finance, in increasing water security and access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene.
9. Mobilise concessional and catalytic capital to enable investments where private capital alone cannot flow.
10. Prioritise public benefit and local ownership, particularly in areas where water services remain a critical human right and development enabler.
11. Call upon the (inter)national and regional financial institutions in Africa to prioritise financing water and sanitation investment pipelines, including innovative financing mechanisms.

Roadmap and accountability

12. Commend South Africa G20 Presidency for the inauguration of the Global Outlook Council on Water Investments, as a Legacy Initiative advocating for water investments at the highest levels of global diplomacy.
13. Request the inclusion of this Declaration as part of the outcomes of South Africa’s G20 Presidency, track and report progress regularly in implementation of Legacy Initiative.

14. Call on G20 leaders to support the endorsement of water as a core investment priority in the reimagining of multilateral finance.
15. Call upon the co-hosts UAE and Senegal of the 2026 UN Water Conference, to anchor the Declaration into the preparatory process.
16. Resolve to convene African Water Investment Summits every 4 years on a regional rotational basis, under the coordination role of the African Union Commission.
17. Request the Republic of South Africa, in their capacity as the G20 Presidency, to present this Declaration to the 39th Ordinary Session of the African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government in February 2026 for endorsement.

Adopted on 15th day August 2025, in Cape Town, South Africa.

DECLARATION ON THE FIRST AFRICA BIODIVERSITY SUMMIT

WE the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, assembled on 15th February 2026 at our 39th Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;

ENDORSE the annexed Declaration of the First Africa Biodiversity Summit held in Gaborone, Republic of Botswana, on 5 November 2025.

DECLARATION OF THE FIRST AFRICA BIODIVERSITY SUMMIT

AFRICAN LEADERS GABORONE DECLARATION ON BIODIVERSITY

- 1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union**, together with representatives of regional and international organizations, convened in Gaborone, Republic of Botswana, on 5 November 2025 for the First Africa Biodiversity Summit:
- 2. RECALLING** the decisions of the Assembly (AU/Dec.15(XVI) Add.3 and Assembly/AU/Dec.926(XXXVIII)), which respectively made biodiversity one of the priorities of the AU, decided to convene the First Africa Biodiversity Summit and requested the African Union Commission to organize the First African Biodiversity Summit.
- 3. COMMENDING** the Republic of Botswana, under the visionary leadership of President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko for hosting the first Africa Biodiversity Summit.
- 4. RECALLING** the African Union's Agenda 2063 and its vision of an Africa where nature endowment and ecosystem services are healthy, valued and protected and the Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa adopted in 2012 and its ideal to "ensure the contributions of natural capital to sustainable economic growth".
- 5. FURTHER** recalling the decision Assembly/AU/15(XVI) Add. 3 on the Pan African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration for Increased Resilience.
- 6. RECOGNIZING** that the Second Ten Year Implementation Plan of African Union Agenda 2063 includes biodiversity through sustainable Environment and climate resilient economies and communities as a key part of attaining the overall goal of achieving 'A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.'
- 7. RECOGNIZING** that Africa is home to more than a quarter of global biodiversity, with immense forests, savannas, woodlands, wetlands, freshwater and marine ecosystems that underpin agriculture, fisheries, tourism, climate resilience and the livelihoods of millions.
- 8. AFFIRMING** that biodiversity is the backbone of Africa's economies and a strategic asset for economic development and poverty reduction.
- 9. RECOGNIZING** the urgent need to safeguard Africa's rich and diverse ecosystems amid escalating environmental pressures, agree to hold the Africa Biodiversity Summit every four years.

10. **RECOGNIZING** the vital role of transboundary conservation areas in Africa as models for safeguarding biodiversity at scale while fostering regional integration.
11. **RECALLING** the Africa Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Sustainable Forest Management Framework for Africa, Africa Strategy on Combating Illegal Exploitation and Illegal Trade in Wild fauna and Flora in Africa, Africa Union Great Green Wall, Initiative Strategy and Ten Year, Implementation Framework: Ecosystem restoration and livelihoods, resilience (2024-2034).
12. **WELCOMING** the adoption of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund and related international agreements, including the landmark Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biodiversity in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction made under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and *welcoming* the establishment of African Groups of Negotiators on biodiversity related matters and other coordination mechanisms for contributing to shaping global environmental outcomes through common positions.
13. **ACKNOWLEDGING** the role of African Ministerial Conference on Environment in providing strategic and policy direction on environment priorities including those related to biodiversity.
14. **EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN** that Africa’s rich biodiversity is under severe threat, undermining food security, health, economic prospects and resilience.
15. **EMPHASIZING** that biodiversity loss, climate change, land degradation, desertification and pollution, constitute interlinked crises that pose escalating risks to Africa’s development.
16. **FURTHER EMPHASIZING** the critical role of Africa-led financing through the continent’s own financial institutions and *urge* Member States to accelerate the ratification of their founding agreements. Strengthening these institutions will improve their ability to mobilize resources and fund biodiversity financing in Africa, advancing the continent’s development and sustainability goals.
17. **RECOGNIZING** the role of one health approaches in protecting biodiversity and securing human health and wellbeing.
18. **NOTING** that although there are significant efforts and frameworks in Africa on biodiversity, these are not effectively and efficiently implemented resulting in continued biodiversity loss.
19. **CONCERNED** that biodiversity financing is grossly inadequate to meet Africa’s needs and noting with urgency that innovative and increased financing from both domestic and international sources is critical to implement our biodiversity goals.

20. **AFFIRMING** that people are at the center of biodiversity action and recognizing the traditional knowledge, custodianship and sustainable practices of local communities, and the indispensable contributions of women and youth in safeguarding Africa's biodiversity.
21. **REITERATING** that conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components, and fair and equitable sharing of benefits of nature offer tremendous opportunities for socio-economic development in Africa.
22. **DETERMINED** to act decisively, in unity and urgency, to reverse biodiversity loss and ensure the benefits of Africa's natural heritage are secured for present and future generations.
23. **RECOGNIZING** that the unity of Africa's voice on biodiversity must be grounded in shared values, ethical stewardship, and the principle of ecological justice, and reaffirming our collective duty to safeguard the continent's natural heritage as the moral foundation of Africa's renaissance.

HEREBY DECLARE AND COMMIT AS FOLLOWS:

24. To strengthen biodiversity governance at all levels in Africa ensuring clarity, coherence and accountability across institutions, including updating and harmonizing policies, laws and institutions to implement the African Union's Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Africa Strategy on Combating Illegal Exploitation and Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora, Africa Blue Economy Strategy, Pan African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration for Increased Resilience. and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework effectively.
25. To urge all Member States to update and implement their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans in alignment with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and to integrate these strategies into national development plans, sectoral policies and budgets.
26. To mainstream biodiversity considerations into agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mining, energy, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing, tourism, biotechnology and other sectors, so that conservation and development objectives are mutually reinforcing.
27. To promote ecological justice and the fair distribution of biodiversity benefits, ensuring that local communities and Indigenous Peoples are adequately compensated for conservation costs, ecosystem services, and loss of access to natural resources resulting from global environmental policies.
28. To strengthen institutional coordination through whole-of-government approaches for coherent implementation of biodiversity commitments by establishing or

reinforcing inter-ministerial committees at national level to oversee policy integration and implementation.

- 29.** To request the African Union Commission, in collaboration with partners, to enhance continental coordination, including through establishment of an Africa Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism, to promote synergy of efforts across Member States and Regional Economic Communities and initiatives.
- 30.** To encourage those Members States that have not yet done so, to ratify and effectively implement the revised 2003 African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources as well as relevant global and regional environmental treaties and protocols on biodiversity.
- 31.** To urge all Member States that have not yet done so, to ratify the Agreement under the United Nation Convention on the Law and Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, to jointly seek the designation of high-quality, effectively managed high-seas marine protected areas.
- 32.** To reiterate the importance of developing accountability mechanisms to deliver on the commitment to halt and reverse deforestation and land degradation by 2030, as provided in the Addis Ababa Declaration adopted at the 19th Ordinary Session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, thereby driving the global progress and promoting greater equity between forest protection standards.
- 33.** To review and update national and regional biodiversity-related laws and policies to address current challenges, and to create an enabling environment for green economic growth, and strengthen the capacity for compliance, enforcement and implementation of these laws and policies.
- 34.** To ensure whole of society approach and the full and effective participation of local communities, civil society, women and youth in biodiversity decision-making and action.
- 35.** To jointly work to ensure all wild species threatened by unsustainable direct exploitations are identified, monitored, adequately protected under international Multilateral Environmental Agreements, as well as domestic law, and restored through effective recovery interventions.
- 36.** To enhance cross-community cooperation and regional solidarity through participatory platforms connecting scientists, traditional custodians, youth, and policymakers, ensuring that Africa's biodiversity knowledge is shared, protected, and applied for collective prosperity.
- 37.** To strengthen and expand transboundary conservation areas and protected areas, thereby contributing to the implementation of the global commitment to protect

30% of the planet by 2030 as enshrined in Target 3 of Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as flagship initiatives for safeguarding Africa's shared ecosystems and species.

38. To invest in harnessing the full potential of biodiversity and traditional knowledge to drive sustainable economic growth, diversification, and resilience in Africa including nature based economic opportunities, sustainable bio-trade and bio-industries, fairly shared with resource custodians to unlock regional and international markets for biodiversity-based products to enhance Africa's competitiveness in the global bioeconomy.
39. To call upon Member States to develop bioeconomy strategies and action plans in order to sustainably harness the full economic potential of Africa's natural capital, and request the AUC and partners to mobilize financial resources for this initiative.
40. To integrate the value of biodiversity into national accounting and planning processes so as to make nature's contributions visible in our economic decisions and attract investments and development finance into biodiversity conservation.
41. To enhance data and information capabilities in order to guide the management and financing mechanisms on Africa's biodiversity.
42. To strengthen and empower a network of Technical Regional Centres (TRCs) as the backbone of Africa's biodiversity knowledge infrastructure and Integrate TRCs into Continental Governance to promote science policy interface.
43. To scale up ecosystem-based approaches and ecosystem restoration to contribute to climate mitigation while safeguarding biodiversity.
44. To foster greater synergy in implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United National Convention on Combating Desertification (Rio Conventions) and other relevant environment-related conventions at national level, ensuring that climate finance and adaptation plan incorporate biodiversity goals as a cost-effective means, to achieve both biodiversity and climate objectives.
45. To improve and enhance Wetlands Management as a tool to broader biodiversity conservation.
46. To significantly increase domestic finance and mobilize international financing for biodiversity and aspire to allocate at least 1% of our GDP progressively towards biodiversity, as an investment in our economies and well-being.
47. To reaffirm Africa's leadership in shaping the global biodiversity agenda and to demand fair representation in international decision-making bodies related to the

environment and natural resources. Africa must no longer be the object but the subject of biodiversity governance.

