



# SECURITY COUNCIL REPORT

## MONTHLY FORECAST

### SEP 2009



28 August 2009

This report is available online and can be viewed together with Update Reports on developments during the month at [www.securitycouncilreport.org](http://www.securitycouncilreport.org)

## OVERVIEW FOR SEPTEMBER

The US will have the presidency of the Council in September. With the general debate due to start in the General Assembly on 23 September, many world leaders will be in New York for the high-level meetings on key issues. Also, in the Security Council, US President Barack Obama will preside over a head-of-state-level meeting of the Council on 24 September. This meeting will focus on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. (Security Council Report will publish a Cross-Cutting Report in early September, *The Security Council's Role in Disarmament and Arms Control: Nuclear Weapons, Non-Proliferation, and other Weapons of Mass Destruction.*)

The Council is due to receive a report from the Secretary-General on **Haiti**, in preparation for the October renewal of the mandate of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). An open debate is possible.

The Council is expected in September to

take up a draft resolution on **sexual violence in armed conflict**, following up on its 2008 resolution on this matter.

Due for renewal in September are two mandates: that of the UN Mission in **Liberia** and of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in **Sierra Leone**, and formal meetings are likely on both situations for adoption of Council resolutions.

These meetings of the Council are expected to be preceded by a briefing on **Liberia** by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ellen Loj, and a briefing on **Sierra Leone**. Since Sierra Leone is on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), participation of the chair of the Sierra Leone PBC configuration is likely.

Briefings in consultations are possible from the chairmen of the Council's sanctions committee on **Somalia** (751), **Sudan** (1591), and **Iran** (1737). The Council may

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also be briefed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sanctions committee's Panel of Experts.

On **Afghanistan**, a report on UNAMA is expected late in the month. The Council is >>page 2

## Aide-Memoire

Important matters pending for the Council include:

- The Council has yet to address the Secretary-General's summary of the report of the UN Board of Inquiry into incidents involving UN facilities and personnel in **Gaza** between 27 December and 19 January, submitted to it on 4 May (S/2009/250).
- Reports from the **Kosovo** Force (KFOR) appear to have stopped. The last one available covers the period from 1 to 31 July 2008.
- The quarterly reports of the International Security Assistance Force in **Afghanistan** are

now always outdated when released. (The last report, released in June, covered the period from August 2008 to January 2009.)

- The Council requested the Secretariat on 21 November 2006 (S/2006/928) to **update the index to Council notes and statements on working methods**. This has not been published.
- The Secretary-General has yet to put forward proposals for the delineation of the international borders of Lebanon, especially in the **Sheb'a Farms** area, in accordance with resolution 1701, and respond to the cartographic, legal and political implications of

the alternative path suggested by the government of Lebanon in its seven-point plan.

- The Council has yet to address the latest report of the **Lebanon Independent Border Assessment Team**, which was issued on 25 August 2008 (S/2008/582).
- The 2005 World Summit requested that the Security Council consider reforms for the **Military Staff Committee**. This has yet to be addressed.
- The Secretary-General is yet to report to the Council on **Kenya** as requested in a February 2008 presidential statement (S/PRST/2008/4).

likely to be briefed on the report and on the situation following the 20 August elections, possibly by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Kai Eide, in which case an open meeting is likely.

The Council will also receive an interim report on progress toward the November elections in **Cote d'Ivoire**.

A report on the practical ways to provide support to the AU **peacekeeping** opera-

tions authorised by the Council (as a follow up to the Prodi panel report) may be received in September but is likely to be considered later.

## Status Update since our August Forecast

■ **Children and Armed Conflict:** The Council adopted on 4 August 2009 a resolution on children and armed conflict. The resolution was cosponsored by ten Council members and 36 UN members at large, indicating a high level of interest in this issue among UN member states (S/RES/1882). This resolution expanded the criteria for the Secretary-General's "list of shame" in his reports on children and armed conflict beyond the recruitment of children. Killing and maiming of children and/or rape and other sexual violence against children can now be used in identifying state and non-state parties. The Secretary-General's reports on children and armed conflict in specific situations are based on this list and are considered by the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict. The resolution also called upon parties engaged in killing and maiming and sexual violence against children to prepare action plans outlining steps to stop these crimes and reiterated its call to parties already listed for recruiting children to prepare and implement action plans without further delay. Other areas covered in the resolution included a request for enhanced communication between the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict and relevant Council sanctions committees and reaffirmation of the Council's intention to take action against persistent violators.

■ **Peacekeeping:** On 5 August the Council held an open debate where it heard from General Martin Luther Agwai, Force Commander of the AU-UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping, Alain Le Roy and Under-Secretary-General for Field Support Susana Malcorra, as well as representatives from troop and police-contributing countries. (S/PV.6178 and SC/9724). It also adopted a presidential statement on peacekeeping (S/PRST/2009/24). The statement highlighted the Council's efforts to improve its dialogue with the Secretariat and troop and police-contributing countries. It also identified areas for further reflection such as credible and achievable mandates matched with appro-

priate resources; better information sharing and management; increased interaction with the Secretariat; earlier and more meaningful engagement with troop and police-contributing; and greater awareness in the Council of the resource and field support implications of its decisions and strategic challenges faced across peacekeeping operations.

■ **Myanmar:** On 11 August the Council held consultations to discuss the situation in Myanmar and the implications of Aung San Suu Kyi being sentenced to a further 18 months of house arrest. On 13 August the Council issued a press statement (SC/9731) reaffirming its statements of 11 October 2007, 2 May 2008 and 22 May 2009 on Myanmar and reiterated the importance of the release of all political prisoners. In that context the Council expressed serious concern at the conviction and sentencing of Aung San Suu Kyi. It also noted the decision of the Myanmar government to reduce Aung San Suu Kyi's sentence from three years of hard labour to 18 months house arrest.

■ **The Middle East:** On 19 August the Council heard its monthly briefing on the situation in the Middle East. Assistant Secretary-General Oscar Fernandez-Taranco reported that Israel had eased some movement restrictions in the West Bank and had allowed some fuel and construction shipments into Gaza. However, continued Israeli settlement activity remained a matter of serious concern. Fernandez-Taranco also noted that a violent confrontation had taken place on 14 August inside Gaza. Over one hundred people were injured and 28 deaths resulted from fighting between Hamas and an armed radical group that had criticised Hamas for failing to attack Israel more vigorously and for not imposing strict sharia law. The confrontation highlighted concerns regarding radicalisation and arms smuggling in Gaza. (S/PV.6182 and SC/9732)

■ **Lebanon:** During its 19 August briefing on the situation in the Middle East, the Council heard from Assistant Secretary-General Oscar Fernandez-Taranco that efforts

continue in Lebanon to form a new government (S/PV.6182 and SC/9732). The situation in the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) area of operations has been generally quiet, and tensions have eased somewhat around the ongoing investigation of the series of explosions that occurred in southern Lebanon on 14 July. The Council extended the mandate of UNIFIL for another year on 27 August (S/RES/1884).

■ **Iraq:** On 24 August, the Secretary-General submitted his report on the Development Fund for Iraq (DFI) and the International Advisory and Monitoring Board (IAMB). On 27 August the Council was briefed by UN Controller, Jun Yamazaki.

On 19 August truck bombings in Baghdad killed nearly one hundred people and wounded over 1,000. The Security Council condemned the attacks, which were carried out on the sixth anniversary of the bombing of the UN offices in the capital. Violence has increased since US troops repositioned outside Iraqi cities at the end of June.

After a meeting on 7 August (S/PV.6179 and SC/9725), the Council unanimously extended the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) for another year (S/RES/1883). On 4 August the Council considered the Secretary-General's last quarterly report on UNAMI (S/2009/393), and was briefed by Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and head of UNAMI, Ad Melkert. The UNAMI report covered the period from 2 June to 30 July.

■ **Timor-Leste:** On the 10th anniversary of Timor-Leste's vote for independence in the 1999 referendum, the president of the Council in a statement to the press on 27 August commended the people and government of Timor-Leste on their efforts towards peace, stability and development of the country. The statement also remembered those who had lost their lives in the violence, praised the crucial role played by the UN mission and expressed appreciation for assistance given by the international community.

## Afghanistan

### Expected Council Action

In late September the Council is expected have a debate on the Secretary-General's second quarterly report on developments in Afghanistan. A briefing by the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Afghanistan, Kai Eide, is also likely.

The Council will be keenly interested in Eide's analysis of the 20 August presidential and provincial elections and the post-election scenario. Other areas of interest are the Secretary-General's plans to strengthen the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the benchmarks requested in resolution 1868 (which on 23 March extended UNAMA's mandate). The benchmarks will likely focus on broad areas such as institution-building, security, economic and social development and cross-cutting issues. The mandate of UNAMA expires on 23 March 2010.

The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) mandate expires on 13 October. In the last few years the ISAF renewal was done in September in order to accommodate the German position that a resolution be in place before its parliament consider extending ISAF troop commitments. However, this year the ISAF renewal is likely to be in October as the parliamentary mandate allowing Germany to contribute troops continues until December.

### Key Recent Developments

Afghans went to the polls on 20 August to choose a president and members of 34 provincial councils. These elections, organised by the Independent Election Commission of Afghanistan were the first Afghan-led elections in thirty years. (The elections in 2004 and 2005 were run by the UN.) On 20 August the Council issued a press statement welcoming the "historic" presidential and provincial elections and condemning the actions of extremist groups who sought to disrupt them. The Secretary-General said that Afghans had demonstrated their desire for stability by voting and congratulated all who had made the polls possible. Eide said that the elections were an achievement for the Afghan people and that there had been less violence than expected.

The security situation in Afghanistan has continued to deteriorate during 2009 with violence at its worst since 2001. Analysts have also highlighted the increasingly sophisticated techniques and growing reach of the insurgency. In July more than seventy foreign soldiers were killed. It was the deadliest month since fighting began. Attacks escalated in the lead-up to the elections. The Taliban had vowed to disrupt the elections. However, they seemed unable to achieve the level of disruption that they had hoped.

