



SECURITY COUNCIL REPORT

MONTHLY FORECAST

DEC 2009



1 December 2009

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OVERVIEW FOR DECEMBER

Burkina Faso will have the Council presidency in December. An open debate is planned for 8 December on the topic of **drug trafficking as a threat to international security** to be presided by the Foreign Minister of Burkina Faso, Alain Yoda. Although the debate was initially inspired by linked drugs and security problems in West Africa, it is expected to take a global approach and look at the drugs and security nexus in various parts of the world.

December is always a very busy month. Nine mandates will expire. Renewal resolutions are expected on the following six mandates:

- The UN Peacekeeping Force in **Cyprus** (UNFICYP). (The Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Cyprus, Alexander Downer, and the Secretary-General's

Special Representative, Deputy Special Adviser and Head of UNFICYP, Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, are expected to provide briefings.)

- The UN Disengagement Observer Force in the **Golan Heights** (UNDOF).
- The UN Mission in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** (MONUC, complex negotiations on the resolution seem likely.)
- The UN Integrated Office in **Burundi** (BINUB, a briefing by the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and head of BINUB, Youssef Mahmoud is likely.)
- **Sanctions in Liberia** and the mandate of the Liberia Sanctions Committee's **Panel of Experts**.
- The **Monitoring Team of the 1267**

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Aide-Memoire

Important matters pending for the Council include:

- The quarterly reports of the International Security Assistance Force in **Afghanistan** are seriously delinquent (the last report, released in June, covered the period from August 2008 to January 2009).
- 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).
- The Secretary-General has not yet filled the post of Deputy Special Representative for **UNMIS**, which has been vacant since April 2008.
- The post of the UN/AU Joint Special

Representative for **Darfur** has been vacant since August.

- Reports from the **Kosovo** Force (KFOR) have disappeared. The last one available covers the period from 1 to 31 July 2008.
- 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 continues to delay responding to his mandate to assist with the delineation of the international borders of Lebanon, especially **Sheb'a Farms**, in accordance with resolution 1701, and to the proposals in this regard suggested by Lebanon.
- The latest report of the **Lebanon Independent Border Assessment Team**, issued

on 25 August 2008, still awaits Council consideration (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).
- The December 2004 report by the Secretary-General on human rights violations in **Côte d'Ivoire**, requested in a May 2004 presidential statement (S/PRST/2004/17), has still not been made public. Also on Côte d'Ivoire, the December 2005 report by the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide has not been published.

Committee (Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions, the mandate expires on 31 December and it is expected that the Council will renew it and perhaps address wider issues as well.)

The mandate of the UN Peacebuilding Support Office in **Central African Republic** (BONUCA) also expires in December but no renewal is required. It is to be succeeded by a UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in CAR (BINUCA) on 1 January 2010, and the decision to create BINUCA was approved in a presidential statement in April. The Council will be briefed and will hold consultations on progress in CAR. In a similar vein, the mandate of the UN Peacebuilding Support Office in **Guinea-Bissau** (UNOGBIS) also expires in December. It will be succeeded by the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) with an initial mandate of 12 months. Again no action is required in December because UNIOGBIS was authorised by resolution 1876 in June 2009.

The **Development Fund for Iraq** (DFI) and its independent auditor, the **International Advisory and Monitoring Board** (IAMB), including immunity provisions relating to the DFI (which prevent creditors from being able to seize Iraqi funds or oil shipments) will also expire. At time of writing it was unclear what action might follow.

The Council is also expected to discuss the terms of office of permanent judges of the **International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia** (ICTY) and **Rwanda** (ICTR) who are members of the appeals chamber. Their mandates do not expire until 31 December 2010, but the presidents of the Tribunals are seeking an extension beyond that date for advance planning and efficiency purposes. It remains to be seen whether these will be approved. The Council is, however, expected to adopt resolutions approving requests from the Tribunals to extend until 31 December 2010 authorisations to exceed the maximum number of ad litem judges allowed by their statutes and extend the mandates of two ICTY ad litem judges which expire on 31 December 2009.

The Council is also expected to renew the mandate of its **Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution** in Africa which expires on 31 December. However, it seems that this will not be done in a formal meeting.

The Council is expecting a number of briefings:

- Early in the month, it will be briefed by the Prosecutor of the International **Criminal Court**, Luis Moreno-Ocampo.
- The presidents and prosecutors of **ICTY** and **ICTR** are expected to brief

the Council on implementation of the Tribunals' completion strategies.

- The Council will also receive its monthly briefing on the **Middle East**, followed by informal consultations.
- The chair of the Sanctions Committee on **Iran** (the 1737 Committee) is expected to brief the Council in December. A briefing is also possible regarding the latest IAEA report on Iran's compliance with Council resolutions.
- The chair of the **Sudan** Sanctions Committee (the 1591 Committee) is also expected to brief.
- On the initiative of the AU, the Council may also be briefed on the findings of the **AU Panel on Darfur**, by the Panel's head, former South African President Thabo Mbeki.
- There is likely to be the end-of-the-year briefing by the chairpersons of the Council **subsidiary bodies**.
- A briefing on the work of the UN Assistance Mission to **Afghanistan** (UNAMA) by the Secretary-General Special Representative Kai Eide is also possible, though is perhaps more likely for January.

Informal consultations are expected on the work of the **Counter-Terrorism Committee** (1373 Committee) and the **Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate**.

Status Update since our November Forecast

- **Guinea-Bissau:** On 5 November the Council was briefed (S/PV.6212 and S/PV.6213) by the Representative of the Secretary-General in Guinea-Bissau and Head of UNOGBIS, Joseph Mutaboba, on the latest report of the Secretary-General on UNOGBIS (S/2009/552). The Council subsequently adopted a presidential statement welcoming the ongoing planning for the transition of UNOGBIS to an Integrated Peacebuilding Office (UNIOGBIS) on 1 January 2010 (S/PRST/2009/29).
- **Nepal:** On 6 November the Council was briefed by the Representative of the Secretary-General, Karin Landgren (S/PV.6214). She introduced the Secretary-General's report (S/2009/553) covering implementation of resolution 1879 and progress in creating conditions conducive

to the completion of UNMIN's activities by the end of its current mandate on 23 January 2010. Landgren said that overall, the peace process had faced a "protracted deadlock, with the added risk of confrontation" and that in the weeks remaining in UNMIN's mandate the parties needed to invest "goodwill, realism and rigour" in their pursuit of sustainable peace in Nepal. She also suggested a review of progress of the implementation of the major peace agreements. The Deputy Permanent Representative of Nepal, Madhuban Raman Acharya said that it was Nepal's intention to conclude the tasks of UNMIN as soon as possible within its mandate. Following the briefing Council members discussed the issues in informal consultations.

- **Lebanon:** On 10 November, members of

the Council met in informal consultations to discuss the Secretary-General's report on the implementation of resolution 1701 (S/2009/566). UN Special Coordinator for Lebanon Michael Williams and Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Edmond Mulet briefed. In remarks to the press the Council president welcomed the formation of the Lebanese government and expressed support for UNIFIL and the Special Coordinator. Council members were unable to reach agreement on a reference to resolution 1701, and it was dropped from the remarks.

- **Protection of Civilians:** On 11 November the Council held an open debate chaired by Austrian Foreign Minister Michael Spindlberger marking the tenth anniversary of the Council's engagement on protection of

Status Update since our November Forecast (continued)

civilians in armed conflict (S/PV.6216 and resumption 1). The Council adopted resolution 1894, which focused on compliance with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law as well as relevant Council decisions, humanitarian access and UN peacekeeping. The resolution requests the Secretary-General to develop an operational concept for the protection of civilians in peacekeeping missions, as well as guidance to missions for the reporting on protection in order to improve the Council's ability to monitor implementation of protection mandates. Both the Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator John Holmes spoke at the meeting. Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights Kyung-wha Kang delivered a statement on behalf of the High Commissioner, Navanethem Pillay. Forty-seven member states participated in the debate in addition to Council members.

- **Somalia:** On 16 November Council members held informal consultations to review the Somalia sanctions regime and received a briefing from the chairman of the Somalia Sanctions Committee, Mexican Ambassador Claude Heller. In a press statement (SC/9790) following the meeting the Council noted that the targeted sanctions imposed by resolution 1844 should remain in place. On 18 November the Council held a debate to discuss the latest report from the Secretary-General on piracy off the coast of Somalia (S/2009/590, requested by resolution 1846) and heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah (S/PV.6221). In resolution 1897, adopted on 30 November,

the Council renewed the anti-piracy measures of resolutions 1846 and 1851, which would have expired on 2 December.

- **Uganda/LRA:** On 17 November, members of the Council met in informal consultations to discuss the Great Lakes region and Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks on civilians in the DRC, Central African Republic and Sudan. Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, B. Lynn Pascoe briefed. The Council issued a press statement (SC/9791) expressing concerns at the direct and serious threat the activities of the LRA pose to the civilian population, humanitarian operations and regional stability. The statement also encouraged close collaboration in sharing information related to LRA by missions in the region namely MONUC (DRC), UNMIS (Sudan) and MINURCAT (Central African Republic), while ensuring protection of civilians in the area. It also commended the countries in the region in their increased efforts to address the threat posed by the LRA and encouraged them to share information with UN operations in the region to ensure the protection of civilians, in particular women and children.
- **Madagascar:** On 17 November, in agreed remarks to the press, the Council president welcomed the power-sharing agreement reached by Madagascar's current and former leaders and encouraged the rapid formation of the government.
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina:** On 18 November the Council adopted resolution 1895 reauthorising the presence in Bosnia of EUFOR for another 12 months. The Council heard a briefing on 23 November by the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Valentin Inzko, based on

his report (S/2009/588) to the Council of 12 November (S/PV.6222). Bosnia and Herzegovina, represented by Nikola Špirić, Chairman of its Council of Ministers, and Serbia, represented by Permanent Representative Feodor Starčević, also spoke at the meeting.

- **DPRK (North Korea):** On 19 November Council members heard the ninety-day report of the 1718 Committee on sanctions related to the DPRK. In agreed remarks to the press, the Council president welcomed the commencement of the work of the Committee's Panel of Experts and noted with interest the interim report of the Panel submitted the week before.
- **Middle East:** On 24 November the Council received its monthly briefing on the Middle East from Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs Haile Menkerios (S/PV.6223). Menkerios said the peace process had reached an impasse. He drew attention to the recent announcement by Israel to expand the Gilo settlement and Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas's statement that he would not seek reelection in the upcoming elections (which have now been postponed from January 2010 to an unspecified date). He expressed concern over the continued blockade of Gaza and that no satisfactory response had been received regarding the UN's reconstruction proposal submitted in May, though Israel indicated willingness to facilitate water and sanitation projects (SC/9796). Following the briefing Council members met for informal consultations.
- **The Peacebuilding Commission:** On 25 November the Council held a debate (S/PV.6224) to review the report (S/2009/444) of the Peacebuilding Commission.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Expected Council Action

In December, the Council is expected to be briefed by Alan Doss, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and head of MONUC. The Council is expected to renew the mandate of the UN Organization Mission in the DRC (MONUC), due to expire on 31 December. However, Council members are also likely to review some controversial issues including the

impact of military operations on the protection of civilians and possible fine tuning of the mandate.

The Secretary-General's report on MONUC, and the report to the Sanctions Committee from the Group of Experts, will also be part of the discussion.

Key Recent Developments

On 30 November, through resolution 1896 the Council extended the DRC sanctions and the mandate of the Group of Experts for another year.

On 17 November, B. Lynn Pascoe, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, briefed the Council on the Great Lakes region and the impact of the Ugandan rebel Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks on civilians. Subsequently, the Council issued a press statement condemning the continuing LRA attacks on civilians in the region, including the DRC. It also encouraged missions in the region including MONUC, UN Mission in the Sudan, the AU-UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur, the UN Peace-Building Office in the Central African Republic and UN Mission in the Central African Republic

and Chad to share information about protection of civilians in light of the LRA attacks.

On 9 November, Olusegun Obasanjo, the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the Great Lakes region, briefed the Council on latest political developments related to 23 March peace agreement between the DRC government, *Congrès national pour la défense du peuple*, (CNDP) and other armed groups. Progress under the agreement included the transformation of the CNDP and other armed groups into political parties, the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their homes and improved relations between the DRC and Rwanda. However, he said that the underlying causes of the conflict must be dealt with, and stressed the need for the establishment of national reconciliation mechanism, reforms to electoral law, good governance, proper control of natural resources, and the political participation of elements of armed groups.

