



**Cambridge**  
**International**

**Professional Research Thesis**

**Strategic Role of African Union Member States  
In the Joint UN - AU Framework for Strengthened  
Partnership in Mediation. Security and peace.**

**Case of Guinea**

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**Introduction.** The African Union plays a crucial role in conflicts prevention, peace, and mediation in the African continent.

The African Union collaborates with various international institutions, particularly the United Nations, to eradicate conflicts and promote stability. That partnership is formalized in the Joint UN-AU Framework for Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security, which aims to strengthen coordination and leverage the capacities of both organizations. This framework seeks to improve instability resolution and peace building efforts across Africa.

The strategic role of African Union member states particularly Guinea within this framework is strongly significant. As primary stakeholders, Guinea provide and emerge critical political as crucial player role in conflicts prevention, mediation and peace keeping in the African continent.

**The study Problem:** : The main study problem are:

- 1- Mediation and diplomacy challenges of both Organizations UN - AU;
- 2- Strategic role of African union member states
- 3- Strategic role of regional economic communities
- 4- Challenges to Effective partnership of Guinea
- 5- Guinea's Role in strategic and political influence in Mediation
- 6- Coordination between UN and African Nations

**The importance of studying:** This topic is really Important for African Union. It offers a critical insights how regional and international organizations can collaborate effectively to prevent conflicts , promote peace and keep building stability in Africa.

In the case of Guinea , it is a state with a complex history and strategic position in Africa , this study holds significant relevance for several reasons.

- 1- Understanding the African Union and United Nations partnership in real context
- 2- The role of Regional Economic Communities
- 3- The role of Guinea in Africa's peace and security
- 4- Peace building and conflicts prevention mechanisms
- 5- Human Rights and governance

**Objectives of the study:** 1-Analyzing impact the strategic role of both Organizations in Mediation , Peace, and Security processes in Africa continent.

2- To evaluate the role of African member states in Regional Peace and Security Efforts

3- To evaluate and investigate how Guinea addresses human rights and democracy promotion.

6- Examine guinea's contribution in Mediation, stability and security in AU .

7- To evaluate the Impact of national and international organizations for stability in Africa.

8- To analyse the effect of Strategic Collaborations between African Union Member States and the United Nations on peacekeeping operations Efforts in Africa

9- To propose actionable solutions how both organizations can collaborate for a strengthened partnership in Mediation, Peace and Security in the continent

### **Study hypotheses and questions:**

**1.Study hypotheses:** the research explores the following hypotheses :

**1. Conflict Resolution Expertise Hypothesis:** the contribution of African Union with established experience in mediation and peace keeping enhances the quality and sustainability of peace agreements in Guinea;

**2. Shared Security Concerns Hypothesis:** the strategic role of African Union member states is influenced by shared security concerns transitional threats like terrorism, instability , armed groups that directly affect regional stability;

**3. Sovereignty and Regional Ownership Hypothesis:** the active involvement of African Union member states reflects the principles of African solutions to African problems, ensuring a sense of ownership and respect of Africa's sovereignty particularly Guinea;

**4.Challenges of Capacity Hypothesis:** African member states face significant challenges related to limited resources, political will, and capacity building , which impact their effectiveness.

**5. Institutional Synergy Hypothesis :** the strategic collaboration between African Union member states and the United Nations under the joint Frameworks improves institutional synergy and coordination in Guinea's peace and security initiatives.

**6. Political neutrality Hypothesis :** African Union member states maintain neutrality in their mediation roles, ensuring impartiality in addressing the root causes of conflicts under the Joint Framework.

**2. Research Questions:** the purpose of my study is to analyse the strategic role of UN-AU in Mediation, Security and Peace in Africa .particularly Case of Guinea .

Accordingly the study tries to answer the following research questions.

1.What are the strategic roles of United Nations in the joint UN-AU framework, in Mediation, and Security.?