On 26 August, the Council issued a press statement condemning in the strongest terms the terrorist attack in Kandahar, which killed more than forty civilians and wounded eighty others on 25 August. The statement underlined the need to bring all those responsible to justice and reiterated the Council's serious concern at the threats posed by extremist groups to all in Afghanistan.

In early August UNAMA released a report co-authored with the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) which revealed that insecurity had hampered candidates' ability to campaign by limiting their movement and curbing freedom of expression. These constraints had a serious impact on the preparations for the elections, especially for women.

At the end of June the UK launched a five-week operation known as "Panther's Claw" in Helmand province, while the US marines launched an assault in lower Helmand river valley on 12 August. Both of these offensives were part of an effort to secure Taliban-dominated areas ahead of the elections.

The Mid Year Bulletin on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Afghanistan, prepared by the Human Rights Unit of UNAMA and released on 30 July, reported that civilian casualties increased by 24 percent in the first half of 2009, with 59 percent of the civilians killed by anti-government elements and 30.5 percent by pro-government forces (Afghan government security and foreign troops). However, while the proportion of civilian deaths attributed to pro-government forces has declined since 2007, the actual number of such deaths continues to

increase. The report noted that a high priority had been given by pro-government forces to reducing civilian deaths.

On 15 July the Council adopted a presidential statement stressing that it was important for the elections to be free, fair, transparent, credible, secure and inclusive. It also expressed its support for the Secretary-General's intention to further strengthen UNAMA and invited him to provide further details.

### Human Rights-Related Developments

The Human Rights Council is expected to consider the Outcome Report of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Afghanistan's human rights record on 24 September. This follows the review of Afghanistan that was conducted by the UPR Working Group on 7 May.

On 8 July a report produced jointly by UNAMA and the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR) focused on violence against Afghan women. The culture of impunity highlighted in the report prompted UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, to urge that the "silence surrounding the widely known problem of violence against the girls and women of Afghanistan must be broken".

Commenting on UNAMA's report on civilian casualties, Pillay expressed concern that civilian casualties were likely to continue to rise unless more effective measures were taken by all parties to the conflict.

### Key Issues

There are several key issues related to the elections whose official results are expected to be announced in mid-September:

- **The security situation following the elections:** Several scenarios could lead to unrest. If the losers feel that the votes were tainted, protests are possible. A run-off election is possible which would also leave the country in a state of heightened tension till the end of September.
- **Credibility and legitimacy of the elections:** This may be an issue given the allegations of corruption such as the discovery of fake voter cards and the



instances of buying of votes as well as the lower turnout in areas in the south.

- **Post-election scenario:** A key issue is the future role for UNAMA. Moving on from the divisiveness of the elections developing a broad political consensus and a common strategic vision will be important.

Issues related to UNAMA include:

- **Expansion of UNAMA:** While there is widespread support in the Council for UNAMA and recognition that expanding its presence to more provinces would be useful, members have yet to agree on how many more offices should be opened. (Currently UNAMA has 20 offices and some would like to see offices in all the 34 provinces.)
- **Increased resources and additional funds for UNAMA in 2010:** In his June report the Secretary-General flagged the need for more resources and funding. This may be an issue for some members coming soon after the near doubling of UNAMA's budget last year from \$76 million to \$168 million.
- **Role of benchmarks:** It is unclear how much broad benchmarks will help the Council monitor UNAMA's progress in carrying out its mandate. Also an issue is how to overcome the difficulties of measuring progress in Afghanistan's complex political environment where UNAMA's progress is intricately linked to progress by Afghan and other international counterparts.

A long-standing key issue that will come back to the fore after the elections is the need for an inclusive peace process and the role the UN could play this process.

The issue of the increasing number of civilian deaths and what the UN can do independently to monitor and address incidents of civilian casualties is also an open one.

Continuing issues that will be significant after the elections include donor commitments to the Afghan National Development Strategy, strengthening government institutions, fighting corruption and the need for closer regional cooperation.

## Options

While no formal action is necessary with respect to UNAMA, one option is a statement which could address various aspects:

- addressing on the official outcome of the 20 August presidential election if there is a clear winner and no run-off is needed (official results are expected on 17 September);
- noting the Secretary-General's proposed benchmarks and outlining how the Council plans to use them;
- indicating support for the expansion of UNAMA and conveying the Council's views on this; and
- stressing the importance of UNAMA moving rapidly to focus on the post-election situation.

## Council Dynamics

Many Council members are following developments in Afghanistan closely and most members are highly supportive of UNAMA. With the launch of its own comprehensive new strategy on Afghanistan earlier this year, the US views UNAMA as a key partner in its efforts. Elected members Japan and Turkey, which have their own national commitments in Afghanistan, have taken an active interest in the UN's role in the country. Japan is the lead country on Afghanistan in the Council for 2009, and Turkey will take over this role in 2010.

While there has been general endorsement for UNAMA's expansion, some members are keen to get a better sense of what this would actually mean in budgetary terms. A large increase may be resisted by a few members who are looking to trim budgets where possible.

Most members appear keen to see the introduction of benchmarks, as requested when UNAMA's mandate was last renewed. The US is particularly interested in seeing benchmarks introduced for tracking the progress of the implementation of UNAMA. The UK is also strongly supportive as this is in line with the larger peacekeeping review it initiated jointly with France in January this year. Some other members, while favouring greater accountability in principle, are cognisant of the difficulties of trying to measure progress against benchmarks especially in the case of a mission like UNAMA where the UN is not a major player.

Civilian casualties and the increase in security incidents continue to be a concern for a number of members and are likely to be raised during the discussion.

## UN Documents

### Selected Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1868 (23 March 2009) extended UNAMA's mandate until 23 March 2010 and asked for reports with benchmarks every three months.
- S/RES/1833 (22 September 2008) extended ISAF's mandate until 13 October 2009.
- S/RES/1659 (15 February 2006) endorsed the Afghanistan Compact (on international cooperation with Afghanistan) and its annexes.
- S/RES/1401 (28 March 2002) created UNAMA.

### Selected Presidential Statement

- S/PRST/2009/21 (15 July 2009) stressed the importance that the elections be free, fair, transparent, credible, secure and inclusive.

### Selected Reports and Council Meeting Record

- S/PV.6154 (30 June 2009) was the June debate.
- S/2009/323 (23 June 2009) was the Secretary-General's UNAMA report.

### Other

- SC/9735 (26 August 2009) was the Council's press statement on the terrorist attack in Kandahar.
- SC/9734 (20 August 2009) was the Council's press statement following the elections.

### Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAMA's Chief of Mission

Kai Eide

### UNAMA: Size, Composition and Duration

- *Strength (as of 31 March 2009):* 307 international civilians, 1,196 local civilians, 20 military observers, seven civilian police, 50 UN volunteers
- *Duration:* 28 March 2002 to present; mandate expires on 23 March 2010

### ISAF Military Commander

Army General Stanley McChrystal (US)

### ISAF: Size, Composition and Duration

- *Total strength:* about 58,390 troops

added to the list of the mission's core draw-down benchmarks.)

The report also emphasised the ongoing need for all Liberian stakeholders to do more to promote constructive dialogue. The role of the UN in assisting the process was highlighted, along with establishing mechanisms for early warning and dispute resolution, in view of the anticipated emergence of political and social tensions in the heated atmosphere of elections. The report also said that building local capacities should be the primary focus of international electoral assistance, in view of the primary responsibility of Liberian institutions for organising and conducting the 2011 elections, and in order to ensure the sustainability of national capacity to conduct electoral operations.

The Secretary-General agreed with the assessment team's recommendation for the mandate of UNMIL to be modified to address electoral-assistance tasks. He also reiterated the recommendation from his special report on UNMIL of 10 June on the third stage of the mission's draw-down from October 2009 to May 2010. (For further details please see our *August 2009 Forecast*.)

On 13 August, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton visited Liberia as part of a seven-nation African tour. During talks with Johnson-Sirleaf and an address to the parliament, Clinton commended the country on its progress since the end of its civil war. The US is a key ally of Liberia and Clinton's visit to the country was seen by some analysts as emphasising US backing for the peace consolidation process in Liberia.

### Key Issues

The key issue for the Council in September is renewal of the mandate of UNMIL and, especially, whether to modify it to include electoral elements.

- *Contributors of military personnel:* 42 NATO and non-NATO countries
- *Current top contributors:* US, UK, Germany, France, Italy and Canada.
- *Duration:* 20 December 2001 to present; mandate expires on 13 October 2009

### Operation Enduring Freedom: Size, Composition and Duration

- *Current strength:* 13,500 (this is an estimate as the troop numbers shift continuously)
- *Top contributor:* US
- *Duration:* 7 October 2001 to present

### Useful Additional Resources

- *Afghanistan, Mid Year Bulletin on Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict*, UNAMA Human Rights Unit, July 2009
- *AIHRC-UNAMA Joint Monitoring of Political Rights, Presidential and Provincial Council Elections, Second Report*, UNAMA, 16 June to 1 August

## Liberia

### Expected Council Action

The Council is expected to renew the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and perhaps expand the political role to include electoral support elements as recommended in the Secretary-General's latest report on UNMIL. It is expected to start discussions and make a decision by 30 September, when UNMIL's annual mandate expires.

### Key Recent Developments

In July Liberian President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf officially ended the national Disarmament, Demobilisation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration programme (DDRR). The DDRR programme disarmed and demobilised 101,000 former combatants and gave integration support to about 90,000 ex-combatants since 2003.

On 28 July Johnson-Sirleaf apologised in a nationwide radio address for her past support of former Liberian President Charles Taylor, currently on trial at The Hague for crimes against humanity in Sierra Leone. Johnson-Sirleaf explained that she had supported Taylor in order to remove former dictator Samuel Kanyon Doe. She stated

that "like thousands of other Liberians at home and abroad who did, I have always admitted my early support for Charles Taylor to challenge the brutality of a dictatorship". Regarding Taylor she said "it was equally clear that when the true nature of Taylor's intentions became known, there was no more impassioned critic or strong opponent to him in a democratic process. I expressed remorse to the Liberian people for my misjudgement".