On 2 November, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Alain Le Roy visited the DRC including North Kivu, South Kivu and Orientale provinces in eastern DRC. During the visit, Le Roy announced the launch of a joint team of MONUC and the DRC armed forces (FARDC) to investigate massacres of civilians earlier this year in the North Kivu town of Lukweti. He also announced the suspension of MONUC's support to some units of the DRC armed forces responsible for human rights violations against civilians. He also shared the concerns of the Security Council, that the UN cannot support a unit involved in attacks and human rights violations against civilians.

On 27 October, rebels from the Rwandan Hutu militias known as the Democratic Liberation Forces of Rwanda (*Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda*, FDLR) ambushed a civilian vehicle in Rutshuru, North Kivu, killing ten civilians.

On 15 November, the US provided \$17 million to support Kinshasa in its efforts to end sexual violence against women. US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton made a pledge of financial and logistical support during her recent visit to a refugee camp in eastern DRC, where she met with rape victims.

On 17 November, the German authorities arrested two FDLR leaders, Ignace Murwanashyaka and Straton Musoni, on suspicion of crimes against humanity and war crimes committed in eastern DRC. In 2005, Murwanashyaka was blacklisted by the UN for violating an arms embargo in the DRC and was subjected to a travel bans and assets freeze. In addition, in resolution 1804, the Secretary-General encouraged member states to take measures against leaders from FDLR residing in their countries that continuously support the FDLR armed group.

On 24 November, a trial against two former Congolese rebel leaders for crimes allegedly committed by their militias in eastern DRC in 2003 began in the Hague at the International Criminal Court. Germain Katanga, senior commander from Force de résistance Patriotique en Ituri, faces three counts of crimes against humanity and seven counts of war crimes for a deadly assault on the village of Bogoro, in Ituri province, where hundreds of people were killed and many women were forced into sexual slavery in a February 2003 attack. Also, Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui, former commander of the National Integrationalist Front faces three counts of crimes against humanity and seven of war crimes, and is alleged to have played a key role in designing and carrying out the Bogoro attack.

On 16 October, Alan Doss, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the DRC and head of MONUC, briefed the Council on MONUC's activities. Since the Council directed MONUC to concentrate on civilian protection in its last mandate renewal, the mission has focused on identifying protection hotspots. It has created mobile operating bases to allow the mission to respond to the changing military environment, and also expanded into areas in the Kivus and LRA-affected areas.

Doss referred to the Integrated Strategic Framework, as requested by the Council in December 2008 in resolution 1856. The Framework has allowed MONUC and the UN country team to jointly respond to priorities that do not fall directly under MONUC's mandate, but are of concern to the wider UN system. The UN Country team's initiatives include strategies to combat sexual violence and ensure the protection of civilians, a stabilization programme for eastern DRC, and a

multidimensional approach to dealing with the FDLR.

During the Council's open debate on 16 October, the DRC Ambassador to the UN conveyed his government's wish for the UN to scale down gradually, noting a timetable for the disengagement of UN troops while at the same time, also providing support to Congolese government to ensure security and strengthen the rule of law.

The upcoming Secretary-General's report will give an update on the UN Framework outlining MONUC's tasks while it focuses its activities in the eastern part of the country. The report will also update on the mission's plan to consolidate the agreement reached between the DRC and Rwanda and provide information on activities carried out by MONUC including:

- securing areas cleared of FDLR presence (the Kivus and Orientale) to ensure civilian protection and allow IDPs to return;
- completing operations against remaining FDLR strongholds while keeping in mind protection of civilians;
- accelerating stabilisation efforts, giving priority to mining sites to deprive armed elements of revenue;
- increasing efforts to discipline the FARDC and national police, as this is critical to protection; and
- supporting measures to end impunity.

The Secretary-General's reports in June and September also noted that MONUC and the UN country team plan to develop a strategy for the DRC, which includes timeliness and responsibilities, which will incorporate the mission's strategic work-plan and include a system-wide concept of civilian protection.

Human Rights-Related Developments

The Human Rights Council will conduct its Universal Periodic Review of the DRC during its December session this year. The HRC will be aware of the outcome of the investigations conducted in October 2009 by Philip Alston, the UN Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial executions. Alston found that scores of civilians had been killed and terrorised in eastern DRC this year by government soldiers and the FDLR. The killings took place during ongoing joint MONUC-FARDC operations against the FDLR. Human Rights

Watch documented the deliberate killing by Congolese soldiers of at least 270 civilians in North Kivu province since March. Addressing the Security Council on 11 November, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights called for a review of support by the UN peacekeeping mission for the DRC armed forces whenever there is a risk of violation of humanitarian and human rights law.

Key Issues

A key issue for the Council is whether now to begin planning for MONUC's eventual withdrawal.

Another issue is better steering MONUC so as to fully implement its current civilian protection mandate. A related issue is establishing stronger incentives for the DRC government to effectively implement vetting mechanisms for reintegrated ex-rebels in order to keep the worst human rights abusers out of its armed forces.

A related question is the security situation, and whether to focus on consolidating peace or encouraging the DRC authorities to take military measures against FDLR and other rebels in the eastern part of the country.

Options

Options for the Council include:

- a simple renewal of the current mandate for another year;
- renewing the current mandate for six months signaling this is the first step towards a plan for drawdown of the mission;
- modifying the mandate for an initial six months to address the various issues described above; and
- focus the mandate on the protection of civilians (with clarity on specific roles for MONUC and the DRC government) and include elements for stabilisation by removing armed groups, strengthen security sector reform, better governance, the implementation of an effective vetting mechanism in FARDC, some limitations on support to FARDC and for enforcement of the arms embargo.

Council Dynamics

Council Members seem agreed that there is a need to adopt a clearer and more achievable mandate focusing on protection of civilians with appropriate resources.

However, there is also a growing recognition that the time has come to signal an intention

to evaluate MONUC in light of the security situation in the DRC after a shortened mandate term of six months. Some members seem interested in supporting in 2010 a shift of the mission towards integrating peacebuilding with peacekeeping efforts.

The Council's presidential statement on 5 August noted the need to harmonize the approach to peacekeeping and the implementation of protection of civilian while reviewing mandates.

UN Documents

Selected Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1896 (30 November 2009) extended the DRC sanctions and the mandate of the Group of Experts for another year.
- S/RES/1857 (22 December 2008) renewed the sanctions regime and extended the Group of Expert's mandate to 30 November.
- S/RES/1856 (22 December 2008) renewed MONUC's mandate.
- S/RES/1843 (20 November 2008) authorised the temporary deployment of an additional 3,085 troops to reinforce MONUC's capacity.
- S/RES/1807 (31 March 2008) lifted the arms embargo for government forces, strengthened measures related to aviation and customs.

Latest Presidential Statements

- S/PRST/2009/24 (5 August 2009) was on UN peacekeeping operations.
- S/PRST/2008/48 (22 December 2008) welcomed regional efforts to address the security threat posed by the LRA.
- S/PRST/2008/40 (29 October 2008) condemned the offensive by the CNDP in eastern DRC and noted the request for reinforcement of MONUC.
- S/PRST/2008/38 (21 October 2008) expressed concern about the resurgence of violence in eastern DRC and requested a comprehensive analysis of the situation.

Secretary-General's Reports

- S/2009/472 (18 September 2009)
- S/2009/335 (30 June 2009)

Other

- SC/9791 (17 November 2009) was Council's statement on the LRA.
- S/PV.6215 (9 November 2009) was the verbatim record briefing by the Special

Envoy of the Secretary-General on the Great Lakes, Olusegun Obasanjo.

- S/PV.6203 (16 October 2009) was the verbatim record briefing by the Secretary-General's Representative, Alan Doss.
- SC/9703 (10 July 2009) was the Council's press release on the DRC.
- S/PV.6159 (10 July 2009) was the verbatim record of the briefing by Doss.
- S/2009/253 (14 May 2009) was the latest report of the Group of Experts on the DRC.
- SC/9608 (3 March 2009) was the press release on the addition of four individuals to the assets freeze and travel ban list by the DRC Sanctions Committee.
- S/2009/105 (19 February 2009) was the letter from the Secretary-General on the revised concept of operations and rules of engagement for MONUC.
- S/2009/52 (27 January 2009) was a letter from the Secretary-General about difficulties being encountered in attempts to secure additional troops and capacities for MONUC.
- SC/9576 (16 January 2009) expressed concern about LRA activities.
- S/2008/791 (15 December 2008) was the response from Rwanda to the accusations of the DRC Group of Experts
- S-8/1 (1 December 2008) was a resolution on DRC adopted by the Special Session of the Human Rights Council.

Other Relevant Facts

Chairman of the DRC Sanctions Committee

Ambassador Ertuğrul Apakan (Turkey)

Group of Experts

- Christian B. Dietrich, USA (aviation)
- Claudio Gramizzi, Italy (arms)
- Dinesh Mahtani, UK (finance expert and coordinator)
- Mouctar Kokouma Diallo, Guinea (customs expert)
- Raymond Debelle, Belgium (regional expert)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission

Alan Doss (UK)

MONUC Interim Force Commander

Lieutenant General Babacar Gaye (Senegal)

Size, Composition and Cost of Mission

- *Strength as of 30 September 2009:* 18,606 troops, 692 military observers, 1,088 police, 1,006 international civilian personnel and 2,539 local civilian staff, 615 UN volunteers
- *Approved budget (1 July 2009-30 June 2010):* \$1,350.00 million

Duration

30 November 1999 to present; mandate expires on 31 December 2009

Sudan/Darfur**Expected Council Action**

In December, the Council is expected to review the AU-UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). (The Secretary-General's report was published on 16 November.) Under-Secretary-General for Field Support Susana Malcorra and Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Alain Le Roy are likely to brief the Council on progress with the deployment of UNAMID. The chair of the Sudan Sanctions Committee is also expected to brief the Council. Separately, the Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC), Luis Moreno-Ocampo, is expected to brief the Council on his work in Sudan.

Council members are also expected to continue to watch closely the situation in South Sudan and the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). The mandates of UNAMID and the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) expire 31 July and 30 April, respectively.

Also in December, the former South African President, Thabo Mbeki, who headed the AU Panel on Darfur (AUPD), may brief the Council on the findings of the report.

Key Recent Developments

On 18 November the Darfur peace talks resumed in Doha, Qatar with the participation of civil society organisations in Darfur.

On 30 October, during the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) meeting in the Nigerian capital Abuja, Le Roy stressed the need for the parties' commitment to the peace process and the challenges faced by AU-UN mediation efforts posed by the lack of unity among rebel movements in pursuing political solution in Darfur.

On 16 November Malcorra met with representatives from UNAMID, the AU and Sudanese government. Issues discussed included the security of Darfur peacekeepers, deployment of peacekeepers and the functioning of UNAMID.

Challenges continue for UNAMID with attacks on its personnel impacting its ability to effectively carry out operations. On 8 November, UNAMID warned the Sudan Liberation Movement/Abdul Wahid to refrain from obstructing the work of the mission by targeting its personnel. UNAMID said it would not tolerate any attacks that interfered with its mandate of supporting peace.

In South Sudan 47 people were killed in ethnic clashes in the Lakes state region on 16 November. Mundari ethnic gunmen launched an attack on two Dinka Aliab villages in the Bulok area of Awerial County. The Secretary-General's report in October referred to widespread proliferation of arms in southern Sudan, and called the Government of South Sudan to strengthen its efforts to end recurring violence against unarmed civilians and to bring those responsible to justice.

On 22 November Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict Radhika Coomaraswamy visited Sudan and met with authorities in Darfur, South Sudan and Khartoum. Her visit was a follow-up on her previous visit in January 2007 to assess protection of children affected by the conflict. She also assessed issues related to recruitment and use of children by armed groups and forces, as well as their demobilization and reintegration into communities; sexual violence, particularly against girls in Darfur; maiming of children; and the targeting and kidnapping of humanitarian workers.

The Darfur Sanctions Panel of Experts report, published on 27 October highlighted lack of leadership and solutions to the

Darfur conflict. It emphasized the need for a more comprehensive approach to the political process and for companies to use due diligence in their business dealings to avoid being implicated in embargo violations.

On 27 October US President Barack Obama renewed US sanctions on Sudan. These restrict US trade with and investment in Sudan, block all property of the Sudanese government in the US and ban transactions with individuals and entities determined to be contributing to the conflict in Darfur. However, the discussion needs to be seen also in light of the administration's willingness to engage with Sudan (for more information please see our *Monthly Forecasts* for October and November).

In November, voter registration began for the first multiparty elections in Sudan in 24 years. Political parties continued to accuse each other of widespread fraud and intimidation, and the rift between the two main parties increased. Opposition parties accused the ruling National Congress Party (NCP) of widespread intimidation. Some observers have also pointed out that the awareness campaign for the registration process has been poor, prompting calls to extend registration that ends this month. On 9 November, some rebel groups in Darfur threatened to attack any election officials that came into their territory. The Secretary-General's October report noted UNAMID's efforts in supporting UNMIS to work in Darfur under a memorandum of understanding between the two missions focusing on logistical support related to elections.