- 48.** To endorse the Wildlife for Climate Action Agenda and Declaration and call upon the rest of the world to support Africa and Africa's wildlife resources on this cause.
- 49.** To develop and implement national biodiversity finance plans to close the funding gap.
- 50.** To promote biodiversity opportunities by attracting private investments and stimulate regular trade to ensure sustainability of Africa's biodiversity.
- 51.** To urge Member States to implement the US\$1.2bn per year Africa Keystone Protected Areas Partnership Initiative and mobilize additional resources for other landscape ecosystems.
- 52.** To call upon strategic development partners to honor their commitments to provide at least US\$30 billion per year by 2030 in biodiversity finance to developing countries as agreed in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and call for the establishment of accountability mechanisms to track the delivery of the global commitments and promises by 2027.
- 53.** To urge the Global Environment Facility and the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund and other multilateral funding mechanisms including Kunming Biodiversity Fund, Cali Fund and the Green Climate Fund to prioritize equitable access for African countries, and invite philanthropies, the private sector, and multilateral development banks to significantly scale up and ease access to funding for Africa's biodiversity management efforts.
- 54.** To request the creation of African platforms for sharing best practices on innovative financial instruments, such as biodiversity credits, green and blue bonds, and payments for ecosystem services.
- 55.** To call for the establishment an African Biodiversity Fund to serve as a dedicated, equitable and accessible financing mechanism for biodiversity in Africa and request the African Union Commission and African Development Bank to develop the modalities for operationalizing the Fund.
- 56.** To invite African Development Bank, Regional African financial institutions and Member States to create complementary financing initiatives, including blended finance such as biodiversity credits and offsets, green and blue bonds, and payment for ecosystem services schemes that leverage public and private capital.
- 57.** To re-emphasize Africa's call for reform of global financial mechanisms and architecture to give developing countries better access to biodiversity-related financing to meet their needs.

58. To speak with one voice to champion our common priorities in global biodiversity forums by enhancing continental coordination and leadership in international environmental engagements, strengthening the African Groups of Negotiators on biodiversity-related negotiations, and engaging local communities, women, youth, civil society, academia and the private sector.
59. To promote cross-sectoral partnerships among governments, civil society, and the private sector, to foster innovative approaches and nature-positive investments that support the transition to sustainable economies while conserving biodiversity and enhancing ecosystem resilience across the continent, in line with the Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa.
60. To integrate biodiversity education in national curricula and civic programs, cultivating an African ecological consciousness that values harmony with nature, self-reliance, and stewardship as essential virtues for sustainable prosperity.
61. To champion capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, including the removal of barriers to access appropriate technologies for biodiversity monitoring, sustainable management and use, as well as nature based economic development.
62. To increase investment to bridge science, technology and innovation gaps so that African institutions and enterprises are equipped to implement advanced biodiversity tools including digital technologies, for research and development.
63. To entrust the African Union Commission in collaboration with Member States, Regional Economic Communities, UN agencies and relevant partners, with the task of tracking and facilitating the implementation of the commitments made in this Declaration.
64. To request the African Union Commission, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), to prepare a quadrennial report on the progress achieved in the implementation of this declaration, for presentation at each African Biodiversity Summit.
65. To recognise that biodiversity is the key to Africa's ecological and economic sovereignty, uniting our forces to build a green, clean, and resilient continent by 2063.
66. Resolve that this Gaborone Declaration on the First Africa Biodiversity Summit shall serve as the cornerstone of Africa's collective roadmap to restore the sacred balance between people and nature, to harness biodiversity for shared prosperity, and to uphold Africa's sovereign right to determine its environmental destiny, and

its commitments will serve as the foundation of Africa's roadmap on leveraging biodiversity for Africa's prosperity.

(Adopted in Gaborone, Botswana, on 5th November 2025 by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union.)

**DECLARATION ON THE LUANDA FINANCING SUMMIT FOR AFRICA'S
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**

WE the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, assembled on 15th February, 2026 at our 39th Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;

ENDORSE the annexed Declaration of the LUANDA FINANCING SUMMIT FOR AFRICA'S INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT held on 30 October 2025 in Luanda, Republic of Angola

THE LUANDA DECLARATION ON FINANCING AFRICA'S INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

WE, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union Member States, in the presence of Ministers of African Union Member States, Heads and Representatives of the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD), Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Financial Institutions, the private sector, and partners,, gathered at the 3rd Financing Summit for Africa's Infrastructure Development, the Luanda Infrastructure Financing Summit (LFS) being held in Luanda, Republic of Angola, under the theme: "CAPITAL, CORRIDORS, TRADE: Investing in infrastructure for the AfCFTA and shared prosperity";

HEREBY;

1. **COMMEND** His Excellency João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, President of the Republic of Angola and Chairperson of the African Union, for his unwavering leadership and commitment to infrastructure development in Africa, and **EXPRESS** our sincere gratitude to the Government and the people of Angola for graciously hosting this Summit;
2. **ACKNOWLEDGE** the members of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) Institutions, comprising of the AUC, AUDA-NEPAD, the RECs, the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), for their joint efforts in steering the implementation of regional infrastructure projects and advancing PIDA, the African Single Electricity Market (AfSEM), the Continental Power Systems Master Plan (CMP), the Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM), the Digital Transformation Strategy (DTS) and the African Integrated Railway Network (AIRN), among others.
3. **RECOGNIZE** the leadership and support of the AfDB, the World Bank Group (WBG), and the Alliance of African Multilateral Financial Institutions (AAMFI), comprising of the African Finance Corporation (AFC), the African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank), the Trade and Development Bank Group (TDB Group), the African Reinsurance Corporation (Africa Re), the African Trade and Investment Development Insurance (ATIDI), the Sustainable Development Bank (SHAFDB), and ZEP-RE (PTA Reinsurance Co.), as well as the Africa Social Security Association (ASSA), and all other multilateral, bilateral, technical, and financial partners for their commitment to this transformative infrastructure agenda;
4. **GUIDED BY** the vision of Agenda 2063 and **RECOGNISING** that resilient, world-class infrastructure constitutes the backbone of Africa's integration and industrialization process, the **PIDA Priority Action Plan 2 (PIDA-PAP 2)** serves as the continental blueprint for advancing this transformation;
5. **WELCOME** the decisive momentum built since the 2nd Dakar Financing Summit (2023) and the subsequent Dar Es Salaam Africa Energy Summit (2025), and

RECALL the political commitments and pledges made in these respective Summits towards advancing the continent's infrastructure, energy transition, and sustainable development agenda;

6. **EXPRESS CONCERN** that despite notable progress, significant financing and infrastructure gaps persist across the continent, underscoring the urgent need to accelerate efforts in mobilising financing and scaling up the implementation of sustainable, inclusive, and resilient infrastructure in Africa;
7. **FURTHER EXPRESS CONCERN** of the structural barriers to project delivery, specifically, the market failure in financing high-risk, early-stage project preparation, which creates a chronic shortage of bankable projects, deterring investment;
8. **TAKE NOTE** of the critical work being undertaken by the AUC and AUDA-NEPAD in developing the **Programme for Accelerated Industrial Development for Africa (PAIDA)**, aimed at optimizing the productive use of infrastructure and energy investments to fast-track the realization of the AfCFTA.

WE, THE HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE AFRICAN UNION, PRESENT AND REPRESENTED, HEREBY;

9. **COMMIT** to undertake the necessary policy, regulatory, and institutional reforms required to operationalize the **5% Agenda**, for the strategic mobilization of **African domestic resources, including social security assets, sovereign wealth, and insurance funds, to** unlock long-term, sustainable financing for infrastructure development on the continent, as per decision *Assembly/AU/DEC.665-689(XXX)* of 28/29 January 2018 during the 30th Ordinary Summit of the Assembly;
10. **FURTHER COMMIT** to advancing a structural transformation of Africa's financing architecture to address the persistent gap in high-risk, early-stage project preparation financing, with the aim of establishing a robust pipeline of bankable infrastructure projects across the continent;
11. **ENDORSE** the **38 bankable projects** presented at this LFS and **COMMEND** the commitment by the financial institutions and development partners to support the **13 PIDA PAP2 projects**, representing a combined investment mobilization of **\$18 billion**, as a direct outcome of this Summit.
12. **STRONGLY URGE** multilateral development banks (MDBs), development finance institutions (DFIs), and international partners to ease financing conditions, including exploring mechanisms for debt restructuring and the re-channelling of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), to unlock greater financial capacity for infrastructure development.

13. **COMMIT** to a revitalized Presidential Infrastructure Champions Initiative (PICI), addressing cross-border bottlenecks, accelerating regional agreements, and ensuring the timely delivery of transboundary infrastructure projects.
14. **REITERATE SUPPORT** of the Integrated Economic Corridor Approach as a core strategy for advancing industrialization and regional value chain development **under PAIDA and the AfCFTA**, and **EMPHASIZE** the need to prioritize comprehensive platforms that integrate efficient logistics, reliable energy systems, and high-speed digital connectivity with Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and industrial hubs;
15. **COMMIT** to accelerate the operationalization of integrated sectoral master plans and:
 - (a) **IMPLEMENT** the AfSEM and CMP as instruments to enhance energy security and expand universal energy access; and further pledge galvanizing support for the Mission 300 and the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) to drive a just energy transition.
 - (b) **GUIDED BY** the Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa (DTS), we commit to close the digital infrastructure and skills gap ensuring universal and secure internet access, accelerating the establishment of Internet Exchange points and data centers.
16. **COMMIT** to advancing the responsible use of Artificial Intelligence in infrastructure and transport by promoting innovation and investment, fostering public–private partnerships, ensuring ethical and inclusive governance, enhancing safety and sustainability, and strengthening international cooperation and capacity-building in line with global norms.
17. **REITERATE** our commitment to expand and modernize transport infrastructure and services, while advancing a just transition to sustainable, low-carbon mobility and specifically commit to accelerating completion of the Trans-African Highways, development of the AIRN, mobilization of Financing for Development of a Continental Aviation Infrastructure Master Plan including a seamless airspace architecture under the SAATM, and strengthening of sustainable urban transport, maritime development, road transport governance, and road safety, across the continent.
18. **COMMIT** to mainstreaming technology and innovation across the entire infrastructure lifecycle and **PRIORITIZE** gender equality and social inclusion in the infrastructure value chain, ensuring that investments catalyze access to opportunities in employment and entrepreneurship for all citizens.

ACCORDINGLY, WE HEREBY:

- I. **REQUEST** the AUC, in collaboration with AUDA-NEPAD, AfDB, AAMFI and other Financing Institutions, and the RECs, to develop an implementation roadmap of the commitments made in LFS to be presented to the Assembly of the African Union.
- II. **REQUEST** the AUC and AUDA-NEPAD, in collaboration with the AfDB, AAMFI, and RECs, to expedite development of the Trans-African Highway Network through Medium to Long-Term Bankable Regional Investment Programmes and accelerate the implementation of the AIRN Masterplan by focusing on interoperability standards and the structuring of priority corridor projects for financing.
- III. **CALL UPON** the AUC and AUDA-NEPAD to accelerate the formulation of the **PAIDA**, ensuring alignment with the AfCFTA, the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI) and PIDA frameworks, for consideration and adoption by the Policy Organs at the next AU Ordinary Summit.
- IV. **CALL UPON** AUDA-NEPAD and PIDA Institutions to take the necessary steps to strengthen existing infrastructure preparation facilities, including the SDM and NEPAD-IPPF, and **WELCOME** the productive and decisive collaboration between AUDA-NEPAD and AAMFI, and the progress achieved in selecting 13 PIDA PAP2 bankable projects for investment.
- V. **FURTHER CALLS UPON** the immediate establishment of the AAMFI Project (Infrastructure) Financing Facility as a crucial continental mechanism, which positions Africa towards greater financial sovereignty and long-term transformation, and **DIRECT** AUDA-NEPAD and AAMFI to accelerate its establishment.
- VI. **REQUEST** AUC and AUDA-NEPAD to establish a monitoring and reporting mechanism to track the implementation of this Declaration, and the commitments made herein, and report to the AU Assembly.
- VII. **URGE** our multilateral, bilateral, and private sector partners to align their financial and technical support with the priorities defined in this Summit.
- VIII. **REQUEST** the AUC to facilitate the submission of this Luanda Declaration by the Africa Heads of State to the African Union Assembly for its consideration and adoption.

ADOPTED by the Heads of State and Government at the 3rd Financing Summit for Africa's Infrastructure Development in Luanda, Republic of Angola, this **30th day of October 2025**.