2.What are the strategic roles of African Union member states within the joint UN-AU framework, for Strengthened Partnership in Mediation. Security and peace.?

3. What are the Objectives of the joint AU-UN framework for Strengthened Partnership in Mediation ,Peace and Security?.
4. How has Guinea contributed to Mediation, Security , and peace in Africa?.
5. What are the impacts of the collaboration between UN and AU member states?
- 6 .How UN and AU member states can cooperate for a strengthened partnership in Mediation, Peace and Security on the continent ?.

**Study Approach:** this research will adopt a qualitative case study approach to provide insights into the role of African Union Member states in the Joint AU-UN Framework case of Guinea . The study explores how AU member states leverage their resources, political influence and regional proximity to address conflicts in Africa. The research investigates the cooperation between AU and UN's impacts in resolving conflicts by examining the strategic role of AU member states within this framework which focuses on the case of Guinea. The research also emphasizes on how the AU can support conflict resolution by utilizing its mediation procedures without army operations, early warning systems, and enhanced the collaboration with domestic and foreign organisations, particularly the United Nations.

**The limits of the study:** my thesis is focused on partnership between UN an AU for promotion of Mediation, peace, and Security in Region .

**Spatial boundaries:** this research has conducted in Egypt

**Time limits:** this thesis has conducted between 2024/ 2025

**Previous studies:** there is no previous study about this thesis

**Study plan:** this research reveals information on the cooperation mechanisms between UN and AU.

This thesis is organized into five chapters: the first chapter contains the basics of research: the title, introduction, study problem, importance of study, objectives of study, and research limits.

Chapter two overview of the joint UN- AU framework, including three sections: origins ,objectives and mechanisms of the partnership in mediation security and peace ... chapter three strategic roles and impacts of AU members states in Mediation, Security and Peace in Africa including three sections: roles of both Organizations and Regional Economic Communities , impacts of cooperation. Chapter 4 Guinea's influence in Mediation, security and peace in regional conflicts. Chapter 5: challenges and solutions for UN and AU organizations for a strengthened partnership in Mediation, Peace and Security in the continent including five sections: challenges conclusion and recommendations, references, table contents.

## Introductory Chapter: Theoretical Framework and Scientific Concepts

### 1.1 Section One: Background Context of the African Union (AU)

In July 2000, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was changed into the African Union (AU) for it to be able to deal more proficiently with several challenges, particularly the challenges caused by conflicts within borders. In its constitutive act, the African Union gives priority to all its members to live peacefully (AU Constitutive Act 2000, Article 4 )<sup>1</sup>.

Intervention of members is allowed in other states with the continent in conflicts where war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity are being committed is stipulated in Article 4 of the African Union constitutive act (Constitutive Act 2000, Article 4(h))<sup>2</sup>. Any member state can also ask for the intervention of the African Union for the purpose of restoring peace and security within its boundaries (Article 4(5)). This gives the African Union the right to respond with the approval of the Assembly in a member state where there are issues such as war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity as was the case of Rwanda and Burundi (Eze, 2003). The founders of the African Union also realized that the burden of conflicts in Africa is a significant barrier to the socio-economic development of the continent and this was

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<sup>1</sup> Principles of African union members states

<sup>2</sup> The right of the union to intervene in a Member State pursuant to a decision of the Assembly in respect of grave circumstances , namely : war crimes, genocide and crime against humanity.

addressed with the adoption of the protocol establishing the peace and security council of the African Union in Durban, South Africa on 9 July 2002 (AU, 2004).

Promoting collaboration and integration among African countries was a major function of the African Union( AU), a prominent continental organization.

The African Union is a comprehensive cooperation of African Nations established in Durban, South Africa, on July ,2002(Lumina,2022;Rein,2017). As the organization of African Unity's replacement, it has developed into a significant force in African Union. According to Williams (2009), the main goal of the African Union are to safeguard human rights, advance economic growth, and promote peace, security, and stability throughout the continent.

So , the African Union (AU)is a major actor in resolving disputes on African continent.