The AUPD submitted recommendations to the AU PSC meeting at the end of October. The report recommended creation of a hybrid court, establishing a truth and reconciliation commission, strengthening Sudanese domestic criminal justice system and removing immunities for state actors accused of violating human rights.

Both the AU and Council members are reflecting on whether these recommendations might support the peace process. Members are conscious that law reform is badly needed in order to have an effective judicial system. Opposition parties have threatened to boycott the upcoming election if laws are not amended in line with the new constitution.

Comprehensive Peace Agreement

The Secretary-General's report in October noted progress achieved on implementation of the CPA. However, the report emphasised that key benchmarks had not been met, including next elections and the 2011 referendum. The Secretary-General stated that the international community needed to approach Sudan as a whole by taking into consideration the link between progress on the implementation of the CPA and the Darfur peace process.

Key Issues

An important issue, raised in resolution 1881, adopted 30 July, is the Council request to the Secretary-General to consult the parties with a view to producing an effective ceasefire-monitoring mechanism. (UNAMID was asked to report on instances of violence that could undermine peace efforts.) A question for the Council in December is what follow-up should now occur.

A second issue is the Council request to the Secretary-General to submit a strategic workplan with benchmarks. It seems the upcoming Secretary-General's report might likely focus on:

- progress made against benchmarks;
- updating the dialogue with parties to the conflict on a time-bound action plan to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers;
- normalising relations between Sudan and Chad, including measures to end support for armed groups and stronger actions to combat arms trafficking in the region;
- establishment of joint border monitoring by Sudan and Chad, and diplomatic cooperation; and
- inter-mission coordination efforts between UNAMID, UNMIS and the UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad.

An issue will be whether to respond to the ICC's Prosecutor's briefing. (It seems likely that ICC work during the past six months will include issues involving displaced persons, the spillover of violence from Darfur into Chad and the use of child soldiers by various parties.)

Improving protection of civilians in the South and across Darfur is an ongoing key issue. A related issue is ensuring safe,

timely and unhindered humanitarian access, the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and the protection of humanitarian convoys.

Reinvigorating the political negotiations among parties in Darfur also continues to be a key issue along with security.

With respect to the CPA, the emerging dispute between the ruling NCP and Sudan People's Liberation Movement about election-related matters, including census results and the referendum, is a major challenge for the Council.

Options

Options for the Council include:

- taking no action in December;
- using the opportunity of the briefing to adopt a statement to highlight challenges faced by UNAMID in the implementation of its mandate and calling on all parties to commit to the peace process;
- supporting reconciliation efforts of the Joint Chief Mediator especially as he engages civil society organisations in peace efforts;
- following-up recently adopted resolution 1894 on protection of civilians in armed conflict and requesting UNAMID and UNMIS to focus on the implementation of effective protection of civilians and humanitarian access;
- begin discussion among experts on the recommendations of the AUPD report; and
- adopting a statement highlighting the growing concerns about the CPA implementation.

Council Dynamics

Most Council members agree that the implementation of the CPA is a very high priority in view of the upcoming elections. However, some also link this with the Darfur peace process as critical for establishing peace in Sudan.

Most members accept that with the slow movement of the peace process and lack of strong commitment by the parties, UNAMID will continue to face challenges. (In July during the Council debate, Russia noted that provisions are available to the Council to take measures against those hindering the peace process.)

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



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/2009/592 (16 November 2009) was on UNAMID.
- S/2009/562 (27 October 2009) was a report of the Sanctions Panel of Experts.
- S/2009/545 (21 October 2009) was on UNMIS.
- S/2009/391 (28 July 2009) was on possible UN support for the upcoming elections in Sudan.
- S/2009/357 (14 July 2009) was on UNMIS.
- S/2009/352 (13 July 2009) was on UNAMID.
- S/2009/297 (9 June 2009) was on UNAMID.
- S/2009/211 (17 April 2009) was 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 from 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/2009/599 (17 November 2009) was the letter transmitting the report of the AU High-Level Panel on Darfur.
- 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 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 30 September 2009:* 18,755 military personnel
- *Police Strength as of 30 September 2009:* 3,941 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
- *Main troop contributors:* India, Pakistan and Bangladesh
- *Military Strength as of 30 September 2009:* 9,961 military personnel
- *Police Strength as of 30 September 2009:* 682 police personnel
- *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)

Iran

Expected Council Action

Council members seem likely in December to discuss the latest International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) report on Iran's compliance with Council resolutions.

In addition it seems that the chair of the sanctions committee on Iran (the 1737 Committee) will brief the Council on 10 December.

Key Recent Developments

On 20 November representatives from the E3+3 (China, France, Germany, Russia, the UK and the US) met in Brussels and urged Iran to accept the offer to process its low-enriched uranium in Russia and France for use in the Tehran Research Reactor. This would provide more time for negotiations by delaying the point at which Iran could potentially construct a nuclear weapon.

IAEA Director-General Mohamed ElBaradei also urged Iran to accept the current offer, while advising that imposing additional sanctions against Iran would be counterproductive.

On 18 November Iran's position became more unclear when Foreign Minister Manouchehr Mottaki suggested that Iran might not allow its low-enriched uranium to be taken out of the country for further processing.

The latest IAEA report on nuclear safeguards and Iran's compliance with Council resolutions was sent to the IAEA's Board of Governors on 16 November, in advance of its 26 November meeting in Vienna. It seems that the report will estimate that Iran has produced 924 kilograms of low-enriched uranium between November 2008 and October 2009. The IAEA had previously verified that 839 kilograms of low-enriched uranium were produced from the beginning of enrichment activity in February 2007 to November 2008. This would bring the total amount produced by Iran to 1,763 kilograms. According to nuclear experts, if diverted for further enrichment, this amount of low-enriched uranium could produce sufficient highly enriched uranium for one or two nuclear weapons.

IAEA inspectors visited the recently-disclosed nuclear facility north of the Iranian city of Qom from 26-27 October. Iran notified the IAEA on 21 September that this uranium-enrichment plant was under construction. The IAEA report notes that commercially available satellite imagery and extensive information supplied by member states indicated that work on the facility had started earlier than Iran claimed. The IAEA indicated to Iran that the disclosure of the site reopens questions whether other undeclared nuclear sites exist.

The report says Iran's explanation of the purpose and history of the facility near Qom requires further clarification, and that Iran has not suspended enrichment activities or heavy water related projects as required by Council resolutions.

On 5 November, Israel wrote to the Council complaining that a ship it had intercepted the previous day, the cargo vessel *Francop* originating in Iran and bound for Syria, had been carrying hundreds of tonnes of arms. The shipment would appear to violate resolution 1747 (2007), which prohibits Iran from exporting arms. The letter recalled that two other ships had been discovered apparently transporting arms from Iran to Syria in 2009 (the *Monchegorsk* in January and the *Hansa India* in October). Iran's national shipping company, IRISL, was involved in all three shipments.

At a 24 September meeting on nuclear issues, the Council unanimously approved resolution 1887 which reaffirmed that the proliferation of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery are threats to international peace and security. Iran was not mentioned by name. However, the resolution also reaffirmed resolutions related to Iran's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities, including 1696 (2006), 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1835 (2008).

Human Rights-Related Developments

On 20 November the General Assembly's Third Committee, which deals with human rights issues, approved a resolution expressing deep concern at serious ongoing human rights violations in Iran. (The vote was 74 to 48.) The

resolution notes a number of grave violations including torture, the high incidence of capital punishment and executions by stoning and denial of basic civil and political rights. It also expressed particular concern over Iran's response to protests following the June presidential election.

On 13 October the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navane Pillay, expressed dismay at the execution of juvenile offenders in Iran and called for changes to Iranian law and practice "to end execution of juvenile offenders once and for all." Pillay also said that she had serious concerns about the death sentences that had been handed down to three individuals for their involvement in the protests that took place after Iran's presidential election.

Iran's human rights record will come under scrutiny in the Human Rights Council on 15 February under the Universal Periodic Review process.

Key Issues

A key issue for the Council is whether in the coming weeks Iran will exhibit any flexibility with regard to the proposal that its low-enriched uranium be further processed outside the country. In the absence of a substantially positive response from Iran, some or all of the five permanent members may want to initiate a discussion in the Council. A wider issue is the question of further sanctions.

Options

Options include:

- deferring discussion in the hope that progress on the Iran nuclear issue may still occur in the context of E3+3 negotiations;
- holding a debate on the IAEA report to allow Council members as a whole to signal their concerns; and
- attempting to come to agreement on imposing additional Council sanctions on Iran.

Council and Broader Dynamics

Many Council members seem to be hoping that it may still be possible to progress multilateral negotiations with Iran. However,



there is a growing sense that the Council will have to consider alternative courses of action if the situation continues to appear stalled in December. Members are concerned that the November IAEA report is consistent with past reports in pointing out Iran's continuing noncompliance with Council resolutions. Some worry that the revelation of the Qom facility highlights the possibility that other clandestine facilities exist in Iran.

Views diverge on whether additional sanctions against Iran should be the immediate next step. China and Russia are apparently cautious while France, the UK and the US are more open to this option. It is unclear whether Council members as a whole are more open to some intermediate step in December.

There is likely to be a range of views also on how to respond to the interception of the *Francop*. The fact that its cargo was headed for Syria raises the possibility that it was ultimately bound for Lebanon, which could amount to a violation of the terms of two more Council resolutions: 1701 (2006) regarding Lebanon and 1373 (2001) regarding counterterrorism. While the matter has caused significant concern in the Council, many members think it best that the 1737 Committee on Iran sanctions be left to address it.

Some Council members are stressing that the *Francop* was the third such shipment in which Iran has been implicated this year. Because of this, and the fact that the Iran state shipping line is already subject to multiple unilateral sanctions for its involvement in prohibited activities, some are now viewing Iran as an emerging "serial violator". Most members are focusing for now on how negotiations with Iran develop in the coming weeks as this will be critical as the Council and Committee consider how to proceed.

UN Documents

Selected Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1887 (24 September 2009) was the resolution on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament adopted at the meeting chaired by US President Obama.
- 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.
- S/RES/1696 (31 July 2006) demanded that Iran suspend all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities, including research and development, to be verified by the IAEA.

Latest IAEA Reports

- GOV/2009/74 (16 November 2009)
- GOV/2009/55 (28 August 2009)

Other Relevant Facts

Sanctions Committee Chairman

Yukio Takasu (Japan)

Afghanistan

Expected Council Action

In late December the Council is likely to have before it the Secretary-General's quarterly report on developments in Afghanistan. It is possible that this will lead members to request a briefing by the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Afghanistan, Kai Eide. However, it

is equally possible that members will prefer to have the briefing and open debate in January.

The Council has followed the evolving situation in Afghanistan closely in the last two months. It was recently briefed by the Secretary-General both on the security situation in Afghanistan following a bomb attack on a UN guesthouse and after his October trip to Afghanistan. However, members are keenly interested in ongoing developments, particularly the post-electoral agenda and progress on addressing key issues of security, good governance and corruption. The report on the UN Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA) is likely to discuss progress on the benchmarks identified in the last report.

UNAMA's mandate expires on 23 March 2010.

Key Recent Developments

On 8 October the Council renewed the mandate of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan (ISAF) until 13 October 2010.

On 28 October five foreign UN employees and three Afghans were killed in an attack on a UN guesthouse in Kabul. The Taliban claimed responsibility. Eide said it was a "dark day for the UN in Afghanistan" and the Secretary-General expressed his outrage at the "cowardly attack". Both Eide and the Secretary-General pledged that the UN would continue its work in Afghanistan. The Council issued a press statement on 28 October condemning in the strongest terms the terrorist attack, reiterating its serious concern over the threats posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other extremist groups.

On 29 October the Council was briefed by the Secretary-General on security measures taken following the bomb attack and asked for support from member states. The Council issued a presidential statement again condemning the attack in the strongest terms. It expressed support for the security measures taken by the Secretary-General and looked forward to further detailed proposals.

The Secretary-General took his request for a strengthened and unified security system to the General Assembly on 30

October and appealed for rapid action on the UN security budget. He requested a supplementary \$50 million to protect access to vulnerable UN locations. The request is now with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and, in part because of its handling, seems to have exacerbated an already difficult budgetary process.

Following the 20 August election, a run-off between incumbent President Hamid Karzai and his main opponent Abdullah Abdullah was scheduled for 7 November. However, Abdullah withdrew on 1 November. On 2 November the Afghan Independent Election Commission declared Karzai the winner.