Done on 30 October 2025, Luanda, Republic of Angola

DECLARATION ON CONTINENTAL KEY INITIATIVES OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (AfDB)

The Assembly,

1. **TAKES NOTE WITH APPRECIATION** the Report by H.E. Dr. Sidi Ould Tah, President of the African Development Bank Group (AfDB);
2. **CONGRATULATES** H.E. Dr. Sidi Ould Tah on his election as President of the African Development Bank, a reflection of the confidence expressed by AfDB shareholders in his ability to steer the institution in advancing Africa's transformation and integration agenda;
3. **RECALLS** decision Assembly/AU/Dec. 817(XXXV) adopted during the 35th Ordinary Session of the Assembly on mobilizing financing for Africa's accelerated economic recovery, development and integration by the AfDB;
4. **WELCOMES** the historic replenishment of the African Development Fund (ADF-17) by around \$11 billion, and **APPLAUDS** increased African commitments with approximately USD 283 million, an eight-fold increase over the previous replenishment cycles and a clear demonstration that Africa is increasingly prepared to finance its own development priorities;
5. **FURTHER WELCOMES** the AfDB President's strategic orientation anchored on the 'Four Cardinal Points' including the Bank's renewed focus on: (i) enhanced access to capital and the mobilization of Africa's financial resources; (ii) reforming and consolidating financial systems and institutions; (iii) harnessing demographic transformation for economic development; and (iv) building climate-resilient infrastructure and robust value addition;
6. **ALSO TAKES NOTE** of the New African Financial Architecture (NAFA), anchored on the AfDB's Four Cardinal Points, as a flagship initiative to strengthen Africa's financial sovereignty and reduce vulnerability to external financing shocks, including by mobilizing and multiplying African capital, strategically deploying guarantees, and using targeted catalytic instruments to leverage concessional resources and crowd in private sector investment at scale;
7. **ACKNOWLEDGES** the AfDB's ambition, through NAFA, to deepen and institutionalize strategic partnerships with the African Union, African continental and regional development finance institutions, regional banks, pension funds, and other African and global investors, including to mobilize the resources required to develop and scale Africa's industrial hubs and value chains;
8. **REQUESTS** the President of the AfDB Group to present an update on the progress made towards the implementation of this declaration, including the operationalization of NAFA and related partnerships and initiatives, to the next Mid-Year Coordination Meeting (MYCM) of the African Union in 2026.

**Assembly/AU/Dec.942(XXXIX)
Annexes 1-3**

**THREE (3) DECLARATIONS TO BE ANNEXED TO DECISION
Assembly/AU/Dec.942(XXXIX)**

**ALGIERS DECLARATION
ON THE CRIMES OF COLONIALISM IN AFRICA:
"TOWARDS REDRESSING THE HISTORICAL INJUSTICES THROUGH THE
CRIMINALIZATION OF COLONIALISM"
(ALGIERS, NOVEMBER 30TH - DECEMBER 1ST, 2025)**

We, Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the participating Member States of the African Union (AU), Heads of Delegations, Representatives of the AU Commission including the Pan-African Parliament, Representative of CARICOM region, academics, experts, jurists, and historians, meeting in Algiers on 30 November and December 1, 2025, within the framework of the International Conference on the Crimes of Colonialism in Africa (hereinafter "the Algiers Conference"), at the invitation of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, in collaboration with the AU Commission, and in accordance with the relevant decision Assembly/AU/Dec.903(XXXVIII) of February 2025;

Emphasizing that the Algiers Conference represents a major political step in the Pan-African quest for justice, historical recognition, reparations, and memorial sovereignty in the face of the multidimensional crimes of colonialism, fully aligned with the African Union's theme for 2025 dedicated to access to justice and reparations for Africans and people of African descent, and affirming that this theme should be extended to a ten-year framework covering the period 2026-2035;

Recalling all relevant AU decisions, including decision Assembly/AU/Dec.884(XXXVII) of February 2025, proclaiming theme of the year 2025 to be "Justice for Africans and People of African Descent through Reparations"; decision Assembly/AU/Dec.934(XXXVIII) of February 2025, on the classification of slavery, deportation, and colonization as crimes against humanity and genocide against African peoples; as well as the Addis Ababa Declaration on Transcontinental Partnership for Reparatory Justice (7 September 2025) adopted by the 2nd Africa-Caribbean Summit on 7 September 2025; the Abuja Declaration of 1993; the Durban Declaration and Program of Action (2001); and the Accra Proclamation of November 2023 on the establishment of a united front for justice and reparations for Africans;

Recalling and saluting the sacrifices of all African peoples who have fought in solidarity to regain the independence and sovereignty of African countries and to restore truth and justice;

Considering that no reparation can fully heal the suffering inflicted, nor restore the interrupted human, political, economic and cultural trajectories; but that this process stems from an imperative of justice, remembrance, and dignity, inseparable from the sovereign affirmation of the peoples of the continent;

Reaffirming our shared commitment to the principles of African unity, justice, equality, freedom, self-determination which arose directly from the struggle against colonial domination and the restoration of sovereignty over Africa's economic, cultural, and natural

resources; and dignity for Africans and people of African descent, and to the promotion of human rights, peace, and respect for the sanctity of life, the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of member states as well as unity, solidarity cohesion and cooperation among African countries and peoples in accordance with the Constitutive Act of the African Union, and the Charter of the United Nations; and Emphasizing that these principles continue to guide the continent's defense of sovereignty against all forms of interference, intervention, and external pressure;

Recognizing the heroic struggles of African peoples, liberation movements, intellectuals, women and youth, and the global African diaspora, who transformed collective suffering into solidarity and resistance, and whose sacrifices remain fundamental to the quest for freedom, dignity, and justice on the continent;

Recognizing the historic and decisive role of African women in the liberation struggles of the continent, whose commitment, courage and sacrifices contributed decisively to the rise of nationalist movements and the conquest of independence.

Noting with concern that several territories around the world remain under colonial domination, in contradiction with the fundamental principles of international law, and reaffirming our unwavering solidarity with the peoples who continue to fight for their freedom and self-determination, including the Palestinian people who suffer the daily horrors of occupation.

Recognizing that redressing the historical injustices is essential to achieving the aspirations of Agenda 2063, "The Africa We Want," notably inclusive development, shared prosperity, and a peaceful and united continent,

We hereby adopt the "Algiers Declaration" as a collective expression of the African will to restore historical truth, promote justice, and advance the cause of reparations:

On memory, shared history. truth. and the moral imperative:

We acknowledge, with profound sorrow, that all African peoples suffered, under colonial rule, the violation of their fundamental rights, the erasure of their cultures, languages, identities, and the plundering of their tangible and intangible heritage.

This shared experience constitutes a unifying legacy that brings Africans together in their collective quest for truth, justice, reparations, and the total eradication of all vestiges of the past colonial domination.

We emphasize that all African peoples remain deeply committed to the preservation their national memory, to honoring their martyrs and the sacrifices made to achieve their independence, which constitutes a sovereign and absolute right, that of constructing and transmitting their own historical narratives, in accordance with their lived experience, their dignity and their aspirations.

We call upon the former colonial powers to fully assume their historical responsibilities through the public and explicit recognition of the injustices committed.

We agree to strengthen efforts in research, archives, and intergenerational transmission to ensure the integrity of collective memory.

We recommend the creation of Pan-African digital archives, the revision of educational curricula, and the creation of memorials, museums, and commemorative days.

We agree to work towards the restitution of cultural property, archives, and human remains illegitimately held by colonizing countries.

On the Codification of Colonial Crimes:

We reaffirm that colonialism, transatlantic slavery, deportation, and apartheid constitute crimes against humanity and forms of genocide, which have inflicted systemic harm on African peoples. These acts represent the most serious violations recognized under international law and international humanitarian law and remain imprescriptible.

We are committed to advancing the international recognition of colonial crimes and working towards their codification as explicit crimes within international legal instruments and mechanisms.

We call upon African, regional, and international courts, as well as relevant international law bodies, including the United Nations General Assembly, the Human Rights Council, the International Court of Justice, the International Criminal Court, and African regional bodies such as the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to undertake an in-depth legal analysis of systemic violence linked to colonialism, with a view to establishing its direct connection to recognized categories of crimes against humanity and to the elements constituting the crime of genocide.

We support the establishment and strengthening of legal mechanisms at the national, regional, continental, and international levels aimed at institutionalizing criminalization of colonialism in international law through the documentation, access, and full restitution of archives, and to guarantee both legal accountability for colonial crimes and their lasting consequences.

We call upon academic institutions of AU Member States to develop model laws, draft conventions, and jurisprudential analyses that advance the recognition, criminalization, and prosecution of colonial crimes.

We welcome the establishment of the newly created AU mechanisms on reparations the African Union Committee of Experts on Reparations (AUCER) and the African Union Legal Expert Reference Group on Reparations (AULER) and call for their strengthening.

We support the creation of a Pan-African Committee on Memory and Historical Truth, which will be mandated to harmonize historical approaches, oversee the collection of archives, coordinate African research centers, and produce analyses and recommendations for the continent.

On the Human Impact and Generational Justice:

We condemn all forms of colonialism, which constituted a structured system of domination, exploitation, and identity erasure, characterized by military occupation, mass violence, forced displacement, land dispossession, settler colonialism, resource plundering, nuclear and environmental testing, and the erasure of cultural, linguistic, identity-based, and spiritual heritage, as well as the production of falsified narratives aimed at denying the existence, dignity, and resistance of African peoples.

We demand the recognition of these dramatic human impacts, which have caused lasting psychological consequences on African societies and populations and which continue to manifest today through new forms of discrimination, systemic racism, and hate speech.

We call for the expansion of continental and national commemorative initiatives, including museums, monuments, memorial sites, commemorative days, and educational reforms.

On the environmental impact:

We recall that colonialism caused serious environmental damage, linked to the rampant exploitation of natural resources, resulting in long-term ecological and health consequences.

We condemn the nuclear tests conducted on the African continent, which caused severe health, environmental, and socio-economic devastation that continues to harm African populations.

We affirm the need to establish a continental assessment of the ecological and climatic impact of colonialism and the rehabilitation needs of territories affected by nuclear, chemical, and industrial testing.

We support the establishment of an African Platform for Environmental Justice, tasked with identifying affected areas, assessing the damage, supporting the States concerned, and formulating continental recommendations for rehabilitation and compensation.

We urge the states historically responsible for the environmental damage that has caused climate change, particularly the former colonial powers, to assume their moral and political responsibility, calling on them to provide financial, technological, and institutional support for the continent's adaptation and mitigation efforts.

We call for increased mobilization of international partners to support African initiatives, in the spirit of equity, reparation, and the right to sustainable development.

On Education. Knowledge Production. African Languages. and the Preservation of Memory:

We emphasize the urgent need to reform African education systems to fully integrate pre-colonial, colonial, and post-colonial history, and to equip younger generations with an informed historical consciousness

We emphasize the urgent need to enhance educational curricula to reflect historical truth, honor African resistance, and promote Pan-African consciousness.

We support the creation of an African Program for the Transmission of Memory, the promotion of African languages, the advancement of cultural and artistic productions centered on African memory and history, and the development of educational and media content that celebrates African resistance.

We encourage African universities and academies to create training programs and degrees Higher National Diploma (HND), Bachelor's, and Master's degrees whose curricula are based on historical memory, truth, justice, and the right to reparations.

We call for the creation and implementation of a continental platform for African researchers and students in the history of colonialism, providing access to books, documentary sources, and scholarships.

We advocate for public awareness campaigns and national school curricula that highlight the realities and enduring consequences of colonial crimes.

On Cultural Reparations and Restitution of African Heritage:

We recall that colonial subjugation was accompanied by the systematic plundering and destruction of African cultural, intellectual, and spiritual heritage.