Per puuli (2020) states that the African Union's mandate includes preventing, managing, and resolving conflicts to promote peace and security. Apuuli reports that the group has formed its funding channels for peacekeeping activities and has adopted programs like (Silencing the Guns) to prevent conflict outbreaks. As seen by the frameworks for conflict prevention and resolution established in the wake of the 1994 Rwanda genocide. The African Union is committed to resolving disputes before the worsen (akech2020).

In addition, the African Union has accepted financial help for several projects, including security assistance, through partnerships with foreign Organisation. According to Nieuwkerk (2011), the African Union's attempts to manage dispute and foster peace cooperation with regional economic communities such ECOWAS and SADC, are demonstrated by what the organization does.

The objective for which the peace and security council of the African Union was formed is stipulated in Article 3<sup>3</sup> of the agreement dealing to the following:

Advancing peace, security and stability in Africa so that life and property can be safeguarded and maintained, welfare of the people of Africa and its environment, coupled with the establishment of Circumstances favourable to viable development foresee and avert conflicts. In situations where conflicts have taken place, the Peace and Security Council is obligated to commence peace-making and peace-building tasks for the settlement of these conflicts. Safeguard and apply peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction activities to solidify peace and stop the resurgence of violence, organise and integrate continental efforts in the stopping and tackling of international terrorism in all its ramifications. Produce a common policy of defence for the Union as stipulated by article 4 (d)<sup>4</sup> of the constitutive act and safeguard and inspire democratic principles such as good governance, the rule of law, safeguard human rights, fundamental freedoms, regards

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<sup>3</sup> Objectives of AU Member States

<sup>4</sup> Establishment of a common defence police for the African continent (constitutive act)

for dignity of life and international law, as part of efforts for averting conflicts. The principles stated in constitutive act, the United Nations charter, and the Universal Declaration of Human rights shall assist the African Union Peace and Security Council. The following principles stipulated in article 4 shall of importance assist it:

Resolution of disputes and conflicts peacefully, quick interventions limit crisis situations to avert its escalation, honour for the rule of law, fundamental human rights and freedoms, the dignity of human life and international humanitarian, inter linkages between socio-economic development and the safety of people and states, honour for the sovereignty and probity of the territories of fellow African states, states must also not interfere in the internal concerns of other members. Inter-linkages, supremacy and fairness of member states, every state has the right to its supremacy and its boundaries inherited from independence must be honoured. The African Union can only be involved in the domestic concerns of member states after the general assembly of the African Union take such decisions in situations involving crimes against humanity, as stipulated by article 4 (h) of the African Union constitutive act, and its members have the right to ask the African Union to intervene for the purpose of reinstating peace and security as stipulated by article 4 (J)<sup>5</sup> of the African Union constitutive act. The duties of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union is stipulated in Article 6 of the agreement which are:

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<sup>5</sup> The right of Member States to request intervention from the union to restore peace

Enhancing of peace, security and stability in Africa, diplomacy based on quick warning and preventative, peace support operations and responses, stated in article 4 (h) and (j) of the African Union constitution act, building of peace and reconstruction after conflict, actions geared towards humanitarian purposes and management of disaster, coupled with any other tasks given by the African Union General Assembly together with the commission chairperson. For the African Union Peace and Security Council to be effective, the ensuring commission was established to support its activities such as the panel of the wise, continental warning system, African stand by force and the peace fund. And to help states gravely impacted by extreme conflicts, the African Union Peace and Security Council will perform the various tasks stipulated in article 4: The negotiated peace agreements must be solidified, formation of circumstances of political, social and economic rehabilitation of governmental and societal establishment , the programmes of disarmament, demobilisation and rehabilitation programmes must fulfilled, such as programmes involving kid soldiers, re-establishing and rehabilitating of refugees and those that were displaced internally and help to those that are at risk such as children, the elderly, women and other endangered societal groups.