Also, on 2 November the Secretary-General made an unannounced visit to Kabul. He met with UN staff, as well as Karzai and Abdullah. The purpose of his visit was to support UN staff and reassure the Afghan people that the UN was not pulling out.

On 5 November the UN announced that it would temporarily relocate some staff as part of increased security measures following the 28 October attack.

The Secretary-General briefed the Council on 6 November on his visit. The Council then issued a press statement acknowledging the conclusion of the electoral process, stressing the need for a renewed inclusive political process led by the Afghan government. It also called on the new government to address security, good governance, corruption, economic recovery and counter-narcotics.

During his inauguration on 19 November, Karzai said that the Afghan army should take the lead in the country's security within five years, with Afghan forces leading operations in unstable areas within three years. He said the government was committed to ending the "culture of impunity" and announced a conference to address the problem of corruption. He also called for a traditional national gathering, or *Loya Jirga*, to seek peace and reconciliation and invited all presidential candidates to work with him. He mentioned the government's duty to fight cultivation and trafficking of illicit drugs. Karzai also said that an international conference would be held in Kabul soon to reiterate the mutual responsibilities and commitments of Afghanistan and the international community towards each other.

Afghanistan has also been high on NATO's agenda. NATO defence ministers, meeting in Bratislava on 23 October, expressed broad support for the strategy advocated by the US and NATO Commander in Afghanistan, General Stanley McChrystal. NATO Parliamentary Assembly members meeting in Edinburgh in mid-November called for military action to be backed by political means and emphasised the need to train Afghan forces. NATO is expected to discuss in December raising troop numbers.

Afghanistan was ranked the second most corrupt country in the world (behind Somalia) in Transparency International's latest survey, released in November.

The UK has offered to host an international conference in London on 28 January 2010 to discuss an Afghan exit strategy for the international forces.

Human Rights-Related Developments

The outcome of the Universal Periodic Review of Afghanistan was adopted by the Human Rights Council (HRC) on 24 September. In the discussion on the review, speakers noted that Afghanistan had accepted a number of recommendations that had been put forward, particularly those relating to efforts aimed at alleviating the economic and social problems in the country. While encouraging the government to improve the human rights situation, the HRC recognised that international community should help create an enabling environment. In its response to the outcome of the review, Afghanistan said that its efforts to make gradual improvements to human rights would continue despite serious challenges from terrorist organisations.

Key Issues

The most immediate issue is the deteriorating security situation including its impact on the ability of the UN mission to operate. A report on UN safety and security issues is being completed by the Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security, Gregory Starr.

A connected issue is whether a more secure environment for UN staff will have

negative implications on the work of UNAMA, for example in creating delays in plans to extend UNAMA's presence to six more provinces.

Another related issue is whether the Secretary-General will secure an increased budget for security from the General Assembly.

Other important issues include how to accelerate training of Afghan forces to take over security in the next five years. Another is implementing the commitment of the Afghan government to tackle corruption, and what the UN can do to support its efforts, including Karzai's recently announced anticorruption unit.

Also an issue, is finding ways of strengthening the relationship between UNAMA and the Afghan government. Recent signs of strain include the Afghan government's strong response to Eide's suggestion that Karzai could lose support unless he tackled corruption. It issued a statement saying that Eide's comment breached "accepted international norms" and "violated respect for Afghan's national sovereignty".

There is also the question of whether the public dispute over how to handle allegations of fraud during the 20 August elections between Eide and the former Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Peter Galbraith, has affected UNAMA's reputation and if anything needs to be done to restore trust and confidence. The deputy position has yet to be filled following Galbraith's dismissal on 1 October and there is growing speculation that Eide does not intend to extend his contract beyond the initially agreed term of March 2010.

A major underlying issue is when to begin a discussion about possible changes to UNAMA's mandate which expires in March 2010.

Also an issue is applying lessons learnt from the recent Afghan presidential elections to the parliamentary elections scheduled for next year.

Options

One option might be a statement addressing:

- key commitments made during Karzai's inauguration;
- the importance of showing results in the key issues of security, good governance



and fighting corruption;

- UNAMA's plans to open six more provincial offices; and
- an outcome of a international conference in Kabul proposed by Karzai in his inauguration speech

Other options include:

- agreeing to begin discussions on UNAMA's mandate well ahead of its expiry on 23 March;
- requesting more regular briefings from the Secretary-General on the full range of issues, including his security plan; and
- scheduling a Council visit to Afghanistan before UNAMA's mandate renewal.

Council and Wider Dynamics

Some Council members see UN security as the most immediate issue needing to be addressed. There is general support for the Secretary-General's proposals, but some feel there should more information provided to the Council on how the money would be used.

It appears that some Council members with troops in Afghanistan are increasingly cautious about endorsing the new government too quickly. Faced with increasing domestic opposition to military involvement in Afghanistan, they are now looking to tie the provision of further troops and aid with the Afghan government's ability to deliver in key areas of security, governance and anticorruption.

Other members like Japan, which in early November pledged \$5 billion in new aid to Afghanistan over five years, appear less inclined to link aid to progress in these areas. Turkey, a key troop contributor, which has also been involved in organising trilateral meetings involving Afghanistan and Pakistan, also appears more inclined to continue to show support to the Afghan government without attaching too many strings.

The US Afghanistan strategy at the time of writing had not been announced by President Barack Obama.

Another area where there are differences of emphasis among Council members is the extent to which the Taliban should be reintegrated into Afghan society. The UK has recently made clear that it favours reintegrating Taliban insurgents who are not extremists. But Russia continues to warn against premature commitment to reconciliation with the Taliban.

Civilian casualties also continue to be contentious. Countries like Libya, Costa Rica and Mexico, have been pressing for greater emphasis of this issue which was a matter of tough negotiations during the resolution on ISAF in early October.

Japan is the lead country in the Council on Afghanistan until the end of 2009, after which Turkey will take over until the end of 2010.

UN Documents
Selected Security Council Resolutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S/RES/1890 (8 October 2009) extended ISAF's mandate until 13 October 2010. • 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/1401 (28 March 2002) created UNAMA.
Selected Presidential Statement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S/PRST/2009/28 (29 October 2009) condemned the terrorist attack in Kabul on 28 October.
Selected Secretary-General's Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S/2009/475 (22 September 2009)
Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC/9784 (6 November 2009) was on the Afghanistan elections. • SC/9778 (28 October 2009) was on the terrorist attack in Kabul.
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAMA's Chief of Mission
Kai Eide (Norway)
UNAMA: Size, Composition and Duration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Strength (as of 30 August 2009)</i>: 334 international civilians, 1,204 local civilians, 15 military observers, seven civilian police, 53 UN volunteers • <i>Duration</i>: 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 71,030 troops
- *Contributors of military personnel*: 43 NATO and non-NATO countries
- *Current top contributors*: US, UK, Germany, France, Canada and Italy.
- *Duration*: 20 December 2001 to present; mandate expires on 13 October 2010.

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

Cyprus

Expected Council Action

In December, the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Cyprus, Alexander Downer, and the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Deputy Special Adviser and Head of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, are expected to brief Council members in informal consultations.

In addition to a report on UNFICYP from the Secretary-General, due by 1 December, the Council is expecting a separate report from the Special Adviser on the ongoing UN facilitated unification talks between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders Dimitris Christofias and Mehmet Ali Talat.

The Council is expected to renew UNFICYP's mandate for another six months. The mandate expires on 15 December. (For more details on historical background to the Cyprus problem, please see our 4 September 2008 *Special Research Report on Cyprus*.)

Key Recent Developments

Talks between Christofias and Talat have intensified recently, with the pace of meetings accelerated to twice a week. On 6 August the two sides concluded the first reading of all major issues under discussion. (Negotiations focus on seven main areas: governance and power sharing; property issues; EU matters; economy; division of territory; security arrangements and guarantees; and citizenship, immigra-

tion and asylum issues.) The second round of fully-fledged negotiations commenced on 10 September.

In September and October negotiations focused mainly on governance, in particular election of the president and vice-president of a united Cyprus. On 17 September, Downer said talks were going well and expressed cautious optimism.

At the end of October Christofias and Talat started discussing property rights (considered among the most difficult issues) and the competencies of a federal government, including external relations. On 30 October, speaking in Brussels before an EU summit, Christofias gave a pessimistic assessment of progress.

Property issues were the focus of much of the negotiations between the two sides also in November. Following a meeting on 20 November focusing on organisational matters, discussions moved on to citizenship, immigration and asylum issues on 24 November.

In his statement in the General Assembly's general debate on 24 September, Christofias said there had been some progress in the negotiations, but not enough to express confidence about a positive outcome. He stressed that any solution would have to come from the Cypriots themselves and that outside pressure and artificial deadlines were unacceptable. While criticising Turkey for its role in the conflict, he also expressed willingness to engage in a dialogue with Turkish leaders. (A letter to the Secretary-General from Talat responding to Christofias's statement was circulated as an official UN document on 10 November at the request of Turkey.)

Also on 24 September, Turkey's Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan said in the general debate that the Secretary-General should play a role in "bridging the differences which the parties themselves cannot resolve" and that a solution should be submitted to a referendum in the spring of 2010 at the latest. He stressed that if agreement was not reached, normalisation of the status of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus would become a "necessity".

On 5 November, Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov visited Cyprus and met Foreign Minister Marcos Kyprianou. After

the meeting Lavrov stressed that it was up to the two sides to find a solution and that the international community should not impose any solution or artificial timeframes.

On 10 November the UK government renewed an offer, first made in 2003 to the UN, to cede just under half of its sovereign territory in Cyprus on the condition that the two sides agree to reunify the island. Following a meeting on 11 November with British Prime Minister Gordon Brown in London, Christofias said he “noted positively” the initiative.

From 22-25 November the UK Minister for Europe, Chris Bryant visited Cyprus and met with Christofias, Kyprianou and Zerihoun. Ahead of his visit Bryant said the current negotiations represented a “golden opportunity” to solve the Cyprus problem and should not be missed.

According to media reports on 19 November, Erdoğan had proposed in a letter to the Secretary-General a five-party summit on Cyprus involving the two Cypriot parties, Turkey, Greece and the UK, with the aim of speeding up progress towards a solution. This was rejected by Christofias who said strict timeframes and arbitration were unacceptable.

Human Rights-Related Developments

The Human Rights Council will conduct its Universal Periodic Review of Cyprus on 30 November. Potential areas under scrutiny will include obstacles to the enjoyment of human rights stemming from persisting de facto partition of the island. In its annual country report to the Human Rights Council in March 2009, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights expressed the hope that new momentum towards a comprehensive settlement would help improve the human rights situation, especially in the areas of freedom of movement and removal of discrimination against minorities.

Key Issues

A key issue is whether the current negotiations are headed in a positive direction. Many observers are concerned that the elections in Northern Cyprus scheduled for April 2010 could lead to less flexible

positions. If negotiations fail, some fear that indeed partition will soon become a reality. A related issue for the Council is how best to encourage the negotiations.

Another central issue is the future of UNFICYP and when to begin discussions on an exit strategy for the mission or a further drawdown in the broader context of Council efforts to overhaul peacekeeping activities. The Secretary-General observed in his last report that he would present recommendations on adjustments to the mission as appropriate, taking into account developments on the ground. It remains to be seen whether his forthcoming report will address this.

A further issue is the lack of progress on confidence-building measures. While 23 such measures have been identified by bicomunal technical committees, only four are being implemented. An agreement by the two sides on 26 June to open the Limnitis/Yesilirmak crossing point in northwest Cyprus was seen as an important potential breakthrough but has yet to be implemented.

Options

The most likely option for the Council in December is a resolution renewing UNFICYP's mandate without change for six months and urging the parties to intensify efforts to reach an agreement on a comprehensive solution.

Council and Wider Dynamics

Only limited information has emerged from the negotiation process and Council members are eager to hear Downer's assessment of the situation. While Downer has given some positive signals, the parties themselves have often resorted to negative rhetoric in their public statements. Some Council members seem concerned that current progress is too slow for the parties to reach agreement before the April elections.

UNFICYP's mandate renewal is normally discussed among the five permanent Council members before a draft resolution is presented to elected Council members. While a simple rollover is expected, supporters of either side are likely to try to influence discussions. France and Russia appear to share the Greek Cypriots' concern about “artificial deadlines” and emphasise the need for Turkey to play a



more constructive role. The UK seems concerned about the consequences of failure to reach agreement before the April elections and has in the past insisted on the need for contingency planning for UNFICYP depending on the outcome of talks. The Greek Cypriots are sensitive to any changes to the mandate, seeing UNFICYP as a counterweight to the Turkish military presence on the northern part of the island.