We reaffirm the right of African peoples to the unconditional restitution of cultural resources, including artifacts, manuscripts, archives, sacred objects, and ancestral remains, taken during the colonial rule.

We demand the restitution of all African cultural property in accordance with the African Common Position (ACP) on the restitution of heritage resources and the African Union Model Law on the Protection of Cultural Property and Heritage.

We call upon former colonial powers to cooperate fully and unconditionally in the restitution of these resources to their countries of origin;

We urge upon the African Union Commission and international partners to strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks for restitution and to support sustainable mechanisms for the recovery of heritage.

We call on the African Union to accelerate the commissioning of the Grand Museum of Africa as a continental institution mandated to preserving African heritage and documenting the legacy of colonialism.

On the Socio-Economic Dimensions:

We recognize that colonial domination generated enduring economic distortions through the exploitation of African labor, land, and resources, creating systemic underdevelopment and deeply entrenched structural inequalities that persist to this day. We note that the economic impacts of colonialism continue to manifest in other forms, notably through certain neo-colonial policies such as the control of strategic resources and financial systems, inequitable trade agreements, technological dependence, indebtedness, conditional development aid, and interference in economic policies that limit the sovereignty of African countries.

We emphasize the importance of undertaking a continental audit of the economic impacts of colonialism with a view to developing a justice-based reparations strategy, including, among other things, compensation for plundered wealth, debt cancellation, and equitable development financing.

We emphasize the need to reform global economic governance in order to dismantle the colonial legacy embedded within international financial institutions and trade regimes.

We encourage the implementation of coordinated legal, diplomatic, and economic strategies to advance reparations and promote Africa's economic sovereignty and industrialization.

On International Advocacy and the Africa-CARICOM Partnership

We reaffirm that Africans in the diaspora have also been victims of colonial crimes and continue to suffer discrimination rooted in colonial racial practices;

We reaffirm our solidarity with CARICOM countries in their pursuit of reparations and call for the full implementation of the Addis Ababa Declaration on the Transcontinental Partnership for Restorative Justice (September 7, 2025);

We encourage African Union Member States, Caribbean countries, and the diaspora to undertake unified and coordinated advocacy and legal strategies to achieve restorative justice;

We condemn the glorification or valorization of those responsible for colonial crimes, slavery, and racial violence.

We unequivocally condemn all forms of neocolonialism, including political interference, economic exploitation, and the illegal presence of foreign forces or mercenaries on African soil.

On Structural Reparations in Global Governance:

We deplore the structures of global governance that continue to reflect the power imbalances inherited from the colonial era and call for the rectification of these structural inequalities to achieving genuine restorative justice;

Final Provisions:

Recommend that the matter of selecting a date for the African Day of Remembrance for the Martyrs and Victims of the Transatlantic Slave Trade, Colonialism, and Apartheid be referred to the Group of African Ambassadors in Addis Ababa, in order for them to reach a consensual proposal. The agreed date shall then be submitted to the Executive Council for endorsement, and subsequently to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government for final adoption.

Convey our profound appreciation to the African Union Commission for its support, its leadership in conceptualizing, coordinating and advancing the continental agenda on reparatory justice, as mandated by the AU Assembly, and for establishing dedicated mechanisms in implementing the 2025 AU Theme of the Year.

Adopt this Algiers Declaration on the Crimes of Colonialism in Africa, and submit for approval by Heads of States at the upcoming 39th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government in February 2026, as a first continental step towards the criminalization of colonialism in all its forms and the pursuit of restorative justice;

Express our profound gratitude to His Excellency Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, for his initiative in convening the Algiers Conference on the Crimes of Colonialism in Africa, and warmly thanking the Government and people of Algeria for their fraternal welcome and the resources deployed to ensure the success of this major event.

The Algiers Declaration is a vital step towards the recognition of the crimes of colonialism and constitutes a practical means of providing Africa with lasting instruments of remembrance, truth, justice, and reparation for a just, prosperous, and dignified future for generations to come.

Adopted in Algiers, Algeria, on December 1st, 2025

DECLARATION OF THE NINTH (9TH) PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS IN LOMÉ

WE, representatives of participating African States, nations hosting communities of African descent, organisations and associations of the African diaspora in the Americas, Europe and Asia, regional institutions, civil society, women and young people, academia and international organisations, gathered in Lomé from **8 to 12 December 2025** on the occasion of the 9th Pan-African Congress, under the theme: "**The renewal of Pan-Africanism and Africa's role in the reform of multilateral institutions: mobilising resources and reinventing ourselves to take action**";

RECALLING the historical and normative foundations of Pan-Africanism, a movement that promotes freedom, dignity and justice for African peoples and people of African descent, as well as its decisive role in anti-colonial struggles and contemporary battles for the reform of the international system, the restitution of cultural property and restorative justice;

ENCOURAGED by the renewed vitality of Pan-Africanism in the 21st century, supported by political elites, peoples and representatives of various socio-professional groups;

NOTING that the architecture of international relations that emerged from the Second World War continues to perpetuate relationships of political, economic, military and financial dependence to the detriment of Africa and other formerly colonised peoples;

REAFFIRMING the imperative of a fairer, more balanced and representative world order based on respect for the sovereignty of peoples, social justice, equity, peace and shared prosperity;

BEARING IN MIND the African Union's Agenda 2063 as a guiding framework for an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa based on Pan-Africanism, good governance, justice, the promotion of endogenous knowledge and the central role of youth and women;

RECALLING the relevant decisions of the African Union, in particular decision Assembly/AU/Dec.807(XXXIV) establishing the **2021–2031 decade as the "Decade of African Roots and the African Diaspora"**; decision Assembly/AU/Dec.848(XXXVI) entrusting the organisation of the 9th Pan-African Congress to Togo and decision Assembly/AU/Dec.913(XXXVIII), which postponed the holding of the said Congress to 2025, as it could not take place in 2024;

RECALLING ALSO the theme of the African Union's 2025 Year of **Restorative Justice**, namely "**Justice for Africans and People of African Descent through Reparations**"; **Aware** that Africa, in order to meet the challenges of the 21st century, cannot do without the contribution of people of African descent around the world, whose role is essential in the struggles for justice, respect for sovereignty, self-centred development and the transformation of the international system;

EMPHASISING that the struggle for the reform of international institutions requires the establishment of a united pan-African front that brings together the African Union, the

Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) and representatives of the peoples of the world;

UPHOLDING the spirit of United Nations initiatives in favour of African peoples, in particular the International Decades for People of African Descent (2015-2024; 2025-2034), which aim to help create the conditions for the preservation and consolidation of the human, political and economic rights of Africa and its peoples;

NOTING with satisfaction the holding of the six pre-congresses of the 9th Pan-African Congress in the six regions of Africa, including the diaspora;

WHEREAS the declarations and reports of the six pre-congresses, organised as follows, form an integral part of the work of the 9th Pan-African Congress: on 4 and 5 December 2023 in South Africa on the theme "*Pan-Africanism, science, knowledge and technology*"; on 14 and 15 March 2024 in Mali on the theme "*Diasporas, Afro-descendants and development*"; on 18 April 2024 by Morocco on the theme "*Pan-Africanism and migration*"; on 24 May 2024 by Congo on the theme "*Economic Pan-Africanism and African emergence*"; on 6 July 2024 by Tanzania on the theme "*Africanophony, cultures, education and pan-African identity*"; and from 29 to 31 August 2024 in Bahia, Brazil, on the theme "*Pan-Africanism, memories, restitution, reparations, reconstruction*";

CONCERNED about the persistent effects of colonial legacies, including external interference, unsuitable economic models, structural inequalities, and racial and systemic discrimination, including in digital and algorithmic environments;

EMPHASISING the need to fully restore the place of Africa and its diasporas in the multilateral system, in accordance with the spirit of the **Ezulwini Consensus** and the **SIRTE DECLARATION**, which affirm the continent's right to equitable representation in international decision-making bodies;

REAFFIRMING the leading role of women, young people, intellectuals, social movements, African cultures, the **Ubuntu** philosophy and other endogenous systems of thought in building a renewed, inclusive and emancipatory Pan-Africanism;

DETERMINED to join forces to contribute to the emergence of a new world, bringing African values of solidarity, humanity, resilience, innovation and dignity;

AGREE, in line with the thematic areas that guided the deliberations of the 9th Pan-African Congress, as follows:

I. RENEWED VISION OF PAN-AFRICANISM IN THE 21ST CENTURY

- 1. TO REAFFIRM** Pan-Africanism as the strategic framework for unity, consultation and the struggle for sovereignty and emancipation of Africans and people and communities of African descent throughout the world.

2. **TO NOTE** that the renewed vision of Pan-Africanism in the 21st century must be rooted in endogenous African values and the Ubuntu philosophy, which promote interdependence, solidarity, a humanistic conception of development and international relations.
 3. **TO CALL ON** African states and nations home to communities of African descent to form a united front rooted in Pan-Africanism in the struggle for reparation and reform of multilateral institutions, and to create permanent mechanisms for Pan-African coordination and decolonisation of public spaces, paying tribute to the figures who championed the Pan-African cause.
 4. **TO INVITE** African and Afro-descendant peoples, as well as their representative communities and institutions, to build a Pan-African alliance capable of defending their collective interests, asserting their increased and coherent presence on the international stage, and promoting a fairer, more inclusive and representative multilateralism.
 5. **TO EMPHASISE** that the contemporary revival of Pan-Africanism must be accompanied by enhanced strategic coherence, visionary leadership and greater participation by the younger generations, in order to enable Africa and its diasporas to collectively address global challenges – such as health, climate, security and economic crises – which no state or community can tackle in isolation.
 6. **TO REAFFIRM** that Africa and its diaspora form a community of destiny whose unity is an essential condition for increasing Africa's political, cultural and economic influence in the world, and to call for the consolidation of lasting transnational ties based on solidarity, shared memory and commitment to a common future between the two entities.
 7. **TO RECALL** the imperative need for Africa and people of African descent to speak with a strong and concerted voice in international fora in order to have a greater say in decisions affecting the future of humanity and to promote a world order based on justice, equity, human dignity and recognition of African contributions to universal civilisation.
- II. REPARATIONS, RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AND THE FIGHT AGAINST RACISM**
8. **TO REAFFIRM** that the recognition of historical crimes – slavery, the transatlantic slave trade, deportation, colonisation, genocide, apartheid and systematic looting – is an essential foundation for restorative justice, and to call for the adoption of a common African position demanding official apologies, formal recognition of these crimes and the initiation of reparation processes in accordance with the decisions of the African Union and the standards of international law.
 9. **TO AFFIRM** the resolute support of the 9th Pan-African Congress for the joint initiatives of the African Union and CARICOM on restorative justice, and to call for

enhanced synergy between African States, Afro-descendant nations and regional institutions engaged in this process.

10. **TO EMPHASISE** the central importance of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (2001), notably in the context of the commemoration of its 25th anniversary, as a global framework for combating racism, and invite States, institutions and relevant actors to ensure its full implementation, including through education, the transmission of the true history of Africa, the reform of public policies and the elimination of structural discrimination, including its contemporary forms such as algorithmic racism.
11. **TO CALL FOR** the establishment of a Pan-African Observatory for Restorative Justice and the Fight against Racism – tasked with documenting historical and current violations, monitoring commitments made by States and informing mobilisation, advocacy and education efforts.
12. **TO CALL ON** African countries, communities of African descent, justice-seeking peoples and relevant institutions to strengthen a united front against all old and new forms of racism, to support the restitution of looted African cultural property, and promote structural reforms that guarantee the dignity, equality and fundamental rights of Africans and people of African descent around the world.
13. **TO CALL ON** the African Union, African states and nations with communities of African descent to submit a formal request to the United Nations and its relevant agencies to correct disproportionate cartographic representations of the continent, in particular the Mercator projection, as an act of cognitive justice and symbolic reparation, which are essential to restoring Africa's true place in the global imagination.