The composition of the panel of the wise is made They also give advice to the African Union Peace and Security Council together with the Chairperson of the commission on virtually everything relating up of distinguished figures across the African continent that has contributed

greatly to the purpose of peace, security and development in Africa. to the enhancement, and preservation of peace, security and stability in Africa. Article 12<sup>6</sup> provided for the continental early warning system to facilitate the expectation and elimination of conflicts in Africa. According to article 12 of the protocol, the early warning system shall be made up of the following:

A surveillance and tracking hub to be called “The Situation Room” that will be situated at the conflict administration department of the African Union, and will be in charge of collecting data and review based on a suitable early warning indicators module and examination and tracking units of the regional mechanisms connected directly through suitable methods of communications to the situation room, and which shall gather and process data collected and transfer the processed data to the situation room.

The African Union standby force is accounted for in Article 13. The African Union standby force is to make sure that the peace and security council of the African Union discharge its tasks with regards to the deployment of peacekeeping operations and responses as stipulated in article 4 (h) and (j) of the constitutive act of the African Union. The functions of the African standby force include the following: Observation and monitoring missions, other kind of peace support missions, responding to severe conditions as a result of a demand from a member state in a member state for the purpose of restoring peace and

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<sup>6</sup> The Executive Council shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure.

security as stipulated by article 4 (h) and (J) of the African Union constitutive act, deployment of troops for stopping a dispute from an upsurge, a conflict that is ongoing from spreading across borders and the renewal of hostilities after conflicting parties have arrived at an agreement, peace building, including disarming and demobilising of combatants after the resolution of the conflict, humanitarian support to reducing the suffering of the local populace in areas affected by conflict and assistance to deal with significant natural disasters and other tasks instructed by the Peace and Security Council or the assembly.

Regional mechanisms are a part of the African Union Peace and Security Architecture, which is in charge of advancing the process of peace, security and stability in Africa. The Peace and Security Council of the African Union and the Chairperson of the commission shall: integrate and organise the tasks of regional mechanisms in the area of peace, security and stability and to make sure these tasks are in line with the goals and assumptions of the African Union and work together with regional mechanisms, to guarantee successful collaboration between them and the Peace and Security Council in the enhancement and maintenance of peace, security and stability. The procedures of such collaboration shall be comparative advantage and the conditions that are prevailing.

The Peace and Security Council shall in deliberation with regional mechanisms, enhance initiatives directed at expecting and stopping conflicts and in conditions where conflict had taken place in peace-

making and building tasks. In carrying out these efforts, regional mechanisms involved will through the Chairperson of the commission, make sure that the Peace and Security Council are constantly informed of their tasks and make sure these tasks are closely integrated and organised with the duties of the Peace and Security Council. The Peace and Security Council shall keep the regional mechanisms regularly aware of its tasks.

In order to make sure that integration, coordination and facilitation of frequently exchanging of information is close, meetings shall be conducted periodically at least once in a year between chairperson of the commission, chief executive or officers in charge of peace and security within the regional mechanisms.

The Chairperson of the commission shall respond appropriately, to make sure that regional mechanisms are fully involved in the formation and successful functioning of the early warning system and the African Standby Force. Regional mechanisms shall be invited to be part of any question presented to the Peace and Security Council when such a question is been dealt with by a regional mechanism is of significant to the particular institution. The chairperson of the commission shall take part in the meetings and negotiations of regional mechanisms. In order to enhance coordination and collaboration, the commission shall form liaison offices to the regional mechanisms. The regional mechanisms shall be motivated to form liaison offices to the commission. On the premises of these services, a memorandum of understanding on

collaboration shall be agreed upon between the commission and regional mechanisms.

The Peace fund of the African Union is accounted for in article 21<sup>7</sup>, which deals with the needed financial requirements for carrying out peacekeeping operations coupled with other functioning duties related to peace and security in Africa. Article 21 made provisions for a peace fund, which is to come up with the necessary financial resource for peacekeeping operations and other operational tasks in relation to peace and security in Africa. The provisions of article 21 stated that the functions of the peace fund shall be regulated by the basic financial rules and regulations of the African Union.