Turkey is expected to vote against UNFICYP's mandate renewal. It opposed the establishment of UNFICYP in 1964 and in May voted against the renewal of UNFICYP's mandate in resolution 1873. In its explanation of vote against the renewal, Turkey reiterated its view of the resolution as unacceptable because of its reference to the government of Cyprus as the sole government of the whole island when in reality it does not represent the Turkish Cypriot side.

UK is the lead country on Cyprus.

Selected UN Documents

Latest Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1873 (29 May 2009) renewed UNFICYP's mandate until 15 December and welcomed progress in the negotiations, urged the parties to intensify their efforts and also urged implementation of confidence-building measures.
- S/RES/186 (4 March 1964) established UNFICYP.

Latest Presidential Statement

- S/PRST/2009/10 (30 April 2009) welcomed progress in the negotiations, urged the parties to increase the momentum and looked forward to decisive progress in the near future.

Latest Report from the Secretary-General

- S/2009/248 (15 May 2009)

Other

- S/2009/581 (10 November 2009) was a request from Turkey to the Secretary-General that a letter from Talat responding to Christofias's

statement to the General Assembly on 24 September be circulated as an official UN document.

- S/2009/543 (19 October 2009) was a letter from Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting a letter from the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus refuting Cyprus's allegations of violations of international air traffic regulations and national airspace of Cyprus.
- S/2009/529 (9 October 2009) was a letter from Cyprus to the Secretary-General drawing attention to alleged violations of the international air traffic regulations and national airspace of Cyprus by Turkish military aircraft.
- S/PV.6132 (29 May 2009) was the meeting record of the Council's adoption of resolution 1873 with Turkey's explanation of vote.

Other Relevant Facts

Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Cyprus

Alexander Downer (Australia)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Head of Mission and Deputy Special Adviser

Tayé-Brook Zerihoun (Ethiopia)

Force Commander

Rear Admiral Mario César Sánchez Debernardi (Peru)

Size and Composition of Mission (as of 30 September 2009)

- *Strength:* 909 total uniformed personnel, including 842 troops and 67 police.
- *Contributors of military personnel:* Argentina (including soldiers from Brazil, Chile and Paraguay) Austria, Canada, Croatia, Hungary, Peru, Slovakia and the UK.
- *Contributors of police personnel:* Australia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, El Salvador, India, Ireland, Italy, Montenegro and Netherlands.

Cost

- 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010: \$54.41 million (including voluntary contributions of one-third from Cyprus and \$6.5 million from Greece.)

Additional Useful Resources

- *Cyprus: Reunification or Partition*, International Crisis Group, September 2009

Counter-Terrorism

Expected Council Action

The mandate of the 1267 Committee (Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions) Monitoring Team expires on 31 December. The 1373 Committee (Counter-Terrorism Committee, or CTC) is expected to submit an updated global implementation survey in December.

It is expected that the Council will renew the mandate of the 1267 Committee Monitoring Team and members will be discussing leadership of the Committees for 2010. (With Costa Rica and Croatia leaving the Council new chairs will be required for the 1540 Committee and the CTC.) At press time no further action was expected in December. However, at press time, an Arria formula meeting on human rights and counter-terrorism organised by Mexico was expected on 30 November.

Key Recent Developments

The chairs of the 1267 Committee, the CTC and the 1540 Committee (non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism) briefed the Council on 13 November in an open debate. They brief jointly twice each year.

The Chair of the CTC, Ambassador Ranko Vilić (Croatia), delivered a joint statement for the three Committees. He said the Committees' expert groups (the 1267 Committee Monitoring Team, the CTC Executive Directorate or CTED, and the 1540 Committee Experts) had made progress in increasing cooperation and coordination, and were continuing their efforts in this area. Since the last joint briefing of the Committees in May, the expert groups had worked to develop common strategies, conducted joint workshops and country visits and met regularly in New York. The Committee chairs and expert groups also participated in the comprehensive review meeting of the 1540 Committee from 30 September to 2 October.

Vilić reported that the CTC had continued its stocktaking exercise and had nearly completed analysis and adoption of Preliminary Implementation Assessments (PIAs) for member states. (PIAs provide an assessment of each country's approach to counter-terrorism and its implementation of resolution 1373, based on information from

the country and other sources. They are distributed only to the country concerned.)

The files of 46 states have been finalised as part of this process, and the current stocktaking exercise is expected to be completed in 2010. The CTC continued to facilitate technical assistance and to conduct visits to member states. Vilić also reported that CTED had submitted an updated global survey of implementation to the Committee. The survey, which is based on information from the PIAs, assesses the implementation of resolution 1373 by region and subregion, and contains recommendations for future action by the Committee. Vilić said the global survey of implementation is currently before the Committee and should be submitted to the Council before the end of 2009.

The Chair of the 1267 Committee, Ambassador Thomas Mayr-Harting (Austria), reported that a main focus of the Committee's work was the review of names on its Consolidated List. Four out of five batches of names have been sent by the Committee to designating states and states of nationality and/or residency to confirm that listings are accurate and remain appropriate. The review of 422 out of 488 names has been initiated. The remaining 66 names were expected to be sent to reviewing states in the near future. Of the 71 names put on the Committee's agenda for discussion after responses were received, fifty have been confirmed to remain appropriate, eight have been delisted and 13 are pending. Mayr-Harting said timely replying by states was needed for the Committee to be able to meet the designated completion date of 30 June 2010.

The threat from Al-Qaida and the Taliban has persisted and evolved said Mayr-Harting, requiring that the regime be made as dynamic and accurate as possible. He identified remaining challenges with regard to the Consolidated List. Some entries with too few identifiers and a number of deceased persons remain on the list, and there has been increasing criticism from states and individuals about due process and human rights concerns, with about thirty related court cases around the world. He hoped that the new resolution renewing the mandate of the Monitoring Team, due at the end of 2009, would address these challenges.

The Chair of the 1540 Committee, Ambassador Jorge Urbina (Costa Rica), said the Committee continued to conduct its comprehensive review and planned to report on the outcome to the Council by 31 January 2010. States and international organisations had been invited to provide input regarding the impact of the resolution, regional analysis of implementation, assistance efforts and methods to address gaps in implementation. The Committee has continued its outreach and assistance activities.

Human Rights-Related Developments

The 30 November Arria formula meeting on human rights and counter-terrorism organised by Mexico aims to sponsor an exchange of views on how to improve respect for human rights while strengthening the international response to terrorism. A number of topics are planned for discussion, including improving the listing and delisting of individuals on the Consolidated List. Invited speakers include Mary Robinson and Hina Jilani, who were part of an independent panel of the International Commission of Jurists assessing the impact of counter-terrorism on human rights. Other invitees include the expert groups of the counter-terrorism Committees, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Key Issue

A key issue for the Council will be the question of due process with regard to the 1267 Consolidated List and the mechanism for listing and delisting names. Substantive improvements that address such concerns—without impeding implementation of the resolution—is a significant challenge that has eluded the Council for several years.

Council and Wider Dynamics

There seems to be wide recognition among members that the due process concerns are serious and need to be addressed. Many agree that the occasion of the Monitoring Team mandate renewal could provide a good opportunity to refine and improve procedures. However, there is no consensus yet on the form such

refinement should take. The US has the lead on drafting the renewal resolution, and may circulate a draft to Council members in late November. Given that the regime is detailed and complex, members expect that the negotiation could take much of December.

Some members are optimistic that significant improvements are possible. Members with a traditionally conservative approach to changing the regime seem to recognise that they also have a strong interest in ensuring its credibility.

With regard to the CTC's global survey of implementation, Committee members recognise that a substantial amount of effort was required to produce the survey. However, there appears to be a recognition, with the benefit of hindsight, that the practical utility of the current regional approach may not be as great as was assumed at the outset. This is unlikely to affect the form of the survey submitted to the Council in December. Nonetheless some Committee members feel that an alternative format for the survey should be considered for the future, perhaps in the form of a shorter thematic document or one including more country-specific information, with the aim of providing a more practical and useful resource for analysts and donors.

Selected UN Documents

Selected Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1822 (30 June 2008) extended the mandate of the 1267 Monitoring Team until 31 December 2009.
- S/RES/1540 (28 April 2004) established the 1540 Committee and its mandate.
- S/RES/1373 (28 September 2001) established the CTC and its mandate.
- S/RES/1267 (15 October 1999) established the Al-Qaida and Taliban Committee and its mandate.

Selected Meeting Record

- S/PV.6217 and Resumption 1 (13 November 2009) was the latest briefing by the chairmen of the three terrorism-related Council Committees.

Other

- S/2009/502 (28 September 2009) was the letter to the Council transmitting the tenth report of the 1267 Monitoring Team.



Other Relevant Facts

Committee Chairs

- Ambassador Ranko Viločić (Croatia): CTC
- Ambassador Jorge Urbina (Costa Rica): 1540 Committee
- Ambassador Thomas Mayr-Harting (Austria): 1267 Committee

Useful Additional Sources

- "Assessing Damage, Urging Action: Report of the Eminent Jurists Panel on Terrorism, Counter-terrorism and Human Rights," *International Commission of Jurists*, 2009.
- David Cortright, et al. *Human Rights and Targeted Sanctions: an Action Agenda for Strengthening Due Process Procedures*. Sanctions and Security Research Program, Fourth Freedom Forum and the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies at the University of Notre Dame (November 2009).
- Peter Fromuth, "The European Court of Justice Kadi Decision and the Future of UN Counterterrorism Sanctions", *ASIL Insight* 13, no. 20 (October 2009).

Liberia

Expected Council Action

In December the Sanctions Committee on Liberia is expected to consider recommendations from the Panel of Experts tasked with investigating and reporting on implementation of sanctions.

The Council is likely to renew the current sanctions regime for Liberia, which expires on 19 December.

This comprises the arms embargo and travel ban imposed in 2003 by resolution 1521 and renewed in 2008 by resolution 1854. The assets freeze imposed in 2004 by resolution 1532 remains in force and does not require renewal.

The Council is also expected to renew the mandate of the Panel of Experts which expires on 20 December.

Key Recent Developments

On 15 September the Council adopted resolution 1885:

- extending the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) until 30 September 2010;
- authorising UNMIL to assist the Liberian government with its preparation for the 2011 general presidential and legislative polls; and
- endorsing the Secretary-General's recommendation to implement the third phase of UNMIL's drawdown.

The Council also requested the Secretary-General to develop and submit a strategic integrated plan to coordinate activity on achieving benchmarks for UNMIL and re-emphasised the need for coherence and integration of peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development in order to respond effectively to post-conflict situations. The Council also asked the Secretary-General to report progress on achieving a coordinated UN approach in the country, especially on critical gaps to achieving peacebuilding objectives. (This was an important practical application of the thinking continued in the Council's thematic statements (S/PRST/2009/23 and S/PRST/2009/24) on peacebuilding and peacekeeping.)

Through an exchange of letters in late October (S/2009/546 of 19 October 2009 and S/2009/547 of 22 October 2009), Lieutenant General Sikander Afzal from Pakistan was appointed as the new Force Commander of UNMIL, replacing Lieutenant General Zahirul Alam from Bangladesh, whose tour of duty ended.

On 1 November police officers serving with UNMIL helped Liberian police and prison officers foil an attempted mass escape by about fifty prisoners from a prison in Monrovia.

On 16 November the chairman of Liberia's National Elections Commission, James Fromayan said supporters of the opposition Congress for Democratic Change (CDC) party had threatened to burn down his house and kill him. Fromayan said he reported the threats to the Liberian police, which in turn provided security for his family. The CDC denied that its members had made such threats against him.

Human Rights-Related Developments

In a report presented during the Human Rights Council session from 14 September to 2 October, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) noted some advances in reforming the criminal justice sector in Liberia. However, the Liberian government was urged to increase, with external assistance, resources for key institutions in that sector to provide training for judges, prosecutors, defence counsel and investigators in order to ensure respect for due process of law. With the conclusion of the mandate of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), it was important that the Liberian people consider how best to implement the Commission's recommendations, the OHCHR said. (The TRC was established by Liberia's Parliament to investigate and report on gross human rights violations that occurred between January 1979 and October 2003. It began its work in June 2006 and concluded its two-year mandate with a report identifying 52 persons that it believed had committed war crimes.)

Key Issues

The key issue for the Council is whether progress is being made in implementing the Liberia sanctions and whether to renew the sanctions regime and the mandate of the Panel, and if so, whether modification will be required.

Options

Options include:

- adopting a resolution following the pattern of previous renewals prolonging the arms embargo and travel ban for a further 12 months, and the mandate of the Panel of Experts for one year with requests for reports both midway through and at the end of the mandate; and
- deciding to begin the process of winding down the sanctions regime, perhaps by requesting the Secretary-General to advise on the question in his next report.