Johnson-Sirleaf's apology was prompted by tensions arising from the publication of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's (TRC) "unedited consolidated final report" on 30 June. The report recommended certain punitive measures, including a ban on holding public office, against fifty political leaders and others associated with the former warring factions, including President Johnson-Sirleaf for her support of Taylor's rebellion against former President Samuel Doe. According to the recommendation, Johnson-Sirleaf would be allowed to finish her term, but not seek re-election. Taylor together with 105 other persons were identified by the TRC as the "most notorious perpetrators" and recommended for prosecution. (For further details please see our *August 2009 Forecast*.)

On 10 August the Secretary-General's latest report on UNMIL was circulated to Council members. The report highlighted major developments in Liberia since February, stating that political activities over the last period were dominated by the work of the TRC and described the security situation as generally stable, but fragile with breach of law and order incidents arising.

The report included the findings and recommendations for international assistance needed for the presidential and legislative elections scheduled for 2011 by the joint assessment mission comprising the UN Department of Political Affairs and UN Development Programme, which visited Liberia in May. This included proposals that UNMIL's mandate be revised to include election-related tasks and to coordinate international electoral assistance. (UNMIL is currently not mandated to provide electoral assistance, but the conduct of free and fair, conflict-free elections has been

Progress with security sector reform is also a key issue. While there seems to be agreement that UNMIL's presence remains crucial in maintaining security, particularly for the presidential and legislative elections in 2011, a key question is how large UNMIL's military contingent needs to be for this purpose.

Regional issues remain important. Liberia's fragile security situation could be affected (as in the past) by negative developments in neighbouring countries. The situation in Côte d'Ivoire and the recent coup in Guinea have given cause for concern in this regard. Drug trafficking in the subregion of West Africa also threatens to introduce adverse impacts.

### Options

Options include:

- renewing the mandate of UNMIL with modifications to reflect the Secretary-General's proposals on electoral-assistance tasks and the mission's third phase drawdown plan;
- renewing the mandate without any modification; and
- not renewing or substantially downsizing UNMIL (very unlikely).

### Council Dynamics

At press time, Council members were still studying the Secretary-General's report, with in-depth discussions on the recommendations yet to start. The general consensus among Council members supports renewing the mandate in view of the shared concerns about the current fragile security situation in the country.

Views have differed in the recent past over the implications for UNMIL's drawdown. France has favoured a faster troop reduction arguing that the threats to peace in Liberia are of a political, rather than military, nature. The US and African members of the Council have opposed an accelerated process, citing the fragility of the situation as prone to possible relapse into violent conflict. However, the Secretary-General's proposed third phase drawdown of UNMIL appears to have provided a basis for common ground between Council members.

The US is the lead country on this issue in the Council.

### Underlying Problems

Challenges facing the country include security risks resulting from the high unemployment among youth and ex-combatants, the slow pace of security sector reform and the drug menace affecting the West African subregion. The situation has been worsened by the current global financial crisis.

### UN Documents

#### Selected Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1854 (19 December 2008) renewed the arms and travel sanctions for a further 12 months and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts that monitors implementation of the sanctions regime until 20 December.
- S/RES/1836 (29 September 2008) renewed UNMIL's mandate for 12 months and endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendations for the mission's drawdown.

#### Selected Secretary-General's Reports

- S/2009/411 (10 August 2009) was a report on UNMIL.
- S/2009/332 (19 June 2009) was a report on UNOWA.
- S/2009/299 (10 June 2009) was the Special Report on UNMIL.
- S/2009/86 (10 February 2009) was a UNMIL report.
- S/2007/479 (8 August 2007) was the initial drawdown plan for UNMIL.

#### Other

- S/2009/303 (11 June 2009) was the report of the Council mission to Africa from 14-21 May, which included a visit to Liberia.
- S/2009/290 (5 June 2009) was a report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia.

### Other Relevant Facts

#### Special Representative of the Secretary-General

Ellen Margrethe Løj (Denmark)

#### UNMIL Force Commander

Lieutenant-General A.T.M Zahirul Alam (Bangladesh)

### UNMIL: Size, Composition and Cost

- *Strength as of 10 August 2009:* 10,231 military and 1,344 police
- *Key contributing countries:* Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Pakistan
- *Cost:* 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010: US\$561 million

### UNMIL: Duration

September 2003 to present; mandate expires 30 September 2009

### Chairman of the Liberia Sanctions Committee

Abdurrahman Mohamed Shalgham (Libya)

### Panel of Experts on Liberia

- Thomas R. Creal (US, expert on finance)
- Wynet V. Smith (Canada, expert on natural resources and coordinator of the Panel)
- Hervé Gonsolin (France, expert on arms)

## Sudan

### Expected Council Action

In September the Council is expected to receive a briefing by the Sudan Sanctions Committee chairman. The Committee will also receive the final report from its Panel of Experts before the panel's mandate expires on 15 October. No formal Council action is expected in September, but Sudan will certainly be on members' minds during the high-level events at the General Assembly.

### Key Recent Developments

In August tribal violence remained a significant concern throughout Sudan. On 2 August, more than 180 were killed and more than 31 wounded when a group of Murle tribesmen overran a Lou Nuer village in Jonglei state. The same day in northern Darfur, unknown gunmen killed the traditional chief of the Abu Shouk camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs) near the state capital, El Fasher. On 8 August, clashes between two clans of the Dinka



tribe in southern Sudan reportedly left at least thirty dead and 15 abducted.

Relations between Chad and Sudan remain tense. According to the Sudanese government, on 16 July, Chadian warplanes dropped bombs in western Darfur, near Um Dukhun. The Chadian rebel Union of Resistance Forces (UFR, or *L'Union des Forces de la Résistance*) claimed that there were civilian casualties. The Sudanese government reported there had been none but informed the Council of the event in a letter. Subsequently, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Sudanese Armed Forces, Lieutenant General Mohamed Abdel Gader, accused France of ordering and supporting the attack.

The AU summit in Sirte, Libya, on 3 July issued a decision that AU members should not cooperate with the International Criminal Court in serving its arrest warrant against Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir, who is charged with war crimes and crimes against humanity. However, a week later, after reportedly receiving mixed signals from Uganda, Bashir chose not to attend a regional development summit in Uganda. On 31 July, South African Foreign Ministry Director-General Ayande Ntsaluba reiterated an earlier announcement that Bashir would be arrested if he travelled to South Africa.

On 18 July, the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) released sixty Sudanese army prisoners. This had been agreed at Doha peace talks on 28 May. While the issue of JEM prisoners held by the Sudanese government has been a major sticking point in the negotiations, Khartoum on 3 August reiterated its position that it would not release any prisoners without a ceasefire in place. JEM has said that it will not sign a ceasefire without the release of its prisoners of war.

On 22 July the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague delivered its decision on the boundaries of the Abyei region, an oil-rich region disputed by the north and south. The court's decision gave many key oil fields to the north, but preserved much of the region's boundary as demarcated in

2005. Should Abyei vote to remain with the south in the 2011 referendum on southern independence, this would give large swaths of fertile land and the Diffra oil field to South Sudan. Representatives from the Khartoum government and the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) reiterated that they would abide by the court's decision.

On 30 July the Council adopted unanimously resolution 1881 renewing the hybrid UN-AU Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) for an additional year. The resolution asked UNAMID to assist the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) to prepare credible national elections and underlined the need for participation of civil society in the political process. The resolution demanded that parties create conditions for voluntary return of refugees and IDPs. It asked the Secretary-General to submit a strategic work plan containing benchmarks to measure progress in UNAMID's implementation of its mandate and requested him to consult the parties towards developing a more effective ceasefire monitoring mechanism. Following that report, the Council asked the Secretary-General to report every ninety days (to synchronise the cycle with that of UNMIS).

On 19 August in Juba, at a meeting organised by the US government, representatives of Khartoum's ruling National Congress Party and the southern-based SPLM signed an agreement recommitting both sides to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that ended the 22-year civil war in 2005. Another meeting to address outstanding issues is scheduled for September.

On 20 August, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Edmond Mulet briefed the Council on the Secretary-General's 28 July report on Sudanese elections. Mulet highlighted several areas of concern: the legislative framework related to freedom of the press and the right of assembly; the operational and budgetary aspects; and the non-acceptance of the census results by the south. He also talked about the need of increased assets for UNMIS in order to provide election assistance.



### Developments in the Sanctions Committee

In the period since the previous, 19 June briefing by the chairman, the Sudan sanctions committee met once (8 July). At that meeting, the Committee received a briefing from the Panel of Experts on its recent travel to Darfur and on the level of cooperation with UNAMID which has improved, especially with respect to UNAMID's regional office.

### Key Issues

The Council remains sharply divided on the issue of sanctions in Sudan. As a result, no further action on sanctions, such as additions to the targets list, is expected at this time. Members will be interested in the issue of cooperation by UNAMID with the sanctions panel of experts, an issue (described as a considerable problem during the briefing in June). Of particular interest may be the sharing of information between UNAMID and the Panel.

Overall, there appears to be a growing realisation of the importance of the issue of synchronised policy with respect to Sudan as a whole, as well as operational approach to the two missions in Sudan. With the looming elections, a particular challenge for the Council will be to ensure that the displaced population of Darfur has an opportunity for a meaningful participation and to find a substantive role for UNAMID. A related future issue is how the Council will deal with the situation if the integrity of the electoral process is compromised.

Council members are aware of the issues that have arisen with respect to senior members of UNAMID. A new force commander, Lieutenant General Patrick Nyamvumba of Rwanda, will take over on 1 September from the Nigerian Major General Martin Luther Agwai. AU-UN Joint

Special Representative Rodolphe Adada resigned in late August. More changes at top positions seem likely in the fall.

## Options

While no formal action is expected in September, an important option for members is for experts to begin work on the type of benchmarks they would like to see in the upcoming Secretary-General's report requested in the last resolution. One option would be to indicate the desire for very specific benchmarks. These may include round-the-clock patrolling of camps for the internally displaced, a reduction in incidents of sexual violence, or specific indicators of government cooperation such as timely visa processing for international personnel.

## Council Dynamics

On the possibility of additional names for targeted sanctions, Council members continue to be divided. Some favour adding rebel leaders, while others are willing to consider these only if additions include spoilers on the government side as well. Sanctions committees operate by consensus and this will likely mean a continuing standstill on the sanctions list issue.