III. THE REFORM OF MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS

14. **TO REAFFIRM** the need for a profound and urgent reform of the multilateral system as an imperative of restorative justice and equity so that it reflects the realities of a multipolar world and corrects the imbalances inherited from the post-war international order, which have permanently marginalised Africa and people of African descent.
15. **TO REITERATE** the commitment of African and Afro-descendant peoples to the full implementation of **the Ezulwini Consensus** and the **Sirte Declaration**, which call for two permanent seats with veto power and five non-permanent seats for Africa on the United Nations Security Council, in order to ensure representation commensurate with the continent's demographic, geopolitical and historical weight.
16. **TO CALL ON** States and African and Afro-descendant communities to strengthen political and diplomatic consultation mechanisms, in particular by creating a

permanent African multilateral coordination mechanism responsible for harmonising positions ahead of major international negotiations and defending the continent's strategic interests.

17. **TO ENCOURAGE** the creation of transregional alliances – notably Afro-Caribbean, Afro-Latin and South-South alliances – as well as enhanced dialogue with groups such as the BRICS and the G20, in order to increase the collective weight of Africa and its diasporas in global decision-making processes.
18. **TO CALL ON** international institutions to take concrete measures to eliminate persistent racial discrimination, including its contemporary forms such as algorithmic racism, and to promote multilateralism based on the sovereign equality of States, transparency and the inclusive participation of peoples.

IV. DECOLONISING THE MIND AND REINVENTING ONESELF

19. **TO REAFFIRM** that the decolonisation of the mind is an essential condition for African renaissance, calling for critical, endogenous education rooted in African knowledge, languages, philosophies and heritage, in order to rebuild individual and collective self-esteem and to fully unleash the creative, intellectual and spiritual potential of African peoples and people of African descent.
20. **TO ENCOURAGE** African States, the African Union, CARICOM, CELAC and educational and cultural institutions to promote intellectual and cultural sovereignty based on African epistemologies – notably Maat, Maaya, Ubuntu and Oumah – to support research on the psychological impacts of slavery and colonialism and to strengthen spaces for creation, artistic expression and dialogue on identity.
21. **TO INVITE** governments, universities, media and cultural institutions in African states and nations with communities of African descent to develop communication and knowledge production tools that promote African thought, correct colonial narratives and restore the role of African civilisations in universal history, thereby contributing to the construction of a peaceful and valued collective memory.

V. AFRICA'S SELF-CENTRED AND ENDOGENOUS DEVELOPMENT AND THE STRATEGIC ROLE OF THE DIASPORA

22. **TO CALL ON** African states, as well as peoples and communities of African descent, to build a truly self-centred development model based on the priority mobilisation of endogenous resources, the consolidation of a sovereign African financial system, and the increased contribution of domestic and diaspora savings to development financing, in line with the aspirations of Agenda 2063.
23. **TO ENCOURAGE** concerted and sovereign control of the continent's strategic resources, to accelerate local processing of raw materials, and establish Pan-African tools—a continental resource control mechanism, Pan-African solidarity

tax, African rating agencies, African commodity exchange – to support structural transformation, to strengthen Africa's productive autonomy and reduce its external vulnerabilities.

24. **TO PROMOTE** the full mobilisation of African and diaspora skills by facilitating the movement of talent, supporting the emergence of African industrial champions, strengthening entrepreneurship and banking services for communities of African descent, and moving towards the creation of a common African currency and a Pan-African Development Bank dedicated to energy, industrialisation and infrastructure.
25. **TO CALL FOR** enhanced South-South cooperation, including the establishment of economic, educational, scientific and cultural bridges with countries in the Caribbean, the Americas, the Indian Ocean and Europe where populations of African descent reside, and promote the free movement of people, ideas and economic initiatives between Africa and its diaspora in order to build a fully integrated Pan-African economic and human space.

VI. CULTURE, IDENTITY AND EDUCATION

26. **TO REAFFIRM** the urgency of decolonising African education systems by adopting Afrocentric and Pan-Africanist curricula based on African paradigms and epistemologies, so that education once again becomes an instrument of emancipation, intellectual sovereignty and unity.
27. **TO EMPHASISE** the central role of African culture, identity and knowledge in achieving a contemporary Pan-Africanism, calling for the promotion of African languages, endogenous intellectual traditions and artistic expressions that strengthen cohesion, collective self-esteem and the historical continuity of African and Afro-descendant peoples.
28. **TO ENCOURAGE** African states and nations home to communities of African descent to thoroughly reform their education systems to incorporate African history, Pan-African epistemologies, the values of Maat, Maaya and Ubuntu, as well as the contributions of women, young people and the diaspora, so that education becomes a lever for emancipation, creativity and intellectual sovereignty.
29. **TO CALL FOR** the strengthening of educational and cultural cooperation between Africa and its diaspora, including academic mobility, the creation of Pan-African chairs, the development of unified digital archives, the professionalisation of cultural industries and the , and the implementation of initiatives to structure the Pan-African educational landscape, including Pan-African virtual university projects or platforms designed to serve as hubs of knowledge, innovation and intercultural dialogue.

**VII. THE HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY ROLE OF WOMEN IN PAN-
AFRICANISM AND LIBERATION STRUGGLES**

30. **TO PAY** tribute to the women of Africa and the diaspora whose struggles have been decisive in the fight against slavery, colonisation, apartheid and all forms of domination, and to emphasise the need to strengthen research, memory and documentation efforts in order to fully restore their contribution to the history of Pan-Africanism and African independence.
31. **TO ENCOURAGE** greater visibility of female figures in educational programmes, the media, cultural institutions and public spaces, in order to promote their heritage, inspire current and future generations, and consolidate an inclusive Pan-African culture in keeping with historical reality.
32. **TO URGE** the full and effective integration of women and young people into political, economic, social and cultural decision-making processes as an indispensable condition for the African Renaissance, and to call on governments, regional institutions and the civil society to promote women's leadership at all levels of governance.

**VIII. DECISIONS, FOLLOW-UP, COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
RECOMMENDATIONS OF 9TH PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS**

33. **TO EMPHASISE** the importance of an inclusive and representative follow-up mechanism, involving the African Union, African States, communities of African descent, and countries engaged in Pan-African dynamics, in order to ensure the continuity, consistency and operationalisation of the recommendations of the 9th Pan-African Congress.
34. **TO ENTRUST** the Togolese Republic, in its capacity as host country and co-organiser of the Congress, with the task of coordinating, in collaboration with the African Union Commission, African States and nations hosting communities of African descent, as well as with institutions representing the diaspora, following-up on the implementation of the commitments and decisions made at the 9th Pan-African Congress.
35. **TO DECIDE** to establish a committee to monitor the implementation of the recommendations and decisions made at the 9th Pan-African Congress.
36. **TO SUPPORT** the initiative to institutionalise a Pan-African Day in memory of the deportees and victims of slavery and colonisation and to invite African States, the African Union, CARICOM and its member states, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) and all other fora and platforms engaging with the African diaspora on the various continents, to undertake consultations as soon as possible to set a specific annual date for the commemoration of the Day.

37. **TO REQUEST** the Togolese Republic to refer the matter to the United Nations General Assembly with a view to adopting a resolution on the institutionalisation of an International Day of Reparations and Restitutions.
38. **TO DECIDE** to organise a Pan-African Congress every five (05) years and to establish a permanent office for the Pan-African Congress, the host country and/or institution to be determined after consultations between States and with the various stakeholders.
39. **TO FURTHER DECIDE** to officially forward this Declaration to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union for consideration and incorporation into the relevant bodies, mechanisms and processes of the Union, as well as to regional and international partner organisations that are committed to the promotion of Pan-African objectives.
40. **TO INVITE** African States and nations hosting communities and persons of African descent to domesticate the recommendations of the 9th Pan-African Congress into their national, regional and diplomatic policies.

Done at Lomé, 12 December 2025

DECLARATION OF THE SECOND AFRICA–CARICOM SUMMIT**THE ADDIS ABABA DECLARATION ON “TRANSCONTINENTAL PARTNERSHIP
IN PURSUIT OF REPARATORY JUSTICE FOR AFRICANS AND PEOPLE OF
AFRICAN DESCENT THROUGH REPARATIONS”****ADDIS ABABA, FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
7 SEPTEMBER 2025**

1. **WE, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union and CARICOM)** meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 7 September 2025, at the Second Africa–CARICOM Summit, held under the theme: *“Transcontinental Partnership in Pursuit of Reparatory Justice for Africans and People of African Descent through Reparations,”*
2. **EXPRESSING** our profound appreciation to H.E. Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed Ali, and the Government and people of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for hosting the Summit, in collaboration with the African Union Commission and CARICOM,

OUR MAIN REFERENCE POINTS FOR REPARATORY JUSTICE

3. **RECALLING** Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.847, that endorsed the proposal made by the Government of Ghana to co-organize with relevant stakeholders, an International Conference on ‘Building A United Front to Advance the Cause of Justice and Reparations to Africans, Assembly/AU/Dec.884(XXXVII) of February 2024 that designated the African Union Theme of the Year for 2025 as “Justice for Africans and People of African Descent Through Reparations”, and Assembly/AU/Dec.903(XXXVIII) on the Implementation of the Roadmap of the Theme of the Year 2025: "Justice for Africans and People of African Descent Through Reparations." – doc. EX.CL/1569(xlvi),
4. **REITERATING** the deep-rooted Pan African origins of the African Union and that of its precursor, the Organisation of African Unity, encompassing historical, cultural and blood ties that bind the continent of Africa and the African Diaspora, and reaffirming the principles of self-determination and sovereignty that guided the struggles for liberation, and the respect of the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of states, noninterference in the domestic affairs of states, good neighborliness as sacred principles of the AU Constitutive Act and the UN Charter,
5. **REAFIRMING** the first Pan-African Conference on Reparations held in Abuja in April 1993, referred to as the “1993 Abuja Proclamation on Reparations”, which urged the international community to recognize the unique and unprecedented moral debt owed to the African peoples,
6. **RECALLING FURTHER** the 2001 Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, on the effects of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related

Intolerance, which provided a comprehensive and visionary blueprint that embodies the world's commitment to tackle the scourge of racism in all its forms and manifestations,

7. **BEARING IN MIND** that the Accra Declaration on the theme, “Advancing Justice: Reparations and Racial Healing ”in August, 2022, called on African nations, their citizenry and political leaders, to enforce the demands for full reparations from the responsible nations, institutions and governments, given the negative impact caused by Transatlantic trafficking of enslaved Africans slavery, chattel enslavement, colonialism, apartheid and genocide, on Africans and people of African descent,
8. **RECALLING** the United Nations General Assembly 62/122. Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade, and the Accra Proclamation on Reparations, the outcome of the International Conference on Reparations held in Accra, Ghana from 14 to 17 November 2023,
9. **RECOGNISING** that the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in 2013 established the CARICOM Reparations Commission, with Prime Ministerial oversight, as a regional mechanism for advancing the reparations agenda.
10. **ACKNOWLEDGING** that CARICOM developed the Ten-Point Plan for Reparatory Justice in 2014 as a framework to negotiate a comprehensive reparations settlement to repair the harm inflicted over centuries, based on a collective developmental approach; which calls for an apology, voluntary repatriation and citizenship programmes to Africa, an indigenous peoples development programme, repair of the public health and education systems, establishment of cultural institutions, restitution of cultural property, cultural reconnection and psychological healing, development through technology, debt cancellation and monetary compensation and which is widely cited and respected,
11. **RECALLING** the decisions of the Thirty-Fifth Inter-Sessional Meeting of CARICOM Heads of Government held in September 2023, to strengthen collaboration with the African Union in advancing joint reparations initiatives, including co-sponsoring a joint resolution on reparations in the United Nations and convening a global reparations summit, and the decisions of the Forty-Seventh Regular Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government held in July 2024 which resolved to establish a joint working group of experts with the African Union and enhance the celebration of Africa-CARICOM Day on 7 September in Member States of CARICOM and the AU,
12. **ACKNOWLEDGING ALSO** the growing global call by civil society, academic institutions, private corporations, and governments in Africa and the Diaspora for conversations and actions around reparatory justice, including public acknowledgment of responsibility by those who inflicted harm for past actions,