The peace fund source of financing contributions, funds given freely by African Union member states, such as from the private sector, civil society and individuals including from fund raising functions.

The African Union commission chairperson can source for funds outside the African Union. So far, such funds conform to the goals and assumptions of the African Union, a revolving peace fund will be constituted from the trust fund. The relevant policy making arms of the African Union, will determine the amount of the revolving trust fund after recommendation by the African Union peace and Security Council.

In addition, when it is needed and after the basic policy arms of the African Union has decided, members of the African Union will assess

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<sup>7</sup> The permanent representatives committee

the cost of the peacekeeping operations defined under Article 13 (3) of the agreement determined by their level of contributions to the normal budget of the African Union. The delegates from member states contributing towards the peacekeeping operations will be asked to bear the first (3) months. The union shall refund the expenses incurred by the concerned contributing states within a maximum period of six (6) months and then proceed to finance the operations. Therefore, the African Union peacekeeping operations in Africa is anchored on the peace and security architecture and with the formation of the African Union Peace and Security Council in 2002, the African Union embarked on peacekeeping operations starting in Burundi in 2003, with the African Union Mission in Burundi in 2003, followed by the African Mission in Sudan (AMIS) in Darfur and the African Union Mission in Somalia in 2004 (Okumu and Jaye, 2010: 13).

Since the formation of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) founded in 1963, the African Union now have a broader peace and security architecture in place, but many of the new structures provided by its constitutive act however, still need to be fully operational (Bakwesegha, 2003:377-81) and the major short coming of the African Union peacekeeping operations is inadequate institutional capacity, especially human resources, to adequately develop policy, plan and manage its peace operations (Berman and Sams, 2010). Also the African Union has significantly less staff, dedicated to the planning and management of peace operations, than its United Nations and European Union counterparts, even when taking the number and scope of mission

managed into account and benefactors having the ideal of investing in African peace operations capacity need to understand that investments in training and equipping peacekeepers are unlikely to prove sustainable unless matched by a corresponding investment in developing an appropriate headquarter capacity and the African Union Peace and Security architecture is evolving in an environment with dramatic challenges, if Africa is to live up to its motto of solving its own problems and that the African Union is severely restrained by limited resources and trained man power (Deconing, 2010:42) and (Okumu and Jaye, 2010:11). (Olonisakin, 2006) using the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) as case studies argues that the effectiveness of Africa's peacekeeping operations can only be effective as regional mechanisms allow them to be and that the dynamic nature of Africa's strategic environment and by implication its regional security environment requires that planning processes for peacekeeping and peacekeeping operations reflect this reality.(Neethling, 2006) argued that while the African Union may have normatively and theoretically succeeded in developing a comprehensive peace and security framework revolving around the Peace and Security Council (PSC), there nevertheless remains a pivotal divergence between aspiration and actual implementation and that indeed, at the conceptual level, the African Union has undoubtedly made great progress in moving towards an African peace support operations capability, significant challenges

and even problems remain in translating political statements and ideals into reality. (Ramsbotham, Bah and Calder, 2005:10) shared the above views by arguing that the significant stumbling block hampering the growth of the African Standby Force, is the continued absence of a memorandum of understanding between the African Union and regional economic communities (RECs) and the resultant lack of coordination between the African Union and regional standby brigades and that regional economic communities such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) are now moving at a much faster pace than the African Union itself, while other regions such as North Africa appear to be practically disengaged from the entire process and that the African Union is currently lacking the organizational structures to deploy integrated missions or to substantially implement long-term oriented peace-building programmes such as those envisioned for the African Standby Force.