During the negotiations leading up to the renewal of UNAMID's mandate, a significant point of contention that resurfaced was the ICC's indictment of Bashir. Libya in particular argued for including the recent AU position in the resolution. Most members strongly opposed this and eventually a compromise was reached, "welcoming the important role" of the AU but with no reference to the ICC. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

On the elections, most members are reluctant to go forward on giving additional election-related resources for UNMIS until they receive additional information from the Secretariat. Most members also insist on the need for a strict adherence by Sudan to the timeframe for the holding of the elections.

## UN Documents

### Selected Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1881 (30 July 2009) renewed UNAMID for a further year.
- S/RES/1870 (30 April 2009) renewed UNMIS.
- S/RES/1828 (31 July 2008) renewed UNAMID.
- S/RES/1593 (31 March 2005) referred the situation in Darfur to the ICC.
- S/RES/1591 (29 March 2005) and S/RES/1556 (30 July 2004) imposed sanctions.

### Selected Presidential Statement

- S/PRST/2009/13 (8 May 2009) called on Chad and Sudan to respect and fully implement their mutual commitments.

### Latest Secretary-General's Reports

- S/2009/391 (28 July 2009) was the report on possible UN support for the upcoming elections in Sudan.
- S/2009/357 (14 July 2009) was a report on UNMIS.
- S/2009/352 (13 July 2009) was a report on UNAMID.
- S/2009/297 (9 June 2009) was a report on UNAMID.
- S/2009/211 (17 April 2009) was a report on UNMIS.

### Selected Security Council Meeting Records

- S/PV.6170 (24 July 2009) was the briefing by Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Alain Le Roy to the Council regarding the Secretary-General's reports in July on UNMIS and UNAMID.
- S/PV.6139 (11 June 2009) was the briefing of Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator John Holmes to the Council.
- S/PV.6135 (5 June 2009) was the briefing of ICC Prosecutor Luis Moreno-Ocampo to the Council.
- S/PV.6131 (28 May 2009) was the briefing on the Council Mission to Africa, 14 to 21 May 2009.
- S/PV.6112 (27 April 2009) was the latest open UNAMID briefing.
- S/PV.6079 (5 February 2009) was the latest UNMIS open briefing.

## Selected Letters

- S/2009/369 (16 July 2009) was a letter from Sudan informing the Council of Chadian bombing incidents in Darfur.
- S/2009/255 (16 May 2009) was a letter from Sudan detailing complaints against Chad.
- S/2009/249 (15 May 2009) was the letter containing the 3 May 2009 Doha agreement between Chad and Sudan.
- S/2009/144 (6 March 2009) was the AU Peace and Security Council communiqué on the ICC arrest warrant for President Al-Bashir.
- S/2009/100 (18 February 2009) was the Agreement of Goodwill and Confidence-Building for the Settlement of the Problem in Darfur.

## Other

- AU/Dec.245(XIII) (3 July 2009) was the decision of the AU Assembly about non-cooperation with the ICC.
- A/HRC/11/L.17 (18 June 2009) was a resolution from the Human Rights Council establishing the mandate for the Independent Expert on human rights in the Sudan.
- A/HRC/11/14 (June 2009) was the report of the Special Rapporteur for Sudan to the Human Rights Council.
- S/2009/259 (20 May 2009) contained the press statement from the 17-18 May consultative meeting between the Sudanese government and a delegation from the AU, the Arab League and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.
- S/2008/743 (26 November 2008) listed the names of the five members of the Sudan sanctions Panel of Experts with a mandate to serve until 15 October 2009.
- A/HRC/RES/9/17 (9 October 2008) extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for Sudan to June 2009.
- A/HRC/RES/7/16 (27 March 2008) was a resolution on the situation of human rights in Sudan.
- A/HRC/RES/6/35 (14 December 2007) established the Group of



Experts on the situation of human rights in Darfur.

- A/HRC/RES/6/34 (14 December 2007) established the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for Sudan.

### Other Relevant Facts

#### UNAMID: Joint AU-UN Special Representative for Darfur

Henry Anyidoho (Ghana, Acting)

#### Joint AU-UN Chief Mediator

Djibril Yipènè Bassolé (Burkina Faso)

#### UNAMID: Force Commander

Lieutenant General Patrick Nyamvumba (Rwanda) (as of 1 September)

#### UNAMID: Size, Composition and Cost

- *Maximum authorised strength:* up to 19,555 military personnel, 3,772 police and 19 formed police units (total police 6,432)
- *Main troop contributors:* Nigeria, Rwanda, Egypt and Ethiopia
- *Military Strength as of 12 August 2009:* 14,182 military personnel
- *Police Strength as of 30 June 2009:* 2,983 police personnel
- *Cost:* 1 July 2009 - 30 June 2010: \$1, 598.94 million

#### UNAMID: Duration

31 July 2007 to present; mandate expires 31 July 2010

#### UNMIS: Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission

Ashraf Jehangir Qazi (Pakistan)

#### UNMIS: Size, Composition and Cost

- *Maximum authorised strength:* up to 10,000 military and 715 police personnel
- *Strength as of 30 June 2009:* 8,479 troops, 517 observers; and as of 28 June 2009: 192 staff officers and 645 police advisers.
- *Main troop contributors:* India, Pakistan and Bangladesh
- *Cost:* 1 July 2009 - 30 June 2010: \$958.35 million

#### UNMIS: Duration

24 March 2005 to present; mandate expires 30 April 2010

#### Sanctions Committee Chairman

Thomas Mayr-Harting (Austria)

## Sierra Leone

### Expected Council Action

In September the Council is expected to consider the Secretary-General's next report on the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL). The mandate of UNIPSIL, which expires on 30 September, is expected to be renewed for another one year.

### Key Recent Developments

On 8 June the Council was briefed in an open meeting by the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNIPSIL, Michael von der Schulenburg, on the Secretary-General's latest report on UNIPSIL. The chair of the Peacebuilding Commission's (PBC) country-specific configuration on Sierra Leone, Ambassador John McNee of Canada, highlighted the findings of his recent visit to the country and the preparations for the PBC's high-level special session on Sierra Leone on 10 June.

Also participating in the meeting was the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sierra Leone, Zainab Hawa Bangura, who briefed the Council on the peace consolidation efforts of the Sierra Leonean government.

### Developments in the Peacebuilding Commission

On 10 June the PBC held a High-level Special Session on Sierra Leone, which brought together senior representatives of member States, the UN and civil society, with the aim of garnering support for Sierra Leone's "Agenda for Change" (the government's medium-term poverty reduction strategy) which is the primary national framework for development and peace consolidation. The session also provided a basis for continued PBC engagement and generated support for the "UN Joint Vision for Sierra Leone" (an agreement among UN bodies, agencies and programmes operating in the country, which defines common priorities and outlines criteria and comparative advantages to improve the impact of their peacebuilding activities in Sierra Leone) and launched a UN Multi-Donor Trust Fund for the country.



The meeting agreed on the following conclusions and recommendations which the Commission indicated would form the basis for the future engagement of the PBC with Sierra Leone:

- To provide political support for the implementation of the political parties' joint communiqué. (The joint communiqué was reached on 2 April following bipartisan dialogue facilitated by the UN after political violence flared up in the capital, Freetown, between supporters of the country's largest political parties—the ruling All People's Congress party and supporters of the opposition Sierra Leone People's Party in mid-March.)
- To endorse the "Agenda for Change" of the government of Sierra Leone as the core strategic document to guide all future national and international development efforts. (In effect, the PBC has now shifted away from the "Peacebuilding Cooperation Framework," agreed between the government and the PBC in December 2007, which has now been replaced by the "Agenda for Change." This means focusing on a number of peacebuilding priorities derived from the "Agenda for Change,"—some of which were also highlighted in the Peacebuilding Cooperation Framework—including promoting good governance and the rule of law, combating illicit drug trafficking and addressing youth unemployment.)
- To support the UN joint vision for Sierra Leone as a new and innovative tool for supporting peacebuilding and working to mobilise financial resources for its implementation.
- To enhance the coordination and coherence of international support to Sierra Leone's peace consolidation efforts.

On 13 July the trial of former Liberian President Charles Taylor, charged before the UN Special Court for Sierra Leone with 11 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity in connection with the civil war in Sierra Leone, resumed at The Hague with the opening of the defence case. The defence started with the testimony of Taylor himself, who on 14 July spoke for the first time in public since his transfer to The Hague in 2006. He denied all charges and said that the case against him was based on misinformation and lies. His testimony was expected to last some four weeks. The defence has said it has a list of 249 witnesses but may not call on all to testify. Currently, the trial is expected to continue until February with a possible ruling in July 2010 and a sentencing in August 2010.

On 16 July the Security Council was briefed during an open meeting by the President of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, Justice Renate Winter, on the Court's activities. She said that the Court had set many precedents in international criminal law since its inception. She also indicated that the trial of former Liberian President Charles Taylor was critical to preserving peace and stability in West Africa. Winter said the Court needed \$30 million to successfully complete its mandate.

Special Court Prosecutor Stephen Rapp also briefed the Council during the 16 July meeting. He said the Court offered justice for victims of the Sierra Leonean war by holding to account those alleged to bear the greatest responsibility for those crimes.

## Human Rights-Related Developments

The latest annual report on Sierra Leone by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights observed a positive trend in 2008 towards respect for civil and political rights. Progress towards overcoming delays in the administration of justice was made through the government's launch of a three-year Justice Sector Reform Strategy and Investment Plan through 2010. Parliament passed legislation in August 2008 strengthening the Anti-Corruption Commission, by conferring powers of prosecution on it.

Challenges identified in the report include securing new funding for the national Human Rights Commission and implementing various outstanding recommendations of the 1999 Lomé Peace Agreement and of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

## Key Issues

The key issue for the Council is renewing the mandate of UNPISIL, which does not seem to be controversial at this stage.