Council Dynamics

During their consideration of the midterm report of the Panel of Experts submitted to the sanctions committee on 5 June, Council

members seemed agreed on the need to continue the current sanctions regime on various individuals in Liberia. Views within the Council do not seem to have changed significantly but may be influenced by the latest findings of the Panel.

The general sense is that Liberia is moving in the right direction but security remains fragile. There are concerns about the potential impact on Liberia from recent developments in neighbouring countries such as Guinea.

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

UN Documents

Selected Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1885 (15 September 2009) renewed UNMIL's mandate for 12 months and authorised the mission to assist the Liberian government with the 2011 general presidential and legislative elections.
- 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.

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 the UN Office for West Africa (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.

Selected Presidential Statements

- S/PRST/2009/24 (5 August 2009) was on peacekeeping.
- S/PRST/2009/23 (22 July 2009) was on post-conflict peacebuilding.

Other

- S/2009/547 (22 October 2009) and S/2009/546 (19 October 2009) was the exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the president of the Council regarding the appoint-

ment of Lieutenant General Sikander Afzal (Pakistan) as Force Commander of UNMIL.

- 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 the midterm 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 Sikander Afzal (Pakistan)

UNMIL: Size, Composition and Cost

- *Strength as of 30 September 2009:* 10,164 military and 1,355 police
- *Key contributing countries:* Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Pakistan
- *Cost:* 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010: \$561 million

UNMIL: Duration

September 2003 to present; mandate expires 30 September 2010

Chairman of the Liberia Sanctions Committee

Abdurrahman Mohamed Shalgham (Libya)

Panel of Experts on Liberia

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

Central African Republic

Expected Council Action

On 15 December the Council is expected to consider the Secretary-General's report on the Central African Republic (CAR). The mandate of the UN Peacebuilding Support Office in CAR (BONUCA) expires on 31 December, and it is to be succeeded on 1 January 2010 by a UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA).

Key Recent Developments

On 22 June the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, B. Lynn Pascoe, last briefed the Council on the situation in CAR and the activities of BONUCA. He outlined the proposed structure and staffing of the integrated peacebuilding office BINUCA, in line with the Council's request in April. He proposed that BINUCA become fully operational by 1 January 2010. Proposals for the new structure included establishing a Human Rights and Justice Section, to include prison experts among others, and a Security Institutions Section. It also proposed the posts of Gender Adviser and Child Protection Adviser.

Pascoe said the Secretariat would use the intervening period to finalise recruitment of personnel and to address related logistical and other preparatory tasks to ensure that the new mission takes off smoothly on 1 January.

The Permanent Representative of CAR, Fernand Poukré-Kono, told the Council that progress had been made following the political dialogue held from 8 to 20 December 2008 in achieving a genuine nationally owned vision for building sustainable peace and development in CAR. He said such progress included establishment of the Follow-up Committee for the implementation of dialogue recommendations, the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Steering Committee and the High Court of Justice. However he added that a lack of funds had delayed their full implementation. He indicated that the CAR government had already confirmed resolve to hold elections in 2010 and to complete the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) programme as soon as possible.

At the June meeting Ambassador Jan Grauls of Belgium, Chair of the CAR configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), also briefed the Council on his 21 to 23 May visit to CAR to officially present the framework to all actors of local society. He said the PBC was subsequently focusing its attention on two issues critical to stability and peace: the drafting and implementation of a DDR programme properly integrated into the security-sector reform (SSR) programme and the preparation for national



elections in 2010. Grauls said challenges for the coming months were the implementation of the recommendations of the inclusive political dialogue, and in particular the establishment of the DDR programme, the organisation of general elections in 2010 and the mobilisation of resources.

Peacebuilding Commission

On 23 November the Department of Political Affairs briefed the CAR configuration of the PBC on the findings of its electoral needs-assessment mission to CAR, undertaken from 29 October to 12 November.

At press time the CAR configuration of the PBC had been engaged in the process of conducting its first biannual review of the implementation of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in CAR. The expectation is that the review exercise, which is simultaneously being carried at both the national level in CAR and in New York will be completed in December.

On 13 August CAR President François Bozizé, launched a DDR sensitisation programme across the country.

On 27 August the president of the Council forwarded a letter from the chairman of the Council's Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict to the Secretary-General asking the Secretary-General to designate as a matter of priority a child protection adviser for BINUCA and consider strengthening the child protection capacity of the new office.

On 14 October the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Council updating it on operations of the UN Mission in CAR and Chad (MINURCAT). The report indicated that the Vakaga region of northeastern CAR had stabilised but remained unpredictable with sporadic interethnic clashes. The government of

CAR was engaged in activities aimed at restoring its authority in the area and facilitating intercommunity dialogue, including appointing a new governor.

On 30 October former CAR president Ange-Felix Patassé (1993-2003) returned from seven years of exile in Togo, resulting in hopes of a broad national reconciliation in the country. On 9 November Patassé met with (current) President Francois Bozizé (who had deposed him in 2003) and reaffirmed his intention to run in the 2010 presidential election. Regarding the meeting with Bozizé, Patassé stated that "He and I welcome this brotherly atmosphere. We were direct and clear, we understood each other perfectly. It is what I had hoped when I returned to the country." In June Patassé was expelled from his party, the Central African People's Liberation Movement, which selected former Prime Minister Martin Ziguéle as its presidential nominee.

On 11 November the International Criminal Court (ICC) set the date for the trial of former Congolese Vice-President Jean-Pierre Bemba, who faces charges relating to the actions of his former rebel Movement for the Liberation of Congo (*Mouvement our la Libération du Congo*, or MLC) troops in CAR in 2002 and 2003, for 27 April 2010. Bemba faces trial on three counts of war crimes and two of crimes against humanity, including criminal responsibility for rapes, murders and pillage. MLC fighters were accused of committing atrocities, when they became involved in the conflict in CAR to support then-embattled CAR president Patassé. (On 5 November the International Federation of Human Rights Leagues requested that the ICC explore a possible prosecution of Patassé and Bozizé).

On 17 November Ugandan special military forces were reported to have killed a senior commander of the rebel Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), Okello Okutti, in CAR. (Ugandan military special forces have been pursuing the LRA in the Democratic Republic of Congo, south Sudan and CAR.) Violence resulting from the LRA presence in south-eastern CAR and clashes between Uganda forces have resulted in the displacement of several civilians.

Human Rights-Related Developments

The Human Rights Council (HRC) adopted the outcome of the Universal Periodic Review of CAR on 23 September. In the discussion, the HRC recognised that the CAR faced many challenges requiring international assistance for the country to attain the Millennium Development Goals and to promote human rights.

In its response to the review, CAR indicated that it was ready to ratify international human rights instruments, once the necessary economic, political and social conditions allowed.

Key Issues

The key issue for the Council is fragile security and political situation in CAR, which may deteriorate in the lead up to next year's elections.

A closely related issue is whether the transition from BONUCA to BINUCA in January, will add value to the current phase of the peace consolidation process.

Options

One option for the Council is whether to respond at this time to the situation in the country (and if so, whether to issue a formal statement).

Council Dynamics

There continues to be general consensus among Council members on the need to support peacebuilding in CAR. The contents of the Secretary-General's report, especially aspects dealing with the structure and strength of BINUCA will likely influence the Council's next steps, as will any significant developments on the ground.

France is the lead country on this issue in the Council.

Underlying Problems

High levels of poverty and unemployment, together with poorly organised state security forces, banditry and rebel activity (especially in the northern parts of the country), the proliferation of small arms and lawlessness, impunity and the absence of state authority in large parts of the country continue to pose threats to peace and security in the country.

UN Documents

Latest Presidential Statement

- S/PRST/2009/5 (7 April 2009) welcomed the recommendation of the Secretary-General to set up BINUCA to succeed BONUCA.

Latest Secretary-General's Report

- S/2009/535 (14 October 2009) was on MINURCAT.
- S/2009/309 (12 June 2009) was on CAR and BONUCA.

Selected Letters

- S/2009/436 (27 August 2009) was the letter from president of the Council forwarding a message from the chairman of the Council's Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict to the Secretary-General.
- S/2009/128 (3 March 2009) was the letter from the Secretary-General recommending the establishment of an integrated UN presence in CAR.
- S/2008/809 (23 December 2008) was the letter from the president of the Council welcoming the Secretary-General's recommendation to extend the mandate of BONUCA for an additional year and requesting for recommendations on the setting up of an integrated UN office in CAR.
- S/2008/383 (30 May 2008) was the letter from the president of the Council to the chair of the PBC supporting the request by CAR to be placed on the agenda of the PBC and requesting advice and recommendations on the situation in the country.

PBC Related Documents

- PBC/3/CAF/7 (9 June 2009) is the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in the Central African Republic.
- PBC/3/CAF/4 (20 January 2009) was the statement by the chair of the PBC country configuration for CAR, welcoming the outcome of the inclusive political dialogue.
- PBC/3/CAF/3 (11 December 2008) was the report of the PBC mission to CAR from 30 October to 6 November 2008.
- PBC/3/OC/5 (30 June 2008) was the letter from the acting chair of the PBC to the president of the Security Council informing him of the composition of the country configuration for CAR.

- S/2008/419 (17 June 2008) was the letter from the chair of the PBC to the president of the Security Council informing him of the addition of CAR on the agenda of the PBC.

Council Meeting Records

- S/PV.6147 (22 June 2009) were the briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of BONUCA and the chair of the CAR country configuration of the PBC.

Other Relevant Facts

Special Representative of the Secretary-General

Sahle-Work Zewde (Ethiopia)

BONUCA: Size

Strength as of 31 August 2009: 24 international civilian staff, five military and six police, 56 local civilian, and four UN volunteers

BONUCA: Duration

15 February 2000 to present; mandate expires 31 December 2009

MINURCAT: Special Representative of the Secretary-General

José Victor da Silva Ângelo (Portugal)

MINURCAT: Size, Composition and Cost

- *Authorised strength as of 14 January 2009:* 300 police, 25 military liaison officers, 5,200 military personnel and an appropriate number of civilian personnel
- *Strength as of 31 September 2009:* 2,940 total uniformed personnel, including 2,675 troops, 17 military observers, and 248 police officers, as well as 398 international civilian personnel, 302 local civilian staff, and 120
- *Cost:* approved budget 1 July 2008–30 June 2010: \$690.75 million

MINURCAT: Duration

September 2007 to present; mandate expires on 15 March 2010

Golan Heights (UNDOF)

Expected Council Action

The mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force in the Golan Heights (UNDOF) expires on 31 December. It was established in May 1974 to maintain the ceasefire between Israel and Syria and to supervise areas of separation and

limitation. A report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF is also due in December.

Following its usual practice, the Council is expected to extend the mandate for six months and call upon Israel and Syria to implement resolution 338. This 1973 resolution called on the parties to start negotiations on a just and durable peace and to implement resolution 242 of 1967 on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied territories.

A presidential statement is also expected, as has been the practice since 1976, drawing attention to the wider issues in the region and noting that the situation in the Middle East will remain tense until a comprehensive settlement is reached.

Key Recent Developments

The June report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF noted that the ceasefire had been maintained and that the area of operation had remained generally quiet. The Secretary-General encouraged Israel and Syria to resume indirect peace talks under the auspices of Turkey. (These were postponed after Israeli incursions into Gaza in December 2008.)

Syrian Deputy Foreign Minister Faisal Mekdad visited Washington on 28 September for talks with US government officials. In June the US State Department announced it would be sending an ambassador to Damascus (at press time no appointment had been made). The previous ambassador had been withdrawn in February 2005 in protest of the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri. US Middle East Envoy George Mitchell visited Damascus in June following several previous visits by US officials. Some observers note that any substantive renewal of an Israeli-Syrian dialogue may derive impetus from stronger US involvement but caution that it is too early to determine if this initial reengagement will have any immediate effects on progressing talks.

In Paris, French President Nicolas Sarkozy met with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu on 11 November and with Syrian President Bashar al-Assad on 13 November.

On 12 November Netanyahu signalled a willingness to negotiate directly with Syria

but without preconditions. On 13 November Assad also indicated a readiness to negotiate, suggesting that Turkey continue in its intermediary role and that the focus be on the return of the Golan Heights to Syria.

At time of writing it seemed that the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations would send a mission to assess UNDOF, but the timing of such a review was unclear. Poland withdrew its contingent from UNDOF in October and was replaced by a Philippine battalion.