The African Union politically in some cases is captive to the internal politics or interests of member states, foreign powers and host governments, which prevent it from acting effectively with governments such as in Sudan, out of fear or reaction from key African member states or foreign powers which effectively undermines the African Union's peacekeeping operation credibility a major weakness of its forbear the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) this lack of member states political will is a major impediment to effective deployment of the African Union peacekeeping operations and also the peacekeeping operations of the African Union in Africa is faced with

**Conclusion:** Ensuring peace and security in African Continent is a global challenge, as Africa remains one of the most conflict-prone region in the world. The joint United Nations – African Union Framework for enhanced partnership in Peace and Security was established as an effective mechanism for the prevention and resolution of conflicts. However, at present, the organization that make up African Peace Security Architecture (APSA) are not working effectively. In addition, obstacles to the functioning of APSA are poor governance, insufficient funding, and lack of consensus among African leaders on security and peacekeeping issues.

Despite significant progress in the joint UN-AU framework for a strengthened partnership in Mediation, Security, and Peace, there are problematic nodes in the partnership between the two organizations.

First, it is possible to note differences in position on the settlement of crisis in Africa, for example in Libya; second, uneven distribution of diplomatic potential among the countries participating in the UN Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council is a serious limiting factor for their effective cooperation. Third, during the work of the two councils, the efforts of the UN and AU secretariats in the process of implementing peacekeeping operations are duplicated, there are problems with the financing funds of joint missions, political meddling, and there is also a shortage of specialists who are engaged in legal support of peacekeeping in Africa. All these challenges reduce effectiveness on the ongoing peacekeeping mission of UN and AU but

at the same time they are an incentive to find joint way to overcome these obstacles and improve collective action to stabilize conflict in the continent.

However, there are also chances for cooperation with UN, ways to strengthen the African Union's involvement in resolving conflicts, and case studies or instances for the organization's effective work in this area. The AU's dedication to preventive diplomacy, mediation initiatives, and advancing peacekeeping skills provides hope for the future.

The African Union can be crucial in preventing ,managing, ending African crisis without relying on foreign organizations by improving its ability to intervene early, bolstering its peacekeeping forces, and encouraging regional and integration cooperation.

Sustainable peace and stability can also be facilitated by the AU's emphasis on inclusivity, community involvement, and the involvement of local actors. The African Union can overcome problems and take advantage opportunities to establish a more peaceful and prosperous continent of Africa by persisting its efforts and working together.

In Conclusion, the AU's efforts to prevent and resolve conflicts are crucial point. That they have the tools and knowledge necessary to respond to crisis on the continent.

Additionally, the UN and AU should have to support inclusive and participatory methods of mediation, peace building that incorporate women, youth, civil society organizations into the decision making

process by developing joint mechanisms for harmonizing operational strategies depending the situation of conflict state.

Finally, through focused programs and policies, the AU should prioritize sustainable development and address underlying issues that lead to conflicts such a poverty, inequality, ethnic tensions, and difficulties with governance, by implementing these solutions, AU can enhance its efforts to resolve disputes and support long-term stability and peace on the continent.

**Recommendations:** The following recommendations are suggested to help overcome these challenges to strengthened partnership in Mediation, Security, and Peace in Africa between AU and UN.

A number of important suggestions can be made to improve the partnership between the two Organizations; first, it is important to remind that, the essence of relationship between the councils and their members is political. There is an unavoidable trade-off between creating new mechanisms, enhancing the capabilities of existing institutional structures, and providing flexible arrangements, which are nimble enough to adapt to unforeseen and rapidly evolving peace and security challenges across the continent.