Another related issue is ensuring that UNPISIL adds value to peace consolidation in the country as anticipated by its mandate. The mission is mandated to focus on support to the government of Sierra Leone in:

- providing political support to national and local efforts in identifying and resolving tensions and threats of potential conflict;
- monitoring and promoting human rights, democratic institutions and the rule of law;
- consolidating good governance reforms, especially anti-corruption instruments such as the Anti-Corruption Commission; and
- supporting efforts towards decentralisation, a review of the 1991 Constitution and enactment of relevant legislation.

## Council Dynamics

The mandate is expected to be extended by the Council for another 12 months without any modifications in view of the continuing consensus among members on the need to carry on consolidating peace in Sierra Leone through peacebuilding.

The UK is the lead country on this issue in the Council.

## Underlying Problems

The political tensions and socioeconomic problems that fomented the civil war still persist. Widespread poverty, together with a 70 percent youth unemployment rate and endemic corruption pose formidable challenges to peace consolidation.

## UN Documents

### Selected Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1829 (4 August 2008) authorised the creation of UNIPSIL to replace UNIOSIL for one year commencing 1 October.
- S/RES/1793 (21 December 2007) extended the mandate of UNIOSIL until 30 September 2008 and requested a completion strategy for the mission by 31 January, and specific proposals on the successor office.

### Selected Secretary-General's Reports

- S/2009/267 (22 May 2009)
- S/2009/59 (30 January 2009)

### Other

- A/HRC/10/52 (4 March 2009) was the annual report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on Sierra Leone.
- S/PV.6137 (8 June 2009) was an open meeting by the Council on UNIPSIL.
- S/PV.6080 (9 February 2009) was the open debate by the Council to consider the first report of the Secretary-General on UNIPSIL.
- S/2009/18 (8 January 2009) and S/2009/17 (5 January 2009) was the exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the Council president on the appointment of Michael von der Schulenburg as the executive representative for UNIPSIL.
- S/PV.5948 (4 August 2008) was the meeting resulting in the adoption of

resolution 1829 establishing UNIPSIL.

- S/2008/63 (31 January 2008) was the letter from the Secretary-General conveying the completion strategy for UNIOSIL.

#### Peacebuilding Commission

- PBC/3/SLE/L.2 (10 June 2009) was the PBC's latest conclusions and recommendations on Sierra Leone.
- PBC/3/SLE/4 (6 April 2009) was the PBC statement welcoming the joint communiqué between the two leading political parties in Sierra Leone.
- PBC/3/SLE/2 (15 December 2008) outlined conclusions and recommendations of the second biannual review of the Sierra Leone Peacebuilding Cooperation Framework.
- PBC/2/SLE/SR.4 (19 June 2008) was the summary record of the Sierra Leone configuration's fourth meeting (biannual review of the Peacebuilding Cooperation Framework and report of the PBC's visit to Sierra Leone between 1-7 June 2008).
- PBC/2/SLE/6 (19 June 2008) outlined conclusions and recommendations of the biannual review of the Sierra Leone Peacebuilding Cooperation Framework.
- PBC/2/SLE/5 (19 May 2008) was the chair's summary of the high-level stakeholders consultation on Sierra Leone.
- PBC/2/SLE/1 (3 December 2007) was the Sierra Leone Peacebuilding Cooperation Framework.
- PBC/OC/1/2 (21 June 2006) was a letter from the Council president to the Secretary-General referring Sierra Leone to the PBC.

#### Other Relevant Issues

##### UNIPSIL Executive Representative of the Secretary-General

Michael von der Schulenburg  
(Germany)

##### Size and Composition of Mission

*Staff strength (as of 30 June 2009):*  
26 international civilians

##### Duration

1 October 2008 to present; current mandate expires 30 September 2009

## Haiti

### Expected Council Action

In early September the Council is due to receive a report from the Secretary-General on the UN Stabilisation Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). It is possible that the Council will discuss Haiti in September, but at press time no decision had been made. The MINUSTAH mandate expires on 15 October.

### Key Recent Developments

In his capacity as UN Special Envoy to Haiti, former US President Bill Clinton nominated Dr. Paul Farmer his deputy on 11 August. The physician and Harvard University professor will serve as UN Deputy Special Envoy to Haiti, and will assist in advancing economic and social development in the country.

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon announced Clinton's appointment as the UN Special Envoy on 19 May. Clinton plans to make another trip to Haiti in October, accompanied by international investors, with the aim of boosting business opportunities and fostering economic development.

Clinton made his first visit to Haiti as UN Special Envoy from 6 to 8 July. This was aimed at assessing how best to support government efforts to improve social services, strengthen disaster preparedness and create economic opportunities. Clinton met representatives from business and NGOs. Accompanied by Haitian President René Préval, he also visited communities devastated by four successive tropical storms and hurricanes in 2008.

On 22 June MINUSTAH congratulated Haiti for holding peaceful and well-run senate elections in June. These were run-off elections following a first round on 19 April. Voting was extremely light for the June run-off. Turnout for the April elections was estimated at only around 11 percent. The elections were long-delayed, having been originally scheduled for late 2007.

On 14 April, the Inter-American Development Bank hosted the Haiti Donors Conference in Washington, at which \$324 million of commitments were made.

### Human Rights-Related Developments

The Human Rights Council held an interactive dialogue on 17 June on the report of the Independent Expert on the human rights situation in Haiti, Michel Forst. Focusing on law and order, Forst welcomed the commitment of top Haitian leaders to reforming the police and the judiciary, including combating corruption. He foreshadowed a number of areas that required strengthening including training of law enforcement and judicial personnel.

The HRC has scheduled a further interactive dialogue on reports of the Independent Expert on Haiti for its 14th session in June 2010. The Expert indicated that women's rights would be a feature of his next report.

### Key Issues

Poverty, crime and security in Haiti remain key issues. A related issue is political stability. Although the recent elections were held in a relatively peaceful and orderly fashion, the low voter turnout likely signals a degree of political dissatisfaction and disengagement of the people from the political elite.

As Council members look forward to the mandate renewal, another issue will be whether MINUSTAH's mandate should be adjusted to better address the issues faced by Haiti.

### Options

One option is for Council members' experts to have an initial round of discussions prior to the usual meetings of the "Friends" group, especially bearing in mind the relevant conclusions on peacebuilding from the Secretary-General's report of 11 June, the Council debate on 22 July on peacebuilding and in the Council



presidential statement of 5 August on peacekeeping missions, which stressed the importance of integrating peacebuilding dimensions (S/PRST/2009/24).

### Council Dynamics

Some Council members are concerned that the political process is proceeding so slowly in Haiti. The low voter turnout is a worrying benchmark. They had hoped that the government might now be somewhat better equipped to work toward goals in poverty reduction and security. It remains to be seen how well founded that hope is.

There is agreement among Council members that the economic situation in Haiti remains a continuing concern. The response to the April Donors Conference in Washington is viewed as a positive development. However, there seems to be consensus that Haiti continues to require ongoing security assistance and that MINUSTAH still has a significant role to play.

In terms of security, national police training is proceeding but lags behind the security needs of the country. Drug smuggling and human trafficking are issues in border areas.

Some feel that because the size of the peacekeeping force is considerable, an adjustment to its composition might be possible. China has said it may be useful to include the composition of MINUSTAH as part of the ongoing discussion about peacekeeping more generally.

The US and France are the lead countries on this issue in the Council.

### Selected UN Documents

#### Selected Council Resolution

- S/RES/1840 (14 October 2008) renewed the mandate of MINUSTAH until 15 October 2009.

#### Selected Secretary-General's Report

- S/2009/304 (11 June 2009) was the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict.
- S/2009/129 (6 March 2009) was the last report on MINUSTAH.

### Selected Presidential Statements

- S/PRST/2009/24 (5 August 2009) was a presidential statement regarding integration of peacebuilding in peacekeeping missions.
- S/PRST/2009/23 (22 July 2009) was a presidential statement regarding post-conflict peacebuilding.
- S/PRST/2009/4 (6 April 2009) urged donors to make technical and financial assistance available for the Haitian government to meet immediate and short term development needs.

### Selected Letter

- S/2009/139 (10 March 2009) were the terms of reference for the Council's March visit to Haiti.

### Selected Meeting Records

- S/PV.6178 Resumption 1 (5 August 2009) was a Council open debate that discussed integration of peacebuilding in peacekeeping operations.
- S/PV.6165 and Resumption 1 (22 July 2009) was a Council open debate on post-conflict peacebuilding.
- S/PV.6101 and resumption 1 (6 April 2009) was a Council open debate undertaken at the initiative of Mexico.
- S/PV.6093 (19 March 2009) was a briefing by Ambassador Jorge Urbina (Costa Rica) on the Council's visit to Haiti.

### Other

- S/2009/175 (3 April 2009) was the report of the Council 11 to 14 March 2009 mission to Haiti.

### Other Relevant Facts

#### Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of MINUSTAH

Hédi Annabi (Tunisia)

### DPRK (North Korea)

#### Expected Council Action

The Council is unlikely to take the key issues relating to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's (DPRK) nuclear programme in September. However, an interim report is due from the Panel of Experts assisting the Sanctions Committee. The

report was requested in resolution 1874, which established the Panel and was adopted on 12 June after the DPRK's latest missile test. At press time the Committee was considering postponing the submission date to allow sufficient time for preparation by the Panel of Experts, which was only set up on 12 August.

### Key Recent Developments

On 4 August the DPRK released the two US journalists convicted of illegally entering DPRK territory. This took place during the visit by former US president Bill Clinton. Clinton's mission was described by the White House as purely "humanitarian". It seems he did not convey any official messages from the Obama administration. He did meet DPRK leader Kim Jong-il prior to the release of the journalists. Clinton was reported to have conveyed his personal views to the effect that there was need to ensure that there were no nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula. Some analysts believe that this development may have contributed to easing of tensions.

A further sign of a possible desire in DPRK to reduce tensions was the request from Pyongyang to send a high-level delegation to Seoul for the funeral of former Republic of Korea (South Korea) president Kim Dae-jung who died on 18 August. This gesture was reciprocated by the South Korean government which offered to meet with the delegation during its visit to Seoul on 23 August.

On 8 August in the Bay of Bengal Indian authorities detained and inspected a North Korean vessel for nuclear material or fuel, in line with Security Council resolution 1874, which calls for the inspection of vessels on the high seas if they are suspected of carrying such materials. The inspection did not detect any radioactive presence.