KEY ISSUES TO ADDRESS IN REPARATORY JUSTICE

WE:

13. **REAFFIRM**, that in the context of the claim for reparatory justice, there is a need to address the inequities which characterize the current unfair international economic and political systems, necessitating the reform of the global financial and trade architecture, as well as the United Nations Security Council while taking note of the Bridgetown initiative 2.0]; and in the same context of reparatory justice;
14. **RECOGNIZE** the need to address the consequences of transatlantic trafficking of enslaved Africans, chattel enslavement, colonialism and apartheid committed by colonial powers, and all their effects which would have contributed, manifested, or persisted in many forms including, among others unjust sovereign debt burden, illicit financial flows, or loss and damage and environmental disasters due to nuclear tests;
15. **REAFFIRM** thereby that accountability and the provision of remedies, compensation, reparations, restitution and reparatory justice for historical crimes, including the trans-Atlantic trade in enslaved Africans and the consequent enslavement of Africans, as well as colonialism, genocide and apartheid, are fundamental obligations under international law;
16. **REITERATE** the pre-requisite for combatting systemic racism, and advancing the human rights, dignity and healing of Africans and people of African descent;

OBJECTIVES – RESULTS OF REPARATORY JUSTICE

17. **REITERATE** that the payment of reparations and granting of reparatory justice to Africa and the African Diaspora is one of the pillars of sustainable socio- economic development in Africa and relevant parts of the African Diaspora in the Global South and an enabler for the realization of the African Union's Agenda 2063;
18. **UNDERLINE** the crucial importance of recognizing the need to safeguard the continent's culture, heritage and dignity, buttressing it through the development of a Common Position on the Restitution of Cultural Property and Heritage and a Framework for Action on Negotiations for the Return of illicitly trafficked cultural property, the full restitution of stolen African cultural, religious artefacts, archives, human remains;
19. **ACKNOWLEDGE** the Continental Consultations on the Restitution of Cultural Property and Heritage held in November 2021 and the AU's efforts aimed at the return of stolen artefacts, including religious and cultural relics;
20. **AIM** to recover the social and economic losses incurred by African states and societies, as well as states and communities of people of African descent in the diaspora;

21. **EMPHASIZE** that it is a critical step towards the pursuit of justice and healing for Africans and People of African Descent to strive towards ensuring accountability from the former colonial powers and other responsible states and institutions for the heinous crimes committed against Africans and the global African diaspora during the periods of the transatlantic trafficking of enslaved Africans, chattel enslavement, colonization, and apartheid, genocide and neo-colonialism including but not limited to deportation, mass massacres, arbitrary detentions, the use of torture, the plundering of natural resources, the imposition of unjust economic systems, the suppression of liberation movements and nuclear testing, which led to human and environmental disasters;

OUTPUTS TOWARDS THE OBJECTIVES OF REPARATORY JUSTICE

WE:

22. **STRONGLY WELCOME** the decision of the Executive Council of the African Union that urges the implementation of the Theme of Year to be extended beyond 2025 and recommends establishing a 2026-2036 Decade of the Union for Justice for Africans and people of African Descent through reparations.
23. **WILL** jointly work towards enhancing advocacy for a common position on reparations in Africa and the Caribbean, and incorporate therein, a Reparatory Programme of Action taking into consideration the CARICOM Ten Point Plan for Reparatory Justice; and forging a common front with the Diaspora at the global level which will serve to underpin the transcontinental and global movement for reparations, with a view to maintaining its momentum and ensuring its sustainability to build a strong common front within the framework of the Transcontinental partnership, in pursuit of reparations and reparatory justice at the global level;
24. **SUPPORT** the designation of reparations for the transatlantic trafficking of enslaved Africans, chattel -enslavement, colonialism and apartheid, as a Flagship Issue and Project of the African Union;
25. **SUPPORT** the initiative of the Republic of Togo on the qualification of slavery, deportation and colonization as crimes against humanity and genocide against the peoples of Africa, as well as the organization of the 9th Pan African Congress in Lomé, in collaboration with the African Union Commission;
26. **FULLY ENDORSE** the institution of an African Day to pay tribute to African martyrs and victims of the transatlantic trade in enslaved Africans, chattel enslavement, colonization and apartheid; and **WELCOME** the offer of Algeria to host an International Conference on the Crimes of Colonialism, in coordination with the Commission;

INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS TO ADVANCE THE OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS OF REPARATORY JUSTICE**WE:**

27. **COMMEND**, with appreciation, the efforts of H.E. John Mahama President of the Republic of Ghana as the African Union Leader on Advancing the Cause of Justice and Payment of Reparations to Africans;
28. **EXPRESS** appreciation also to the Honorable Mia Amor Motley Prime Minister of Barbados and Chairperson of the Prime Ministerial Subcommittee on Reparations and for CARICOM significant and valuable contribution and tireless advocacy to pursue reparations for Africa and the African diaspora and thereby inspiring a global movement for reparatory justice;
29. **PLEDGE** to operationalize the African Caribbean Joint Mechanism on Reparative Justice, as called for in African Union Assembly Decision 847 and supported by the Thirty-Fifth Inter-Sessional Meeting of CARICOM Heads of Government held in September 2023;
30. **SUPPORT** the full operationalization of the African Union Committee of Experts on Reparations, to develop an African Common Position on Reparations, and incorporate therein, an African Reparatory Programme of Action, as well as the African Union Reference Group of Legal Experts;
31. **ENDORSE** the establishment of a Global Reparations Fund based in Africa, to work in collaboration with the African Union and CARICOM, to advance the campaign of the African Union on reparations, to be financed principally by the states, monarchies, private corporations, families, citizens and other institutions of the former colonial nations responsible for the crimes of Transatlantic trafficking of enslaved Africans slavery, chattel enslavement, colonialism and plundering of natural resources;
32. **REAFFIRM** our full support to the ongoing processes in Africa which are aimed at the full restitution of stolen African cultural, religious artefacts, archives, and human remains;
33. **ENCOURAGE** participating Member States to offer to host an annual Conference on Reparations rotating between the African continent and the CARICOM;
34. Will **STRIVE** to expand this transcontinental Partnership Framework embracing Africa and CARICOM to also include the African Diaspora in Latin America, North America, and Europe, and elsewhere in the world, to build a strong common front among them in pursuit of reparations and reparatory justice at the global level;
35. **STAND** in solidarity with Haiti on the bicentenary of the imposition by France of the

crippling debt on Haiti in exchange for independence and WELCOME the establishment of a joint commission to consider the restitution of Haiti's independence debt;

GLOBAL AND MULTILATERAL PARTNERSHIPS

WE:

36. **CALL** for enhanced collaboration with the UN system, including the United Nations Permanent Forum on People of African Descent the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination (CARICOM add) and UNESCO, towards the implementation of this declaration; including by providing technical assistance for the documentation of claims, adopting resolutions and establishing legal framework and mechanisms for restitution and reparations;
37. **ENCOURAGE** the creation of a Reparations Fellowship Programme to support capacity-building of scholars, legal experts, and activists from Africa and the Caribbean to collaborate on reparatory justice research and advocacy, and **URGE** Private Sector actors with historical ties to transatlantic slavery and colonialism to participate and contribute to the Reparations Fund through voluntary commitments.

FOLLOW UP

38. **RECOGNIZE** the importance of effective monitoring and evaluation in ensuring the successful implementation of our commitments as outlined in this declaration, and we **RESOLVE** to establish a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress, identify challenges and inform decision making;
39. **REQUEST** the African Union Commission and the CARICOM Secretariat to present a joint Progress Report to the next Africa CARICOM Summit and **REQUEST** them to submit a strategic framework document and an implementation roadmap with clear timeline, and **ACCORDINGLY DECIDE** to remain seized of the matter.

AFRICAN UNION

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Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA

P. O. Box 3243

Telephone : 5517 700

Fax : 251-11-5517844

website : www.au.int

Rev 2

COMMUNIQUÉ
OF THE SECOND AFRICA-CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY (CARICOM) SUMMIT
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
7 September 2025

1. The Heads of State and Government of Member States of the African Union (AU) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) convened for the historic Second Africa-CARICOM Summit on 7 September 2025, hosted by the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, in collaboration with the African Union Commission and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Summit was co-chaired by the Prime Minister of St. Kitts and Nevis, and incoming Chair of the Conference of Heads of Government of CARICOM, the Honourable Dr. Terrence Drew, and the President of the Republic of Angola, and Chairperson of the African Union, His Excellency João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço.
2. The Summit was attended by the following Heads of State/Government and Heads of Delegations:

The African Union Member States: **Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, The Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, State of Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.**

The Caribbean Community (CARICOM): **Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, The Bahamas, Belize, Bermuda, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago**

3. The Summit was also attended by the following Heads of Regional and International Organizations: H.E. Mahmoud Ali Youssouf, Chairperson of the African Union Commission, H.E. Dr. Carla Natalie Barnett, Secretary General of CARICOM, H.E. Mr. Parfait Onanga-Anyanga, Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Head of the United Nations Office to the African Union, as well as heads and representatives from the United Nations Specialized Agencies

and bodies [the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UN Women], the African Union Commission and African Union Organs and Specialized Agencies and Institutions including Afreximbank, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), CARICOM Reparations Commission, the Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States), in addition to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Global Black History, Heritage & Education Centre (GBHHEC).

4. The Summit, which was held under the theme “Transcontinental Partnership in Pursuit of Reparatory Justice for Africans and People of African Descent through Reparations”, reaffirmed the profound bonds of shared history and cultural affinity that unite the peoples of Africa and the Caribbean Community and the broader Diaspora. It marked a pivotal moment in solidifying a comprehensive and dynamic partnership between the regions, committing to translating shared aspirations into tangible outcomes for the mutual benefit of their people.
5. Recognising the African Union’s strong engagement with the African Diaspora, the Summit welcomed the celebration of the Fourth CARICOM-Africa Day on 7 September 2025, as testament to the enduring bonds.
6. The Summit was also held at a crucial moment in the relations between Africa and CARICOM whereby the African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government (by decision Assembly/AU/Dec.884 (XXXVII)) designated the AU theme of the Year for 2025 to be; “*Justice for Africans and People of African Descent Through Reparations*”. *The decision* further calls for the establishment of a Transcontinental Partnership Framework embracing the AU, CARICOM and the African Diaspora in Latin America, North America, Europe and elsewhere in the world, to build a strong common front among them in pursuit of reparations and reparatory justice at the global level; and recalled that in Assembly Decision (Assembly/AU/Dec.847(XXXVI), it called for the establishment of an African Caribbean Joint Mechanism on Reparative Justice, based on the resolve of the Global African Diaspora Summit held in South Africa in 2012.

Historical Engagements and Pan-African Vision

7. Heads of State and Government reiterated their dedication to the spirit and vision of Pan-Africanism, championed by African and Caribbean forefathers in the first Pan-African conference of 1900. They affirmed the commitment of African and Caribbean leaders to fortifying the bonds of unity and solidarity between all people of African descent and advancing a shared agenda for a more fair and inclusive global order.
8. The Summit further recalled the African Union Assembly Declaration during the Thirty-third Ordinary Session of the AU Heads of State and Government, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 9-10 February 2020, which called for closer collaboration and cooperation among the African Union, the African Diaspora, and People of African Descent in the Caribbean.