We recommend the following steps that both organizations could usefully take for a strengthening partnership:

### **A: FOR THE TWO COUNCILS**

- Ensure greater levels of coordination between the monthly agendas of the two councils, especially in relation to African country/regional issues and related thematic discussions, including protections of civilians; women dignity, peace and security; and armed conflicts. This would be critically improved if the African Union Peace and Security Council adopted a formal public agenda in a similar fashion to the UN Security Council.
- Equal distribution of diplomatic potential among the countries participating in the UN security council and the AU peace and security council for transparent cooperation between the two organizations
- Develop agreed working procedures for the AU to submit request to the UN Security Council for consideration whether for financial and diplomatic support.
- Develop agreed working procedures for drafting and adopting the communiqués that emerge from the annual consultations between the members of the two councils. These communiqués should include a list of concrete actions for the following year.
- Increase the frequency of communication between the UN-Secretary –General and the Chairperson of the AU Commission; and the respective presidents of the two councils, including through greater use of video teleconferences

## **B FOR THE AFRICAN UNION**

- Prioritize preventive diplomacy by actively participating in early warning systems and mediation initiatives. This can be accomplished by bolstering the current mediation capacities and establishing regional offices and centres for sharing information and conflicts resolution.
- Create with United Nations a division of labour based on consensus to enhance unity and reduce competition
- Promote collaboration and coordination with foreign institutions such United Nations and economic communities like ECOWAS. This will include coordinating the implementation of peace building projects, exchanging information, harmonizing policy.
- Invest in capacity building and training initiatives for its peacekeeping troops to guarantee that they have knowledge and tools necessary to respond to crises on the continent.
- develop mechanisms to increase internal financing for AU-led initiatives but not rely heavily on external funding This can be accomplished by establishing joint funding platforms for AU-UN projects to reduce dependency and increase shared ownership.
- Support participatory methods of peace building that incorporate women, youth, civil society and marginalized groups organizations into the decision making.
- The AU Peace and Security Council should established a dedicated representation in New York. Its principal tasks could include facilitating timely communication between n the two

councils and helping to disseminate the PSC's positions through the New York-based UN Africa Group and newly African caucus.

- The AU's representation in New York should be enhanced to include a cadre of peace operations and military advisers. Such personnel should liaise with the UN DPKO/DFS and DPA at a working level and provide expert advice to the AU ambassador.
- Develop a mechanism through which elected African members on the UN Security Council that do not hold concurrent seats on the AU Peace and Security Council in Addis Ababa can obtain some kind of special "observer" or participant status in the PSC.
- Enhance the ability of AU Commission to maintain institutional knowledge and develop relevant information management tools for tasks related to peace operations. Such tasks should include lessons-learned analysis, performance evaluation.
- Encourage regional integration and involve economic communities (CCAS , EAC, ECOWAS, SADC and SADC in exchanging information this can facilitate and improve early warning .
- Enhance mutual and respectful experience sharing among research collaborators and establishment clear rules of engagement.

## **FOR THE UNITED NATIONS**

- Develop joint monitoring frameworks to track progress on shared initiatives and ensure transparency.
- Create a division of labour based on consensus to enhance unity and reduce competition
- Provide technical and financial support to Guinea's governance institutions, ensuring they can uphold peace
- Clarify the role of UNOAU in Addis Ababa should play in the periods between members of two councils
- Ensure that the AU-UN capacity building programs, as well as joint assessment missions and joint planning exercises avoid capacity substitution.
- Strengthen AU representation in UN decision making process to ensure that African priorities are reflected in global agendas
- Promote partnerships based on mutual respect with no dominance by one party .both organizations should hold each other accountable for commitments
- Develop a more robust civil/military relations
- Officers for civil affairs

## **FOR GUINEA**

- Strengthen border control measures to combat trafficking and illegal trade, working with AU and UN for technical support

- Enhance its reputation to promote its achievements in peace building and mediation as regional leader
- Invest in training diplomats and government officials in mediation and conflict resolution techniques. Collaborating with AU and UN training centres can build cadre of skilled mediators.
- Prioritize international reforms to ensure credibility in its mediation efforts .
- Establish a national peace and mediation unit under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to coordinate Guinea's efforts in regional and continental peace building initiatives.
- Organize high level regional forums in Conakry to address pressing peace and security challenges, showcasing Guinea's leadership in mediation
- Advocate for sustainable funding to increase funding for AU-led peace and security initiatives.

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