On 12 August, following consultations with the 1718 Committee, the Secretary-General informed the president of the Council that he had appointed seven experts to assist the Committee.

On 17 August, the DPRK agreed to reopen its border with South Korea and allow the resumption of tourism and family reunions,

following discussions in DPRK between Kim Jong-il and Hyun Jeong-eun, the head of South Korea's Hyundai group which operates a joint factory in the DPRK. The visit also resulted in the release of a South Korean employee of Hyundai, who had been jailed in the DPRK since March.

The DPRK, however, reacted nervously to joint US-South Korea military drills which began on 17 August. The DPRK threatened to retaliate militarily for any breach of its sovereignty and described the exercises as a "grave threat" to peace and a prelude to an invasion.

On 19 August the former US Ambassador to the UN, Bill Richardson, met with diplomats from the DPRK's permanent mission to the UN in New Mexico, where he is currently governor. Afterwards, he told the press that tensions had decreased considerably since former US President Clinton visited the country earlier in the month, and that the DPRK felt its release of the two US journalists was an important gesture that should be reciprocated by the US with bilateral talks. Richardson also said that it seemed clear that the DPRK would not return to the six-party talks (involving China, Japan, Russia, South Korea and the US). Washington has in the past rejected the idea of direct talks, expressing preference for the six-party format. A spokesperson for Richardson indicated that the governor did not engage in negotiations with the DPRK diplomats, nor did he represent the US government. (Richardson has acted in various diplomatic capacities for the US government in the past, including meetings with the DPRK government.)

On 20 August the Council was briefed in informal consultations by the chairman of the 1718 Committee, Fazli Corman of Turkey, on the work of the Committee. He also reportedly told the Council that additional time might be needed by the Panel of Experts to prepare an interim report and indicated that the Committee would hold additional consultations on the matter.

On 25 August South Korea launched its first space rocket (it failed to deliver a satellite

into its proper orbit). South Korea indicated that the rocket launch was for peaceful civilian purposes, unlike a similar launch by the DPRK in April which was thought by Council members to be a guise for a missile-related test, which was in violation of resolution 1718. The DPRK's rocket launch was condemned by the Council and elicited additional sanctions.

From 26 to 28 August officials from the DPRK and South Korea met in the DPRK to discuss the issue of resumption of reunions of families separated by the Korean War more than 55 years ago. Family reunions were stopped by the DPRK in 2008 when South Korean President Lee Myung-bak adopted a policy of stronger pressure towards the DPRK to meet its pledges to end its nuclear program as well as scaling back socioeconomic assistance to the DPRK.

### Key Issues

Unless there are new developments of immediate concern for the Council, the main issue in September will be how the DPRK nuclear issue is featured in the margins of the many high-level meetings due to take place in New York and at the G20 meeting in Pittsburgh.

At the technical level an issue for the Sanctions Committee is whether and when to designate further additional individuals and entities for the sanctions list. (The Committee indicated in its 16 July letter to the Council that it intended to "continue working on an expedited basis" to identify additional entities and banned goods.)

A related issue for the Council is how Pyongyang is responding to the tightened sanctions regime, given previous threats of military retaliation in the event of imposition of UN sanctions.

A possible issue is whether the 1718 Committee should postpone the report from the Panel given the late appointment of the experts. The Panel's work entails:

- assisting the 1718 Committee in carrying out its mandate;
- gathering, examining and analysing information from states, relevant UN



bodies and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the sanctions measures, in particular incidents of noncompliance; and

- making recommendations on actions the Council, the 1718 Committee or member states, may consider to improve implementation of the sanctions measures (i.e. the embargo related to programmes for arms and weapons of mass destruction, the ban on selected goods including luxury items, the travel ban and assets freeze).

### Council Dynamics

There is some willingness among Council members to be flexible about the deadline for the report from the Panel of Experts in light of the limited time that is available to the newly appointed experts. A decision is expected before the 12 September deadline. However, if the Committee does decide to insist on the original deadline, the report may not be as substantive as previously envisaged.

The high-level Council meeting on nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, on 24 September, is expected to focus on general issues rather than country-specific ones. However, national statements may give insights on current views on the DPRK issue since it is one of the major non-proliferation situations on the Council agenda.

Ultimately, Council members feel that whether there is any action in September will depend on DPRK's behaviour. If Pyongyang continues to pursue its recent path of apparent international political engagement, the likelihood of reciprocal responses encouraging a return to the nuclear talks may be increased. Conversely, a relapse into conduct contravening the Council's sanctions could result in further punitive measures being considered by the Council.

## UN Documents

### Selected Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1874 (12 June 2009) condemned the DPRK's 25 May underground nuclear test, expanded the existing arms embargo and authorised inspection of cargoes to and from the DPRK, as well as vessels on the high seas.
- S/RES/1718 (14 October 2006) expressed grave concern over the DPRK's nuclear test, imposed sanctions and set up a sanctions committee.

### Presidential Statements

- S/PRST/2009/7 (13 April 2009) condemned the 5 April launch of a rocket by the DPRK, saying it was in contravention of resolution 1718.
- S/PRST/2006/41 (6 October 2006) was the statement expressing concern over the DPRK's declaration that it would conduct a nuclear test.

### Sanctions Committee Annual Reports

- S/2008/830 (31 December 2008)
- S/2007/778 (31 December 2007)

### Selected Letters

- S/2009/416 (12 August 2009) was the letter from the Secretary-General informing the president of the Council about his appointment of a Panel of Experts for the 1718 Sanctions Committee.
- S/2009/364 (16 July 2009) was the letter from the Sanctions Committee designating additional entities and materials, as well as individuals subject to sanctions.
- S/2009/222 (24 April 2009) was the letter from the Sanctions Committee designating new entities and materials subject to sanctions.
- S/2009/205 (14 April 2009) was the letter from the Sanctions Committee updating a list of items, equipment, goods and technology prohibited from being imported or exported by the DPRK.
- S/2008/547 (11 August 2008) was a letter from the DPRK claiming that the US has been undermining the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (a body supervising the implementation of the 1953 armistice agreement in

the Korean War) and has created the nuclear issue in the Korean peninsula by massively supplying South Korea with nuclear weapons.

- S/2008/435 (3 July 2008) was a letter from the DPRK on the US lifting of major economic sanctions against it.
- S/2006/481 (4 July 2006) was the letter from Japan requesting a meeting of the Security Council after the DPRK launched a ballistic missile.
- S/1998/866 (17 September 1998) was the letter from the DPRK with a statement on the action of the Council after the launch of a missile on 31 August 1998.
- S/1996/865 (16 September 1998) was the letter from the DPRK condemning Japan's action since the DPRK launched a missile on 31 August 1998.
- S/1998/835 (4 September 1998) was the letter from Japan informing the Council that the DPRK had launched a missile on 31 August 1998.

### Other

- A/HRC/10/18 (24 February 2009) was the report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in the DPRK.
- A/C.3/63/L.26 (30 October 2008) was a draft resolution before the General Assembly urging the DPRK to put an end to violations of human rights.

### Other Relevant Facts

#### Acting Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Fazlı Çorman (Turkey)

#### Panel of Experts

- Masahiko Asada, Japan (nuclear issues)
- David J. Birch, the UK (weapons of mass destruction proliferation and coordinator of the Panel)
- Victor D. Comras, the US (finance)
- Xiaohong Dang, People's Republic of China (export control, nuclear items)
- Erik Marzolf, France (missile technology)
- Young-wan Song, Republic of Korea (regional issues)
- Alexander Vilnin, Russian Federation (customs)

## Iran

### Expected Council Action

In September the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is due to present its next report on Iran's compliance with Council resolutions to the IAEA Board of Governors. It is unclear when the report will be taken up by the Council, but there is some apprehension that the report will be more negative than past ones. Nevertheless, action in September is likely to focus more on bilateral and other events in the margins of the General Assembly and at the G20 meeting in Pittsburgh.

The chair of the 1737 Sanctions Committee on Iran is expected to brief the Council in September.

### Key Recent Developments

There have been some mixed signals from Iran in recent weeks. On 20 August there were reports from media sources that Iran had permitted IAEA inspectors access to the Arak nuclear facility from which they had previously been barred and increased access to the Natanz nuclear facility. On 18 August there were reports in Iran that Iran's envoy to the IAEA, Ali Asghar Soltanieh, had indicated that Iran was prepared to engage in talks with the international community regarding its nuclear programme, as long as no preconditions were set. However, there were clarifications the next day which seem to leave uncertainty about whether this was the case.

The presidential election held in Iran on 12 June was followed by disputes over the final election results. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad was awarded over 62 percent of the vote, and his main rival Mir-Hossein Mousavi was said to have received less than 34 percent of the vote. A runoff would have been held if no candidate received over 50 percent of the vote. The outcome sparked mass demonstrations in Tehran, with opposition supporters claiming the election was rigged. Reports suggested more than one million took to the streets of the capital. While demonstrations were initially peaceful, the government's forceful response



triggered widespread problems, with thousands arrested and some deaths. Unrest has continued but on a smaller scale.

The disputed election, and the aftermath, exposed a spectrum of rifts between conservative and more progressive politicians, as well as different conservative elements. On 19 August Ahmadinejad presented his proposed cabinet to the parliament for approval. There were adverse reactions from both conservative and progressive lawmakers. (It is possible that this may have been a factor in Soltanieh's backtracking on 19 August about readiness for talks.)

On 9 August, US Ambassador to the UN Susan Rice condemned what she said were Iran's "show trials" for demonstrators who had been arrested following the election. However, she said the US offer to begin direct communication with Iran about its nuclear programme still held.

At their summit from 8 to 10 July, G8 leaders deplored the post-election violence in Iran. G8 members also noted that Iran persists in refusing to meet its international obligations with regard to its nuclear programme.