Human Rights-Related Developments

At its March session this year, the Human Rights Council adopted two resolutions directly related to the Golan Heights. A resolution on human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan (passed by 33 to 1 with 13 abstentions) called upon Israel to desist from imposing Israeli citizenship and identity cards on Syrians living in Golan and from other practices affecting the exercise of their human rights. A second resolution (adopted by 46 to 1 with no abstentions) urged Israel to reverse its settlement policy in the occupied territories, including Golan, and to prevent any new installation of settlers in those territories. The UN Special Committee to investigate Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the peoples of the occupied territories in September recorded evidence (A/64/339) of plans for the expansion of Israeli settlements in the occupied Syrian Golan and instances of discrimination against Syrians living in Golan with respect to access to agricultural land, water and employment. The International Committee of the Red Cross recently reported that about 560 Druze pilgrims were allowed to cross into Syria from the occupied Golan through the Kuneitra crossing on 24 September. Since there are no diplomatic relations between Syria and Israel, the organisation acted as a neutral intermediary between the two countries to facilitate the pilgrimage.

Key Issues

The key issue for the Council is whether to continue the 35-year practice of renewing UNDOF's mandate with the associated statements. A related issue is whether to be more proactive in encouraging Syria and Israel to resume peace talks.

Another question is whether it makes sense to adjust the timing of the mandate renewal from six to 12 months and to begin discussion—as it is doing in most other peacekeeping operations—of benchmarks.

Options

One option is a simple rollover of UNDOF's mandate.

Other options include designating a lead country on the issue and giving more impetus to the process by formally encouraging the renewal of a Syria-Israel peace track.

Council Dynamics

There is consensus that UNDOF remains useful in the absence of a peace agreement between Israel and Syria. France, Turkey and the US are key players and Austria and Japan are troop-contributors to UNDOF.

It seems, however, that few if any Council members are interested in departing from the standard past renewal practices. One exception may be the length of the mandate. It seems that some are interested in a one year mandate period. Others are sensitive, however, to a Syrian position which prefers to keep the mandate under review every six months. Council members that contribute troops to UNDOF seem to attach importance to the comfort of all parties with the timing and mandate of the mission.

Regarding the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operation's assessment mission, it seems that this is related to the larger UK-French initiative to review all UN peacekeeping operations and is not specific to UNDOF.

There seems to be no commonly agreed lead country in the Council on this issue.

UN Documents

Selected Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1875 (23 June 2009) renewed UNDOF until 31 December 2009.
- S/RES/350 (31 May 1974) established UNDOF.

- S/RES/338 (22 October 1973) called for a ceasefire and comprehensive peace.
- S/RES/242 (22 November 1967) called for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied territories.

Other

- S/PRST/2009/18 (23 June 2009) was the last statement following the renewal of UNDOF.
- S/PV.6148 (23 June 2009) was the meeting record of the most recent UNDOF renewal.
- S/2009/295 (8 June 2009) was the last UNDOF report.

Other Relevant Facts

UNDOF Force Commander

Major-General Wolfgang Jilke (Austria)

Size and Composition of Mission (30 September 2009)

- *Size:* 1,045 troops, assisted by some 76 military observers of UN Truce Supervision Organisation's Observer Group Golan, supported by 37 international civilian personnel and 105 local civilian staff
- *Troop contributors:* Austria, Canada, Croatia, India, Japan and Philippines

Approved Budget

1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010: \$45.03 million (A/C.5/63/25)

Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

Expected Council Action

The Council is expected to renew the mandate of its Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa. It expires on 31 December.

Key Recent Developments

On 18 December 2008 the Council renewed the mandate of the Working Group until 31 December 2009.

On 6 January 2009 the then permanent representative of Uganda, Francis Butagira, was elected as chairman of the Working Group for the period ending 31 December 2009 (S/2009/2). He was subsequently replaced on 18 February as chair of the Working by his successor at the Uganda Mission, Ruhakana Rugunda.

The Working Group has met twice in 2009. On 17 March, it held consultations to plan activities of the Working Group for 2009. On 18 June it adopted a programme of work for 2009, involving:

- continued informal and thematic meetings, workshops and fora, with a view to making proposals on measures that might best assist the Council in more effectively implementing strategies aimed at conflict prevention and resolution in Africa;
- a specific review of the situation in the West African region, including the impact of increasing drug trafficking and the related risk of relapse into conflict;
- addressing ways to improve the working methods, cooperation and the consultative process between the Council and the AU Peace and Security Council;
- reviewing how the UN, working with the AU, can implement more effectively conflict prevention and resolution strategies in Africa; and
- discussing how the special needs of countries in Africa emerging from conflict could be assisted in laying foundations for sustainable peace and development.

During its 18 June meeting, the Working Group was also briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the UN Office for West Africa, Said Djinnit, on the situation in West Africa, including the issue of drug trafficking and the risks of relapse into conflict.

(For more detailed background on the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention in Africa please see our 24 August 2007 *Update Report*).

Key Issues

The immediate key issue for the Council is whether to renew the mandate of the Working Group. A related issue is whether, and how, the Council's Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa can be reinvigorated.

Options

Options before the Council include:

- a simple renewal of the mandate of the Working Group without any changes;
- including new substantive elements in the mandate of the Working Group with substantial changes; and
- highlighting the value of reinvigorating the Working Group.

Council Dynamics

The momentum of activity in the Working Group seems to have slowed in 2009 by comparison with previous years. At press time the Working Group had only managed to deal with one item on its programme of work: the 18 June briefing by Djinnit.

To some extent the lull in activity stems from the fact that much of the agenda by previous chairs (Republic of the Congo from 2006-2007 and South Africa in 2008) had been completed and new vision had to be developed.

The fact that there was a change in chairmanship during 2009 was also a factor along with the fact that Uganda inherited a difficult responsibility of the drafting of the annual report of the Council.

Council members are also conscious of the challenge of achieving continuity when a newly elected non-permanent member assumes the chair with the lack of institutional memory to adequately sustain momentum during its first year. The Republic of the Congo faced a similar challenge in 2006 when it took over the chair from Benin.

Council members appear committed to renewing the mandate of the Working Group, not least because most recognise that there is continuing utility for this subsidiary body, especially in terms of maintaining Council and international focus on best approaches to conflict prevention in Africa. Some members are keen to see added impetus to reenergise the Working Group in 2010.

The renewal is expected to take place by the close of the year following consultations among members of the Council. The Council's decision is likely to be announced in a note by its president.

In January, Council members are expected to announce their choice of a chair for the Working Group. The practice has been to select an African member, and Uganda's chairmanship seems likely to be renewed to ensure continuity. (Gabon and Nigeria, which join the Council in 2010, would likely face similar challenges regarding institutional memory.)

UN Documents

Selected Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1653 (27 January 2006) addressed conflict prevention and resolution in the Great Lakes region.
- S/RES/1625 (14 September 2005) was a declaration on the effectiveness of the Security Council's role in conflict prevention.
- S/RES/1318 (7 September 2000) was the adoption of the Millennium Summit declaration on maintaining peace and security, especially in Africa.
- S/RES/1170 (28 May 1998) established the Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa.

Selected Presidential Statements

- S/PRST/2007/31 (28 August 2007) requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the options for further implementation of resolution 1625.
- S/PRST/2007/1 (8 January 2007) requested the Secretary-General to provide the Council with more regular analytical reporting on regions of potential armed conflict and stressed the importance of establishing comprehensive strategies on conflict prevention.
- S/PRST/2004/44 (19 November 2004) recognised the importance of strengthening cooperation with the AU in order to help build its capacity to deal with collective security challenges.
- S/PRST/2002/2 (31 January 2002) made recommendations for achieving conflict prevention and resolution in Africa and noted that the Council would consider establishing a Working Group to monitor these recommendations.
- S/PRST/2000/25 (20 July 2000) invited the Secretary-General to submit a report on the prevention of armed conflict.
- S/PRST/1999/34 (30 November 1999) recognised the importance of building a culture of armed conflict prevention and the need for a contribution from all principal UN organs to achieve this goal.
- S/PRST/1997/46 (25 September 1997) noted that addressing the challenges



of conflict in Africa required a comprehensive approach and called on the Secretary-General to produce a report to address the issue.

Selected Letters

- S/2008/229 (8 April 2008) was a letter from the Permanent Representative of South Africa forwarding the concept paper on the relationship between the UN and regional organisations, in particular the AU, in the maintenance of international peace and security.
- S/2007/640 (29 October 2007) was the letter from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia forwarding the concept paper on the relationship between the UN and regional organisations in the maintenance of international peace and security.
- S/2007/496 (14 August 2007) was the letter from the Republic of the Congo containing the terms of reference for the Council's open debate on 28 August on conflict prevention and resolution, especially in Africa.
- S/2007/148 (14 March 2007) was the letter from the Permanent Representative of South Africa forwarding the concept paper on the relationship between the UN and regional organisations, in particular the African Union, in the maintenance of international peace and security.
- S/2005/567 (29 August 2005) was the conclusions of the sixth high-level meeting between the Secretary-General and regional organisations.

Selected Secretary-General's Reports

- S/2008/18 (14 January 2008) was the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1625 (2005) on conflict prevention, particularly in Africa.
- A/60/891 (18 July 2006) was a progress report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the prevention of armed conflict.
- A/59/2005 (21 March 2005) was the

Secretary-General's report *In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All*.

- S/2001/574 (7 June 2001) was the Secretary-General's first comprehensive report on conflict prevention.
- S/1998/318 (13 April 1998) was the Secretary-General's report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa.

Other

- S/2009/2 (6 January 2009) announced the election of the Ugandan ambassador to the post of chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa.
- S/2008/795 (18 December 2008) renewed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa.
- S/2005/828 (22 December 2005) was the report on a seminar held by the Working Group on cooperation between the UN and African regional organisations in the field of peace and security.
- A/RES/60/1 (24 October 2005) was the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document.
- S/2002/207 (1 March 2002) outlined the terms of reference and mandate for the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa.

Other Relevant Fact

Chair of the Working Group

- Ruhakana Rugunda (Uganda, January 2009 - Present)

Burundi

Expected Council Action

In December the Council is expected to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the UN Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB). Renewal of BINUB's mandate, which expires on 31 December, is expected.

Key Recent Developments

On 9 June the Council was briefed by the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and head of BINUB, Youssef Mahmoud, on the Secretary-General's

latest report on BINUB. The report detailed the main advances over the preceding six months and the challenges ahead. Mahmoud said significant progress had been achieved in implementing the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement and in preparing foundations for the 2010 elections, but also noted that the processes of consolidating peace and security remained incomplete.

Adolphe Nahayo, Director of the Department of International Organizations at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Burundi, expressed his government's appreciation of the recognition made in the Secretary-General's report about progress being made towards consolidating peace in the country.

Per Orneus from Sweden's Permanent Mission to UN subsequently made a statement on behalf of the then-chair of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) country configuration on Burundi, Ambassador Anders Lidén, on the latter's visit to the country from 25 to 27 May to assess progress in peacebuilding and to identify key priorities for further engagement by including the elections in 2010. The statement also highlighted the remaining challenges related to the peace process, in particular the completion of the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration process.

Related Developments in the Peacebuilding Commission

On 29 June the Permanent Representative of Switzerland, Ambassador Peter Maurer, took over as chair of the Burundi configuration.

On 29 July the Burundi configuration completed its third semi-annual review of the implementation of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi. The recommendations to the Burundian government and international partners largely echoed those from the previous semi-annual review and indicated that progress was slow on a number of key peacebuilding tasks (PBC/3/BDI/6). (It said that the government should intensify its efforts to ensuring a conducive environment for credible elections in 2010, enhancing good governance and the fight against corruption. It also called for the strict implementation of the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement. It

said the PBC and international partners needed to provide required resources to ensure the success of the 2010 elections, support the peace process and security sector reform, and mobilise resources for peacebuilding.)

On 14 October the configuration met to discuss preparations for the 2010 elections, particularly in terms of creating a suitable environment for peaceful free and fair elections, as well as peacebuilding financial contribution mobilisation. High-level Burundian officials joined the meeting via video-link, including the minister for the interior and the president of the National Independent Electoral Commission. A document prepared by the UN Development Programme and the government of Burundi for a project called "Support the Electoral Cycle of Burundi", requiring a budget of US \$43.7 million, was also presented during the meeting.

Ambassador Maurer visited Burundi from 10 to 11 November to review the progress of peacebuilding and follow up on issues raised during the configuration's October meeting. The visit's specific objectives were: preparations for the 2010 elections; and preparations of the socioeconomic reintegration strategy for former combatants, as well as returns of IDPs and refugees.

On 23 November Maurer briefed the configuration on his visit and reported on the need to explore the idea of a long-term observation of the electoral process. Burundi's minister for national solidarity and social integration also spoke via video-link during the meeting about his country's socioeconomic reintegration strategy.

On 3 September the Secretary-General wrote to the Council on the findings of the electoral needs assessment mission sent to Burundi following a request from President Pierre Nkurunziza (who had sent a letter to the Secretary-General on 25 May requesting UN support for the electoral process). The mission "determined that the existing conditions are globally propitious for the holding of credible elections," with one main indicator being the existing trust in the

National Independent Electoral Commission by the government, the leaders of political parties and the opposition.