9. They also recalled the Thirty-First Inter-Sessional Meeting of the Conference of CARICOM Heads of Government, held in Bridgetown, Barbados from 18-19 February 2020, which affirmed the growing contact between CARICOM Member States and African Union Member States.
10. The Summit recalled the first Africa-CARICOM Summit, hosted by the Republic of Kenya, and convened virtually on 7 September 2021. During this seminal event, Heads of State and Government of the African Union (AU) and CARICOM made commitments to foster greater dialogue and advance cooperation in various areas, including trade, health, people-to-people engagement, mass media, and climate change.
11. The Summit noted recent high-level engagements between African Union and CARICOM Member States in the Moroccan Caribbean Meeting held in July 2007 on South South Cooperation, and in the Forty-Fifth Meeting of the CARICOM Conference of Heads of Government in Trinidad and Tobago in July 2023, the First CARICOM-South Africa Ministerial Meeting in March 2024, and in the Thirty-Eighth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union held in February 2025 in Addis Ababa.
12. This first in-person Summit was convened following commitments made by AU and CARICOM Leaders at the first CARICOM-Africa Summit and further discussions by H.E. Abiy Ahmed Ali, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and the Honorable Mia Amor Mottley, Prime Minister of Barbados, in the margins of the Thirty-Eighth Ordinary Session of the African Union held in February 2025 in Addis Ababa.
13. The Summit was also held pursuant to the decisions of the 47th Ordinary Session of the Executive Council of the African Union (EX.CL/Dec.1310-1322 (XLVII)), that took place from 10 to 11 July 2025, in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea on the hosting of the Second Africa-CARICOM Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 7 September 2025.
14. The Summit recognised the great potential that exists in a strengthened relationship between Africa and CARICOM. The **combined** land territory, maritime space, and population base, as well as the natural resources, technical, cultural and intellectual stock of the continent of Africa and the region of the Caribbean, and their strategic geographical locations, present immense opportunities for rapid, self-generated and self-sustaining development.

Strengthening Institutional Linkages and Cooperation

15. Welcoming the 26 September 2024 signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the African Union and the Caribbean Community on Upscaling Engagement and Linkages with People of African Descent, Heads of State and

Government committed to its operationalisation to promote cooperation in agreed areas. These include trade and investment, improved air and sea transportation linkages, entrepreneurship, education, scientific research and development, knowledge transfer, tourism, cultural and creative industries, heritage, people-to-people exchanges, support and solidarity in resolving peace-keeping and other geopolitical crises. The Summit expressed support for the UN International Decade for People of African Descent, (2025-2034) and recognised it as an important mechanism and instrument at the disposal of the Africa-CARICOM partnership for promoting cooperation in the aforementioned areas. The Summit also welcomed the initial meetings held between the African Union Commission and the Secretariat of the CARICOM, and called for regular consultations and review meetings, and mandated the establishment of further specialised mechanisms for engagement, including a Joint Sub-Committees, to effectively implement the MoU and regularly review progress across agreed areas of cooperation.

Trade and Partnership

16. The Summit recognised that, despite a shared historical background and deep cultural ties, bilateral exports between the regions currently account for less than 3% of their total trade. They observed that over the past decade, the proportion of exchanged exports has not exceeded 6%. In light of this situation, the Heads of State and Government highlighted the importance of strengthening cooperation in trade and development. Furthermore, they called for increased investment in emerging sectors, including finance, communications, and technology.
17. The Summit, while recognising the African Diaspora as a powerful constituency and one of the largest source of investment for Africa, resolved to mobilise and facilitate African Diaspora investment beyond remittances towards high-impact, sustainable projects in Africa and CARICOM, including startups, real estate, infrastructure, and technology transfer initiatives. This will leverage their valuable knowledge, skills, and capital through ethical investments and public-private partnerships, thereby stimulating economic growth and creating employment opportunities as a fundamental pillar of the Transcontinental Partnership for Reparatory Justice and strengthening the economic integration objectives of continental trade and investment agreements.
18. Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their commitment to deepening intra-regional trade financing, and mobilising resources through investment promotion and increased private sector engagement. They underscored the burgeoning partnership between CARICOM Member States and the African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank) as vital for strengthening these ties to support joint ventures and economic development projects. In that regard, the CARICOM-Afreximbank Partnership Agreement, the establishment of the Afreximbank's Caribbean office in Barbados, as well as the hosting of the Thirty-First Afreximbank Annual Meeting (AAM) in Nassau, Bahamas in 2024, were recognised as significant milestones. The sustained execution of the annual AfriCaribbean Trade and Investment Forum

(ACTIF), following its inaugural forum in Barbados in 2022, and its fourth edition in Grenada in 2025 were also highlighted. In this regard, they encouraged the participation of the AfCFTA in the organization of the forum recommending that it be held every two years alternating between the AU and CARICOM.

19. They welcomed the hosting of the 4th Edition of Intra-African Trade Fair (IATF) 2025 by Algeria, from 4-10 September 2025 and acknowledged, with appreciation, the participation of the Caribbean Member states to this important event, co-organized by African Union Commission (AUC), AfCFTA and Afreximbank. Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their commitment to deepening intra-regional trade financing, and mobilising resources through investment promotion and increased private sector engagement.
20. The Summit further committed to the development of both maritime and air connectivity. To this end, there was a renewed resolve to establish a Multilateral Air Services Agreement, conclude an agreement to abolish double taxation, simplify visa regimes, and establish flights between Africa and the Caribbean.
21. The Summit pledged to advance South-South cooperation and capacity-building in health through the Health Development Partnership for Africa and the Caribbean (HeDPAC), the Department of Health, Humanitarian Affairs and Social Development of the African Union Commission (HHS-AUC) and Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC), particularly to develop regional capacity to produce medicines, medical supplies, and vaccines, and bolster the health workforce in the Caribbean and Africa. They also pledged to advance cooperation in scientific research and development, particularly in food science, agriculture, and renewable energy, through the public and private sectors. Heads of State and Government expressed their willingness to cooperate in advancing the health and well-being of their citizens, as set forth under SDG 3, and Agenda 2063.

Technological Innovation and Artificial Intelligence

22. The Summit recognised the transformative potential of digital technology and innovation as catalysts for accelerating sustainable development, enhancing productivity, and addressing complex challenges across both regions. Heads of State and Government committed to advancing cooperation in research and development, innovation along with the responsible governance and inclusive and ethical deployment of emerging technologies, particularly Artificial Intelligence (AI). This cooperation will include the promotion of digital literacy and skills in the private sector, and among citizens; technology transfer to encourage entrepreneurship and elaboration of shared digital solutions; joint ventures and investment in the digital economy to advance opportunities in e-commerce and digital services; and greater collaboration in key international forums to strengthen the voice of the African Union and the Caribbean Community and of the Global South in shaping international digital norms.

23. Acknowledging the power of cultural exchange, scientific cooperation and connectivity, the leaders pledged to strengthen communication, artistic, educational, scientific and information linkages between Africa and the Caribbean. Initiatives will focus on fostering greater media collaboration, promoting cultural and creative industries and cultural reconnection, facilitating scientific and other academic exchanges, and leveraging digital technologies to bridge geographical distances and deepen mutual understanding.

Youth Engagement and Empowerment

24. Recognising the critical role of youth as drivers of sustainable development, innovation, and interregional solidarity, the Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their commitment to empowering young people of African and Caribbean descent. They agreed to promote deeper youth engagement through educational exchanges, entrepreneurship initiatives, innovation hubs, digital skills development, and leadership programmes.
25. The Summit underscored the importance of creating structured platforms for youth voices in policy-making processes at national and regional levels. They also encouraged collaboration between African and Caribbean youth organisations to foster shared identity, cultural exchange, and collective action in advancing the goals of Pan-Africanism and reparatory justice.

Sustainable Development Challenges

26. Heads of State and Government recognised the unique vulnerabilities of developing countries including Small Island, Low-Lying Coastal Developing States, land-locked states and least developed countries of the continent of Africa and the Caribbean Community. The Summit acknowledged the persistent socio-economic vulnerabilities including challenges related to economic diversification, high debt burdens, and limited access to adequate concessional development financing as a key driver of collective and coordinated action and proactive, unified advocacy on the global stage for a more equitable and sustainable international order.
27. Heads of State and Government commended the work of the Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI), the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI), Adaptation of African Agriculture (AAA) Initiative and the African Climate Commissions (Congo Basin Climate Commission, the Climate Commission for the Sahel Region and the African Islands States Climate Commission) in coordinating the implementation of Africa's response to Climate Change.

Peace and Security Challenges

28. Heads of State and Government underscored the urgent need for robust support to address the multifaceted crisis in Haiti, and advocated for greater capitalisation of the United Nations Trust Fund established for the Kenyan-led Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission. They urged international stakeholders to fulfil their pledges

to provide the necessary resources, including financial, logistical and technical assistance as well as capacity building for law enforcement' and emphasised the importance of ensuring the Mission's effectiveness in assisting the Haitian National Police to restore security and foster an environment conducive to holding free and fair elections. The Summit recognised the pivotal role of CARICOM and the Government of Kenya and its unwavering stewardship and commitment to the MSS Mission in Haiti.

29. The Summit underscored the importance of strengthening and promoting South-South security cooperation to address cross border transnational organised crimes and commitment to establishing joint law enforcement partnerships, intelligence sharing mechanisms, and capacity building and subject-matter expert exchanges.
30. Heads of State and Government stressed the critical need to rid the regions of conflicts and create conditions favourable for the growth, integration, and development and integration of our societies, recalling the CARICOM Declaration on the War on Guns and Crime and Violence as a Public Health Issue and of Silencing the Guns in Africa by the Year 2030, and strengthening the African Peace Security Architecture.
31. Additionally, Heads of State and Government expressed grave concern over the evolving security situation with myriad threats to peace, security, and stability on the African Continent, and within the CARICOM region, and stressed the primary responsibility of the UNSC in maintaining international peace and security. They noted with concern the persistent financial challenges being faced by the AU-led PSOs and the CARICOM region, which negatively impact the effective implementation of their security mandate. They underscored the importance of adequate, predictable and sustainable financing for AU-led Peace Support Operations (PSOs), including the use of UN-assessed contributions, in line with United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolution 2719 (2023) and the CARICOM Security Strategy and other security programmes. They underlined the primary role of the UN in funding international peace and security.
32. Heads of State and Government expressed their support to the African Union's commitment in combating terrorism and violent extremism, condemned the activities of mercenaries and foreign fighters, as well as foreign interference in the internal affairs of African states.

Global Economic Governance and Development Finance

33. The Heads of State and Government underscored the critical importance of robust multilateral cooperation to address shared global challenges and foster a more equitable international order. They reiterated the urgent need for a comprehensive reform of the international financial architecture, acknowledging that the current system is inadequate to meet the unique development needs and vulnerabilities of African and Caribbean nations.

34. The Summit called for greater inclusivity and more balanced representation in global financial institutions to ensure a fairer distribution of resources and decision-making processes. A key focus was placed on achieving debt sustainability for developing countries, particularly in the face of escalating global shocks.
35. The Summit recognised that high debt burdens hinder crucial investments in national development priorities. To this end, they advocated for innovative development finance mechanisms, as well as exploring new avenues for private sector investment to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union's Agenda 2063. The Summit also welcomed the adoption of the Compromiso de Sevilla from the 4th International Conference on Financing for Development, which highlights inter alia the need to narrow the SDGs financing gap and to reform the international financial architecture to create a more inclusive and equitable global economic governance framework.
36. The Summit highlighted the role of institutions such as the Afreximbank, Caribbean Development Bank, African Development Bank, and the CARICOM Development Fund in mobilising resources and fostering South-South cooperation as a model for future initiatives.
37. The Summit reiterated its call for the lifting of punitive and unilateral economic sanctions and embargos against Zimbabwe, Eritrea, South Sudan and Cuba to allow them to pursue their development aspirations.