The last IAEA report on Iran's compliance with Council resolutions was issued on 5 June. The report said Iran had produced 500 kilograms of low-enriched uranium (LEU) between November 2008 and May 2009. The IAEA also noted that it had verified that 839 kilograms of LEU were produced from the beginning of enrichment activity in February 2007 up to November 2008. This brought the total amount of LEU produced by Iran to 1,339 kilograms. According to nuclear experts, this amount of LEU could theoretically produce sufficient highly enriched uranium (HEU) for a nuclear weapon if it were diverted for further enrichment.

The IAEA report also found that Iran has continued to increase centrifuges, which now number over 7,000. The IAEA reported that as of May, 4,920 of these were being used to enrich uranium. The report also stated that Iran had continued to deny the

IAEA access to the IR-40 heavy-water reactor being constructed at Arak, and likewise refuses to supply the IAEA with the design information for another nuclear power plant that is to be built in Darkhovin.

### Human Rights-Related Developments

On 19 June the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights voiced concerns about human rights violations against demonstrators protesting the outcome of the presidential elections in Iran. On 13 August a group of UN human rights rapporteurs and independent experts expressed concern about allegations of torture against detained protestors and reports of people dying in custody. The High Commissioner and the experts stressed the need for the Iranian authorities to ensure that international and national laws were respected, especially those relating to the freedoms of expression and assembly, as well as freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention.

### Key Issues

A key issue for the Council is whether Iran will soon begin to take steps to commence talks regarding its nuclear programme. There will be difficulties, however, in conducting negotiations effectively until key ministerial positions are confirmed by the parliament. The E3+3 will doubtless find it unsatisfactory if talks are stalled much longer. Under the current E3+3 proposal, which involves a number of preconditions, Iran would have to agree to full cooperation with the IAEA and suspension of its enrichment activities. In return, the E3+3 are offering to reaffirm Iran's right to a peaceful nuclear energy programme and to suspend discussion of Iran's nuclear programme in the Council while negotiations are ongoing. The E3+3 are expected to meet on 2 September.

A related issue is that the US says its offer of direct engagement with Iran is not open-ended. If Iran appears to spurn this offer, the US may push for stricter economic sanctions, for example by targeting



Iran's refined oil imports. It is also possible that the US could impose stricter unilateral sanctions.

Another issue that may affect the atmosphere is the high-level Council meeting on 24 September to address nuclear issues. US President Barack Obama will chair this meeting the day after he addresses the UN General Assembly. The intent of the meeting is to discuss nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation generally rather than country-specific issues. However, the question of Iran's nuclear programme will doubtless be on the minds of participants.

### Options

The Iran nuclear issue is unlikely to be taken up by the Council in September.

### Council and Broader Dynamics

There is a sense that developments in September will guide the Council as it considers the best way to continue forward with Iran related issues.

The high-level Council meeting on 24 September is expected by some Council members to have some bearing on the Iran issue. All council members welcome that the meeting is intended to discuss nuclear issues in a general sense. However, it is expected that real-life situations such as Iran may feature in some statements made at the 24 September meeting and they will certainly be on the minds of participants.

The recent problems in Iran have clearly complicated the situation, with the president facing domestic vulnerability on both sides of the spectrum and with the supreme religious leader's authority also being openly questioned. (In any country this level of political uncertainty would be inauspicious for sensitive international negotiations.)

## UN Documents

### Selected Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1835 (27 September 2008) reaffirmed the Council's commitment to an early negotiated solution to the Iranian nuclear issue within the E3+3 dual-track framework, and called upon Iran to comply with its obligations under previous Council resolutions and IAEA requirements.
- S/RES/1803 (3 March 2008) reiterated existing measures against Iran and imposed additional ones.
- S/RES/1747 (24 March 2007) established a ban on Iran's arms exports and added names to the list of people and entities subject to assets freeze.
- S/RES/1737 (23 December 2006) banned trade with Iran of certain items related to nuclear enrichment, reprocessing, heavy water activities and nuclear weapon delivery systems, imposed an asset freeze on a list of persons and entities involved in proliferation-sensitive activities and established a sanctions committee.

### Latest IAEA Report

- GOV/2009/35 (5 June 2009)

### Latest Briefing from the Chairman of the 1737 Sanctions Committee

- S/PV.6142 (15 June 2009)

### Other Relevant Facts

#### Sanctions Committee Chairman

Yukio Takasu (Japan)

### Useful Additional Resources

- Paul K. Kerr, "Iran's Nuclear Program: Status", Congressional Research Service, 11 August 2009
- *The Road to 2010 – Addressing the Nuclear Question in the Twenty First Century*, UK Cabinet Office, July 2009

## Somalia

### Expected Council Action

The Secretary-General's report on implementation of the phased approach towards the eventual deployment of a UN peacekeeping operation, requested by the Council on 26 May in resolution 1872, is due by 30 September, but it is unlikely that the Council will take up the report in September.

It is also possible that the Somalia Sanctions Committee, which was due to deliver a midterm briefing, will also be pushed to October.

It seems likely that the issues in Somalia and the related regional issues will be on many minds during the high-level meetings in New York in September, and it is always possible that some new initiative could emerge as a result.

### Key Recent Developments

In Mogadishu clashes between Transitional Federal Government (TFG) forces and the Al-Shabaab and Hisb-ul-Islam militant groups have continued since May. More than 200,000 people have fled their homes as a result. On 16 August a UN aid compound in southern Somalia was attacked. The UN Children's Fund postponed the distribution of aid supplies in central and south Somalia on 13 August. The action followed previous instances of its supplies being taken or destroyed by local armed groups amid continuing insecurity.

Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Somalia, on 12 August welcomed the release of two pilots and four aid workers who had been abducted in November 2008.

Also on 12 August, masked gunmen killed seven Pakistani clerics at a mosque. The attack occurred on the southern edge of the semiautonomous northern Puntland region, a previously relatively stable region where there has recently been a decline in security.

The increasing violence has fostered renewed concerns that Somalia is attracting foreign fighters and may be becoming a base of operation for militants plotting attacks beyond the country's borders.

On 8 August, a mortar battle occurred when insurgents opened fire on the airport in Mogadishu and the Somali presidential palace as the President of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG), Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed, returned from a meeting in Kenya with US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton.

President Ahmed met with Clinton in Nairobi on 6 August, where they discussed issues affecting Somalia, including Eritrea. (There are allegations that Eritrea is supporting militant groups inside Somalia.) After meeting with the Somali president, Clinton warned that the US would take action against Eritrea if it does not stop supporting militants in Somalia. She called Eritrea's actions unacceptable and said the US would increase its support for the TFG. Eritrea strongly denies that it supports Islamist insurgents in Somalia.

On 1 August, Burundi announced that it had deployed a third battalion of 850 soldiers to Mogadishu to reinforce the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). The same day, a conference convened in Washington by the UN Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) began to identify ways to strengthen the country's security institutions. The conference included former and current officials from Somalia's police and security forces.

The Security Council met on 29 July to discuss the situation in Somalia and the Secretary-General's latest report on the issue. The same day, the Council was briefed by the chairman of the Somalia Sanctions Committee. It seems that the sanctions committee is close to agreeing upon a list of names of individuals and entities that would be subject to targeted sanctions.

The Secretary-General's July report focused on the recent increased fighting in Mogadishu between forces of the TFG and insurgent groups such as Al-Shabaab. The

report stressed that the security situation in Somalia remains very fluid, and cautioned that the TFG may be unable to sustain itself without the urgent military assistance and other support that it has appealed for.

### Human Rights-Related Developments

Following his visit to the Horn of Africa in early June, the Independent Expert on the human rights situation in Somalia, Shamsul Bari, expressed serious concerns about the recruitment of children by armed groups and the violent targeting of human rights defenders, aid workers and journalists. For its 12th session (from 14 September to 2 October), the Human Rights Council has scheduled an interactive dialogue on the report of the Independent Expert.

On 10 July the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, issued a press release drawing attention to grave violations of international human rights and humanitarian law taking place in Somalia. Echoing remarks made by the Independent Expert, Pillay lamented the flow of refugees from Somalia into the overflowing camp at Dadaab in Kenya.

### Key Issues

A key issue remains the serious challenge being posed to the TFG by insurgent groups such as Al-Shabaab, and whether the TFG will receive adequate international support to be able to sustain itself.

Another issue is the complex and interrelated nature of issues confronting Somalia and the region, and whether the Council is willing and able to formulate a response to the current crisis in Somalia that is sufficiently comprehensive in a regional sense to address related issues involving Djibouti, Eritrea and Ethiopia.

In practical terms, an immediate issue is how much attention the Council (and the US, which has the Council presidency for September) will be able to focus on Somalia during a very busy month. This will include the convening of the General Assembly and

US President Barack Obama's first address to the UN, as well as the G20 summit in Pittsburgh on 24 - 25 September.

### Options

It seems that there are few options for Council discussion in September.

### Council Dynamics

There seems to be some apprehension that the Secretary-General's report on implementation of the phased approach may be too limited, especially due to the recent multiple attacks on humanitarian agencies and the subsequent suspension of some humanitarian operations. On the other hand, there seem to be no proposals for alternative approaches to the "light footprint"—which the phased approach calls for—although it is proving more difficult than originally hoped.

Council members seem to be still in the process of considering possible names for targeted sanctions, thus calling into question whether the imposition of such sanctions would be possible by the end of September.

There appears to be some recognition by Council members that all these issues will most likely need to be addressed on a regional level for a response to be effective, due to their interrelated nature.

The UK is the lead country on Somalia in the Council.

### Selected UN Documents

#### Selected Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1872 (26 May 2009) renewed authorisation of AMISOM until 31 January 2010, approved its funding from assessed UN contributions and requested the Secretary-General to implement the phased approach recommended in his 16 April report.
- S/RES/1853 (19 December 2008) renewed the mandate of the Monitoring Group tasked with monitoring the sanctions regime for Somalia for 12 months.

#### Selected Secretary-General's Report

- S/2009/373 (20 July 2009)



### Selected Meeting Records

- S/PV.6173 (29 July 2009) was a briefing by Special Representative of the Secretary-General Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah.
- S/PV.6158 (9 July 2009) was an open debate on Somalia with briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs (B. Lynn Pascoe) and the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support (Susana Malcorra).

### Selected Presidential Statements

- S/PRST/2009/19 (9 July 2009) reiterated its support for the Djibouti Peace Process and the Transitional Federal Government and expressed concern at foreign support of insurgents.
- S/PRST/2009/15 (18 May 2009) condemned the renewed fighting by Al-Shabaab and other extremists and demanded an immediate end to the violence.

### Other Documents

- SC/9719 (29 July 2009) was a Council press statement calling on the international community to take immediate action to stabilize the country.
- S/2009/376 (20 July 2009) was a letter from Ethiopia submitting an IGAD communiqué of 10 July.

### Other Relevant Facts

#### Special Representative of the Secretary-General

Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah (Mauritania)

#### UNPOS

- *Cost*: approx. \$16 million (revised 2009 budget)
- *Duration*: 15 April 1995 to present; mandate expires on 31 December 2009
- *Strength*: 71 total civilian personnel (as of May 2009)



## Chairman of the Somalia Sanctions Committee

Claude Heller (Mexico)

### AMISOM

- *Maximum authorised strength:* 8,000 troops plus maritime and air components
- *Strength as of August 2009:* about 5,000 Ugandan and Burundian troops.
- *Key resource contributors:* China, Italy, Japan, Sweden, the UK, the US, the EU and Arab League
- *Duration:* February 2007 to present: AU mandate expires on 17 January 2010 and Council authorisation expires on 31 January 2010.

## Women, Peace and Security

### Expected Council Action

In September the Council is expected to adopt a resolution on sexual violence in armed conflict. It seems that agreement is now emerging on including in a resolution a number of elements raised in the 7 August open debate on the Secretary-General's report on the implementation of resolution 1820.

The new resolution is expected to support most of the Secretary-General's recommendations in the 1820 report including the appointment of a senior person to coordinate UN system-wide work on prevention of and response to sexual violence in armed conflict.

The resolution is also expected to address:

- including sexual violence provisions in relevant mandates and establishing corresponding reporting requirements;
- establishing a role for all relevant subsidiary bodies of the Council to address sexual violence issues;
- requesting annual thematic reporting from the Secretary-General; and
- requesting the Secretary-General to propose a monitoring mechanism or procedure.

It seems that recommendation to set up a commission of inquiry for Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Sudan is unlikely to be taken up in the resolution.

(Please see our briefs in the July and August 2009 *Monthly Forecasts* for more information on the background to the issue.)

### Key Recent Events

On 4 August the Council, in resolution 1882 on children and armed conflict, established sexual violence, as an additional criterion for including parties to armed conflict in the annexes to the Secretary-General's reports to the Council on children's issues.

Also on 4 August the Council met in closed consultations to discuss the judicial proceedings that had begun against five officers of the armed forces of the DRC who had been removed from their command because of allegations of perpetrating sexual violence. Several Council members had raised these cases with the DRC government during the Council's mission to DRC in May 2009. (The five officers whose cases were raised with the DRC authorities are known as Colonel Mosala, Colonel Safari, Lt-Colonel Bebimobuli Engagela, Jerome Kakwavu and Major Pitchen.) So far, the DRC government has acknowledged the concerns raised and has indicated it is taking action in bringing them to justice. In July, the DRC announced a zero-tolerance policy against criminal acts and misconduct in its armed forces.

On 7 August the Council held an open debate on sexual violence in armed conflict. The Secretary-General attended the debate to present his report. He emphasised that "sexual violence continues on a widespread and systematic basis" and requires a "multisectoral response" from the UN.

US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton visited the DRC on 11 August during her Africa tour. One of the high-profile issues on her DRC agenda were reports of mass rapes by government and rebel forces. Media reports indicated that in discussions with the DRC government she demanded an end to impunity. Alan Doss, head of the UN Mission in the DRC (MONUC), accompanied Clinton during her DRC visit. He briefed her on the UN's work there and the challenges that MONUC faced.

### Key Issues

The key issue for the Council is how to make a real difference on the ground (i.e. a reduction in the instances of sexual violence crimes in conflict situations). A second unresolved issue is the recommendation for a commission of inquiry.

### Options

A resolution implementing many of the Secretary-General's recommendations on sexual violence in armed conflict seems to be the most likely option.

An additional option would be to request regular briefings from the Secretariat on the matter, to allow the Council to have ongoing information on related developments between annual reports.

A further option would be to note the Secretary-General's recommendation on commission of inquiry in Chad, the DRC and Sudan and to request the Secretary-General to resubmit new recommendations in his next report based on consultations with Council members.

### Council Dynamics

During the 7 August debate France, the UK and the US expressed general support for the Secretary-General's recommendations. In addition, the US and France supported the establishment of a commission of inquiry, annual reporting, the appointment of a high-level official to synergise the UN's work on sexual violence and consideration of targeted sanctions

against perpetrators of sexual violence. The UK voiced support for a high-level official and further reporting. Both Russia and China supported the Secretary-General's general appeal for parties to conflict to abide by international law but were cautious about the Secretary-General's more concrete recommendations.

Many elected Council members also recognised sexual violence as one of the most serious issues facing conflict-affected areas and the need to strengthen response while enhancing coordination mechanisms. The 7 August debate revealed that there is also an understanding among members on the need to enhance monitoring, investigation and documentation of sexual crimes, which would improve information sharing and advocacy. In this regard, some Council members such as Austria, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica and Turkey reaffirmed their support for security sector reform and rule of law including promoting functioning legal systems in conflict-affected countries.

It seems that there are clear differences among Council members at this stage on how a commission of inquiry relating to three countries might best address the issues of sexual violence. While some Council members support the establishment of a commission of inquiry to investigate sexual violence, others ask whether it would be feasible to address the problem through a commission in these countries at this time in a way that would be effective.

The US has the lead in the Council on the issue of sexual violence in armed conflict and holds the presidency of the Council in September.

### Related Future Council Work

In October a debate is expected on the related issue of women, peace and security (resolution 1325) and a separate report is expected from the Secretary-General.

## UN Documents

### Selected Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1820 (19 June 2008) recognised that sexual violence as a tactic of war can exacerbate situations of armed conflict, demanded all parties to protect civilians from all forms of sexual violence and requested a report from the Secretary-General.
- S/RES/1325 (31 October 2000) was the resolution on women, peace and security.

### Selected Secretary-General's Report

- S/2009/362 (15 July 2009) was the report on implementation of resolution 1820.

### Other

- S/PV.6180 and res. 1 (7 August 2009) was the meeting record of the Council's open debate on women, peace and security.
- SC/9726 (7 August 2009) was a press release on the 7 August open debate on women, peace and security.
- SC/9703 (10 July 2009) was a press release noting the DRC's announcement of a zero-tolerance policy against criminal acts and misconduct in its armed forces.

## Côte d'Ivoire

### Expected Council Action

The Council expects a report from the Secretary-General in early September on publication of the provisional electoral list of Côte d'Ivoire. It was not known at press time whether this will take the form of an oral or written communication. While no Council action is envisaged at this time, a meeting of the Council might be prompted if this report were to highlight developments of concern (e.g. the possibility of further electoral delays).

### Key Recent Developments

On 30 July, in resolution 1880, the Council requested for the Secretary-General to provide an update on developments. This signalled stronger resolve to keep the issue under close scrutiny and to press



Ivorian political leaders to adhere to the political timetable in the lead-up to the 29 November 2009 presidential elections. It emphasised that political actors were "bound to" respect the current electoral timeline, reiterated its preparedness to impose targeted sanctions against detractors, and expressed its "conviction that any postponement of the elections of 29 November would be inconsistent with a credible process".

Resolution 1880 also extended the mandate of the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) until 31 January. The Council expressed its intention to review the situation and, possibly, the mandate of UNOCI by 15 October.

## UN Documents

### Selected Resolution

- S/RES/1880 (30 July 2009) extended the mandate of UNOCI until 31 January 2010.

## Notable Dates for September

Reports for consideration in September	Document Requesting Report
early September	<i>SG report on Haiti (MINUSTAH)</i> S/RES/1840
early September	<i>SG report on the DRC (MONUC)</i> S/RES/1856
early September	<i>SG report on publication of electoral list of Côte d'Ivoire</i> S/RES/1880
early to mid September	<i>SG report on Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)</i> S/RES/1829
mid September	<i>SG report on Afghanistan (UNAMA)</i> S/RES/1868
mid September	<i>SG report on Liberia (UNMIL)</i> S/RES/1836
by end of September	<i>Final report from Panel of Experts on Sudan</i> S/2008/743

September 2009	Mandates Expire	Relevant Document
30 September	<i>Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)</i>	S/RES/1829
30 September	<i>Liberia (UNMIL)</i>	S/RES/1836

September 2009	Other Important Dates
23 September	<i>The General Assembly will hold its general debate.</i>
24 September	<i>US President Barack Obama will preside over a meeting of the Council on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.</i>
24-25 September	<i>The G20 Summit will take place in Pittsburgh, PA.</i>

Also expected in September:

- The Secretary-General's report on practical ways to support AU efforts in UN peacekeeping mission is expected by mid September.
- The Secretary-General's report on the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) is due.
- The chair of the 1737 Sanctions Committee (Iran) is expected to brief the Council.
- The IAEA is due to present its next report on Iran's compliance with Council resolutions.
- The Sudan Sanctions Committee chairman is expected to brief the Council.
- The Secretary-General's Special Representative for Afghanistan is likely to brief the Council.

## Important Dates over the Horizon

- An international conference on the Middle East peace process is to convene in 2009.
- Presidential elections are expected in Côte d'Ivoire on 29 November 2009.
- The Council is expected to review the extension of the terms of permanent judges in the ICTR/ICTY who were members of the Appeals Chamber by 31 December 2009.
- Legislative elections in Chad are slated for 2010.
- Parliamentary elections for Iraq are provisionally scheduled for January 2010.
- Palestinian presidential and legislative elections are to be held in January 2010.
- The trial of former Liberian President Charles Taylor is expected to continue until February 2010 with a possible ruling in July and a sentencing in August.
- Elections (presidency and parliament, south Sudanese presidency, state governors, southern parliament and state assemblies) in Sudan are expected in April 2010.
- Presidential and legislative elections in Liberia are scheduled for 2011.

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