United Nations Reform

38. Acknowledging the urgent need for comprehensive reform of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Security Council, Heads of State and Government stressed that such reform is essential to ensure a more equitable, inclusive and representative multilateral system, enabling the UN to effectively fulfil its mandate to maintain international peace and security. To this end, they endorsed the full African representation in the Security Council, though not less than two Permanent seats with all the prerogatives and privileges of Permanent membership including the right of veto so long as it exists", and five Non-permanent seats, in line with the African Common Position as enshrined in the Ezulwini Consensus and Sirte Declaration, as well as a rotating seat on the Security Council for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) across all regions that have SIDS on the Security Council. They resolved to further consolidate the cooperation between the African members (A3) of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and their Caribbean counterparts towards the realization of common objectives with regard to the maintenance of the international peace and security.

39. Heads of State and Government emphasised the importance of Africa-CARICOM collaboration for sustainable development and the reform of the international economic and political order. Leaders committed to joint action on pressing global challenges, including food security and public health. They called for a fairer distribution of global resources to enable achievement of Agenda 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the African Union's Agenda 2063.

Climate Change and Joint Action

40. The Summit underscored the shared urgency for both African and Caribbean nations to address the escalating impacts of climate change, recognizing their particular susceptibility to extreme weather events and other climate-induced challenges. They agreed to enhance coordination and amplify their collective voice on the global stage, and advocate for improved access to climate financing. This includes seeking greater access to concessional finance and grants support, understanding that developed country parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the convention UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and through an adequately resourced Loss and Damage Fund. The leaders emphasized that strengthening climate resilience is paramount for the sustainable development of both regions. Furthermore, the summit called for intensified international efforts to hold the increase of the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would reduce the risk and impacts of climate change.
41. Africa and CARICOM reaffirmed their shared commitment to urgent and ambitious climate action, recognizing the central role of forests and biodiversity in sustaining life, livelihoods, and planetary stability. Both regions, as home to some of the world's most important tropical forests, rich ecosystems, and unique species, which act as vital carbon sinks and buffers against climate change, committed to advancing joint initiatives for the protection, sustainable management, and restoration of these natural assets, guided by the principles of climate justice, equity, and the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. They agreed to work together to strengthen forest-based economies, combat biodiversity loss, and advocate for fair and predictable climate finance, including through jurisdictional approaches and market-based mechanisms, technology transfer, and capacity building to safeguard their shared natural heritage for present and future generations.

42. Africa and CARICOM reiterated their concerns that the high and rapidly increasing levels of plastic pollution represent and pose a serious environmental problem at a global scale, negatively impacting the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainable development in both regions.
43. The Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to continue supporting the mandate established in UNEA 5/14 Resolution, which decided that an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee is to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment.
44. They stressed the urgent need for an international legally binding instrument that covers the full life cycle of plastic, within the context of promoting circularity and sustainable development, taking into account national circumstances and capabilities and for the provision of new, additional, adequate, predictable, sustainable and timely financial resources and access to technology for all developing countries.

Reparatory Justice

45. Heads of State and Government reiterated their unwavering call for reparatory justice for Africans and People of African Descent. They underscored that the enduring legacies of the transatlantic trade in enslaved Africans and chattel enslavement constitute grave crimes against humanity, which necessitate restitution, compensation and development. To this end, the Summit agreed to adopt “The Addis Ababa Declaration on Transcontinental Partnership in Pursuit of Reparatory Justice for Africans and People of African Descent Through Reparations.”

Conclusion

46. Heads of State and Government committed to implement to the fullest extent possible the commitments of this Communique towards the strengthening of relations between Africa and CARICOM. They therefore will work towards enhancing the institutional relations between the AUC and CARICOM Secretariats, expressed their intention to continuously explore additional avenues of cooperation, including to consider establishing an AU representational office in Georgetown, Guyana, at the seat of CARICOM and accreditation to all its Member States, and an office for CARICOM in Addis Ababa at the headquarters of the African Union. Additionally, they reaffirmed their resolve to hold the Summit regularly, alternating in hosting between Africa and the Caribbean.
47. Heads of State and Government expressed profound gratitude to the Government and people of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for their warm hospitality

and excellent arrangements. Appreciation was also conveyed to the African Union Commission, and the CARICOM Secretariat for their invaluable collaborative support in organising the Summit.

48. The Second CARICOM-AU Summit concluded with a renewed sense of purpose and a firm resolve to forge a formidable partnership, championing the interests of Africa and the African Diaspora and the Caribbean and contributing significantly to a more just, prosperous, and sustainable global future.
49. Heads of State and Government called for the third Africa-CARICOM Summit to be held on 7 September 2028, in a CARICOM Member State.

Assembly/AU/Res.1-2(XXXIX)

RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTION ON THE IMPACT OF SANCTIONS AND UNILATERAL COERCIVE MEASURES ON AFRICAN UNION MEMBER STATES

WE, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, assembled on 14 and 15 February 2026, at our 39th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;

RECALLING the purposes and principles of the African Union Constitutive Act, inter alia, affirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the African Union Member States, as well as the commitment to promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels, for an integrated and prosperous continent;

REAFFIRMING the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which states, inter alia, that no State may use or encourage the use of unilateral economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights;

EMPHASIZING that unilateral coercive measures and legislation are contrary to international law, international humanitarian law, the African Union Constitutive Act, the United Nations Charter and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States;

REITERATING the pronouncements of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolutions 80/209 (18 December 2025), 80/120 (18 December 2025), 79/193 (16 June 2025—proclaiming 4 December as the International Day against Unilateral Coercive Measures), 79/167 (17 December 2024), 78/135 and 78/202 (19 December 2023), and 76/161 (16 December 2021); and the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) Resolutions 58/3 (3 April 2025), 55/7 (3 April 2024), 54/15 (11 October 2023), 52/13 (3 April 2023), 49/6 (31 March 2022), 46/5 (23 March 2021), 43/15 (22 June 2020), 40/3 (21 March 2019), 37/21 (23 March 2018), 36/10 (28 September 2017), 30/2 (1 October 2015), 27/21 (26 September 2014), 24/14 (27 September 2013), and Decision 18/120 (30 September 2011); calling on States not to recognise unilateral coercive economic measures, and not to recognize or apply such measures or legislation imposed by any State across territorial boundaries, which are contrary to recognized principles of international law and stressing that unilateral coercive measures and legislation are contrary to international law, international humanitarian law, the Charter and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States;

NOTING the Report of the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights, published on August 2025 (A/HRC/60/36);

ACKNOWLEDGING that socio-economic sanctions and coercive measures are obstacles impeding the implementation of the African Union Agenda 2063 and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals;

EXPRESSING our grave concern at the negative impact of sanctions and unilateral coercive measures on the right to development, and promoting cordial international relations, trade, investment, cooperation, as well as peace, security and stability;

UNDERSCORE that these measures have negative impacts on socio-economic development and overall national progress and raising humanitarian concerns and crisis in the States targeted;

ALARMED by the double standards and the disproportionate, and indiscriminate human costs of coercive measures, and unilateral sanctions and their negative effects on the civilian population, in particular women and children, of targeted States;

DEEPLY CONCERNED at the negative impact of sanctions and unilateral coercive measures on post conflict development, reconstruction, peace building and on the African Union 2026 Theme of the Year: **“Assuring Sustainable Water Availability and Safe Sanitation Systems to Achieve the Goals of Agenda 2063”**;

1. **STRONGLY CONDEMN** the continued unilateral coercive measures application and enforcement by certain countries of such measures as tools of pressure, including political and economic pressure, against any country, particularly against African Union Member States, with a view to preventing these countries from exercising their right of sovereignty and self-determination;
2. **URGE** all States to refrain from imposing unilateral coercive measures, and calls on concerned States to remove such measures, as they are contrary to the African Union Constitutive Act, United Nations Charter and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States at all levels, and preventing the full realization of economic and socio-cultural development of nations while also affecting the full realization of human rights;
3. **STRONGLY OBJECT** to the extraterritorial nature of those measures which, in addition, threaten the sovereignty of States;
4. **CALL UPON** all States not to recognize these measures nor to apply them, and to take measures as appropriate, to counteract the extraterritorial application or effects of unilateral coercive measures;
5. **URGE** the Government of the United States of America to lift the long-standing sanctions imposed on the Government and People of Zimbabwe, to facilitate the socio-economic recovery of the country. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to lift all sanctions imposed on Zimbabwe that it inherited when it withdrew from the European Union on 31 January 2020 and all the additional sanctions that it adopted on its own. We acknowledge the steps taken, inter alia, political dialogue and high-level engagements between Zimbabwe and the European Union towards the removal of sanctions. We further

urge that the European Union takes the requisite actions to ensure that all remaining sanctions are terminated;

6. **CALL UPON** the United States of America, other Countries, and Institutions to lift all unilateral coercive measures imposed on the Government, Leaders and People of the Republic of South Sudan as they are counterproductive to the efforts of promoting post conflict development, reconstruction and peace building, and call on the United Nations to lift the unjustified Arms Embargo imposed on South Sudan, and all other sanctions and coercive measures by other entities to enable the country to expedite the implementation of Security reform as per Revitalized-Agreement in the Resolutions of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) signed in 2018;
7. **URGE** the European Union and the United States of America to lift the unilateral coercive sanctions imposed on the State of Eritrea;
8. **MANDATE** the Panel of the Wise, once again, to lobby the Capitals of those countries that have imposed illegal economic and other sanctions against African Union Member States, for their immediate and unconditional removal;
9. **REAFFIRM** its solidarity with the People of Zimbabwe, South Sudan and the State of Eritrea in exercising their sovereign right to determine their own destiny.

**RESOLUTION ON THE LIFTING OF THE ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL AND
FINANCIAL BLOCKADE IMPOSED ON THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA BY THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA**

The Assembly,

1. **EXPRESSES** serious concern about the continuous and illegal economic, commercial and financial blockade imposed on the Cuba Government and people;
2. **REAFFIRMS** its full support to the resolution of the UNGA “Necessity to end the economic, commercial and financial blockade imposed by the United State of America against Cuba”;
3. **REGRETS** the regression in the bilateral relations between Cuba and the United States and once again, calls upon the Government of the United States of America to lift the long standing and unjustifiable economic, commercial and financial blockade imposed on the Cuba people;
4. **ALSO REGRETS** the measures implemented by the Government of the United States since November 9th 2017, which strengthen the blockade and **EXPRESSES DEEP CONCERN** over the widening of the extraterritorial nature of the blockade, including the full implementation of Chapter III of the Helms-Burton Act (based on paragraph 426 of the G-77 Ministerial Declaration of 2025, which maintains the same language agreed in-2024);
5. **EXPRESSES** serious concern about the arbitrary inclusion of Cuba in the unilateral list of countries that allegedly sponsor terrorism, which has further exacerbated the financial prohibitions and restrictions to Cuba emanating from the blockade; therefore, calls for the removal of Cuba from that list;
6. **ACKNOWLEDGES** that the negative impact of the blockade is aggravated and even crueller in the current context, when Cuba is facing the economic and social effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and of natural disasters;
7. **ALSO ACKNOWLEDGES** that the blockade is the main obstacle for Cuba’s implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Shares this concern due to the importance that the African Union attaches to the achievements of the objectives on the said Agenda;
8. **ALSO REAFFIRMS** its solidarity with the people of Cuba.