The assessment mission recommended:

- establishing a UN electoral support programme to provide technical expertise in the planning and implementation of various electoral operations; and
- strengthening the current transportation and air assets of BINUB to allow the mission to provide, if necessary, specific logistical support to the Burundian electoral commission, including transporting polling materials in remote areas.

In early October a splinter group of the National Liberation Forces (*Forces nationales de liberation*, or FNL), a former Burundian rebel group transformed into a political party, voted to oust Agathon Rwasa from his position as leader of the FNL “for numerous serious mistakes.” They voted to replace him with another person. However, his supporters rejected the action. Rwasa and his supporters subsequently accused the ruling government as being responsible for the action of the dissident FNL group by trying to use it to sow seeds of discord in his party in the lead up to the 2010 national elections.

Human Rights-Related Developments

In response to a request by the Human Rights Council, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reported on 1 October on the situation of human rights in Burundi. The OHCHR noted that progress made in recent years in the consolidation of peace had brought about conditions which made it possible today to address human rights challenges. However, impunity remained prevalent. Nine years after the Arusha Agreement to end the civil war, transitional justice mechanisms had not yet been established. It observed that the organisation of free, fair and peaceful elections in 2010 would be a major challenge for the government.

Key Issues

The immediate key issue for the Council is whether to renew the mandate of BINUB.

Closely related is the future of BINUB itself. In his last report the Secretary-General

endorsed the recommendation of a technical assessment mission to Burundi that BINUB’s mandate remain unchanged through the end of 2009. But he also conveyed his intention to consult the Burundian government and to submit recommendations in his next report to the Council regarding the nature of the UN presence beyond 2009. (At press time there was talk about possibly transferring in January the oversight of BINUB from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to the Department of Political Affairs, in line with the political situation on the ground, especially the gravitation towards consolidating democratic institutions in the country.)

An underlying issue for the Council is how it can best support efforts towards ensuring an appropriate environment for successful presidential, legislative and communal elections in 2010.

Options

Options before the Council include:

- renewal of the mandate of BINUB, without any change in mandate;
- renewal of the mandate of BINUB for another year, with changes to its mandate; and
- seeking the PBC’s advice on the future of the UN presence in Burundi.

Council Dynamics

There is general consensus among Council members on the need for a continued UN presence on the ground for another year, especially with the upcoming elections. Council members are looking forward to the next report of the Secretary-General to inform their decision as to whether to continue BINUB in its present form or amend its mandate to suit the current exigencies.

UN Documents

Selected Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1858 (22 December 2008) extended the mandate of BINUB until 31 December 2009.
- S/RES/1719 (25 October 2006) established BINUB.

Selected Security Council Presidential Statement

- S/PRST/2008/10 (24 April 2008) was the latest statement of the Council on the situation in Burundi.



Latest Secretary-General’s Report

- S/2009/270 (22 May 2009)

Other Selected Documents

- S/2009/445 (3 September 2009) was a letter from the Secretary-General to the president of the Council on the findings of the electoral needs assessment mission that visited Burundi.
- PBC/3/BDI/6 (29 July 2009) were the conclusions of the third semi-annual review of the implementation of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi.
- S/PV.6138 (9 June 2009) was a briefing by Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and head of BINUB on the fifth report of the Secretary-General on BINUB.
- PBC/3/BDI/3 (6 February 2009) were the conclusions of the second semi-annual review of the implementation of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi.
- PBC/3/BDI/2 (4 February 2009) was the second semi-annual report reviewing progress on the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi.
- PBC/3/BDI/1 (16 December 2008) were the conclusions of the Burundi configuration of the PBC.

Other Relevant Facts

Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of BINUB

Youssef Mahmoud (Tunisia)

Size and Composition of Mission

Strength as of 30 August 2009: 434 personnel (including 124 international civilians, 240 local civilians, seven military observers, 12 police and 49 UN volunteers)

Duration

January 2007 to present: mandate expires 31 December 2009

Expected Council Action

Several issues relating to Iraq are expected to come up in December. They concern the Development Fund for Iraq (DFI) and its independent auditor, the International Advisory and Monitoring Board for Iraq (IAMB). These arrangements, which include immunity provisions relating to the DFI which prevent creditors from being able to seize Iraqi funds or oil shipments, expire on 31 December. At time of writing there was not yet any request by Iraq to have the arrangements extended.

Council members are also expected to continue to discuss the historical Iraq-related resolutions dating from the Saddam Hussein era, but at time of writing no action appeared likely in December 2009.

Key Recent Developments

On 18 November Iraqi Vice President Tariq al-Hashemi announced a veto of Iraq's new election law. (The President and both Vice Presidents have the authority to veto legislation.) Hashemi objected to the allocation of only 5 percent of parliamentary seats to Iraqis living abroad, arguing that it should be increased to 15 percent. The Independent High Electoral Commission (IHEC) halted its preparations for the elections, scheduled for 18 January, saying it would wait for adoption of a revised election law and a presidential decree determining the date of the election. On 8 November the Council of Representatives had passed amendments to the electoral laws to enable elections. Previous attempts to adopt the revisions had stalled due largely to disagreement over voter lists and representation of the ethnically mixed city of Kirkuk.

On 16 November Ad Melkert, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Iraq, briefed the Council on the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI). Noting the election assistance that UNAMI had provided to the IHEC, he described the elections as a pivotal event. Melkert stated that organising a January election would still be possible, although difficult. Recent confidence building measures on disputed internal boundaries might lead to significant progress on that issue, he said. He also noted

that the normalisation of Iraq's regional relations is a key priority for UNAMI and that the mission would seek the consent of Iraq and Kuwait to define a mutually agreed agenda for resolving outstanding issues.

The Council approved a presidential statement after the briefing which reaffirmed Council support for UNAMI, and endorsed UNAMI's continued assistance in preparing for national elections. It also welcomed the amendments to the electoral law passed by the Iraqi parliament on 8 November, and underlined the Council's condemnation of the terrorist attacks that occurred in Baghdad on 19 August and 25 October. The statement welcomed the recent visit of UN officials to Iraq for consultations related to Iraq's security and sovereignty. It encouraged the Secretary-General's efforts on the matter, including the possibility of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate facilitating technical assistance.

In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 30 August and subsequently distributed to Council members, Iraq requested a UN investigation into foreign involvement in attacks carried out in the country. This request came in the wake of coordinated bombings in Baghdad on 19 August. In his 24 September address to the General Assembly Iraqi President Jalal Talabani again requested an investigation, as well as the appointment of a senior official to evaluate the extent of foreign involvement in attacks in Iraq. In a letter dated 26 October, the day after another set of coordinated bombings occurred in Baghdad, Iraq reiterated its call for a high-level envoy to be dispatched to Iraq and for an investigation into such attacks. The Secretary-General dispatched Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs Oscar Fernández-Taranco, who visited Iraq from 1 to 4 November to consult the government on security issues. The Secretary-General has said that such an investigation would require a mandate from the Council.

On 29 October the UN Compensation Commission, which settles damage claims resulting from Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait, dispensed \$610 million to ten successful claimants, bringing the total amount disbursed by the Commission to over \$28 billion.

On 19 October, Iraq and the US agreed to establish a bilateral coordinating committee to discuss outstanding issues related to historical Council resolutions on Iraq.

Human Rights-Related Developments

On 11 November the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) responded to a recent Human Rights Watch (HRW) report which cautioned that Iraq's minorities, including Yazidis, Shabaks, Turkoman and Assyrian Christians, face a "full-blown human rights catastrophe" as a consequence of the territorial dispute between the KRG and the central government in Baghdad. The KRG stated that it was "ready and willing to look into each and every allegation, and ... to work on these issues under the legal framework of both the Kurdistan Region and the Republic of Iraq, with the help of HRW and other reputable human rights organisations".

The Human Rights Council will conduct its Universal Periodic Review of Iraq on 16 February 2010.

Key Issues

A key issue for the Council is whether to renew the DFI and IAMB arrangements and the associated immunity provisions. A related question in this regard is the timing and nature of any request from Baghdad.

An overarching issue is the Iraqi concern that Council resolutions adopted during Saddam Hussein's regime be rescinded. The review of these resolutions involves sensitive and interrelated issues.

Another issue is the veto of the election law, which casts doubt on whether elections could still be held in January as stipulated by the country's constitution. A delay could have implications not only for UNAMI but also for the planned withdrawals of US combat troops in 2010. This will form part of the backdrop to the Council's consideration of Iraq in December.

Options

Options include:

- allowing financial immunities for the DFI and IAMB arrangements to expire;
- extending financial immunities for the DFI and IAMB arrangements for another year, if requested by Iraq;

- limiting the extension of financial immunities for the DFI and IAMB arrangements, and allowing them to expire after Iraqi national elections have taken place;
- addressing one or more of the other historical resolutions related to Iraq at the same time action is taken on the DFI and the IAMB;
- stressing the importance of Iraq holding elections before the end of January, in accordance with its constitution; and
- taking up the request by Iraq for an investigation into foreign involvement in attacks carried out in the country.

Council and Wider Dynamics

At time of writing Iraq had not formally requested that immunities associated with the DFI be extended. However, some Council members view such a request as likely. If such a request is received, members feel that an extension of some sort is likely, though perhaps for a period shorter than 12 months.

Overall, most Council members do not see any real possibility of action on the historical resolutions in December. These resolutions can be broadly divided into three categories: Iraq/Kuwait issues; disarmament issues; and issues relating to the DFI, IAMB and Oil-for-Food programme. There appears to be growing consensus among Council members that more effort is required on the part of Iraq to resolve outstanding issues related to Kuwait. Some issues, such as those pertaining to the Iraq/Kuwait border, are viewed as areas in which it would be relatively easy for Iraq to make some progress.

Council members perceive that the upcoming elections are contributing to some reluctance by the Iraq government to be seen as making concessions to Kuwait.

Most Council members share Iraq's concerns about security issues in the lead up to elections. However, there is some reluctance about the Iraqi call for a UN investigation into foreign involvement in attacks carried out in the country. Some members believe that the call for an investigation is linked to Iraq/Syria relations, and there is a need to give careful thought to impacts on regional stability.

Members generally support the UNAMI initiative to try to assist Iraq and Kuwait to resolve outstanding issues.

The US is the lead country on Iraq issues in general, and the UK is the lead on Iraq/Kuwait issues.

UN Documents

Selected Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1859 (22 December 2008) extended the arrangements for the DFI and the IAMB until 31 December 2009 and requested the Secretary-General to report on all Council resolutions concerning Iraq since 1990; a letter from Iraq requesting the lifting of Saddam-era resolutions is included as an annex to the resolution.
- S/RES/1483 (22 May 2003) established sanctions against the previous Iraqi government, created the DFI, provided immunity to Iraqi petroleum products and envisaged the termination of the oil-for-food programme.

Selected Presidential Statement

- S/PRST/2009/30 (16 November 2009) reaffirmed support for UNAMI.

Selected Meeting Records

- S/PV.6218 and S/PV.6219 (16 November 2009) encompass the latest briefing on UNAMI.

Latest Secretary-General's Reports

- S/2009/585 (11 November 2009) was on UNAMI.
- S/2009/539 (16 October 2009) was on Kuwaiti missing persons and property.
- S/2009/430 (24 August 2009) was on the DFI and the IAMB.
- S/2009/385 (27 July 2009) was on the review of Iraq resolutions.

Selected Letter

- S/2009/573 (3 November 2009) conveyed a 26 October 2009 letter from Iraq to the Secretary-General which reiterated the Iraqi request for a high-level international envoy to assess the extent of foreign involvement in attacks in Iraq.

Other Relevant Facts

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq

Ad Melkert (Netherlands)



Useful Additional Sources

- Joost R. Hiltermann, "Iraq on the Edge", *New York Review of Books* 56, no. 18 (November 2009).

International Criminal Tribunals

Expected Council Action

In December the presidents and prosecutors of the International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and for Rwanda (ICTR) are expected to brief the Council on implementation of the Tribunals' completion strategies. The Tribunals' reports were circulated to Council members in November.

The Council is also expected to consider the terms of office of permanent judges who are members of the appeals chamber, as decided in resolutions 1877 and 1878. Their mandates do not expire until 31 December 2010, but the Tribunals are seeking an early decision on extension beyond that date for advance planning purposes.

In addition the Council is expected to consider requests from the ICTY and ICTR to extend until 31 December 2010 the authorisations for the Tribunals to exceed the maximum number of ad litem judges allowed by their statutes and extend the mandates of two ICTY ad litem judges which expire on 31 December 2009.

Key Recent Developments

Since the Council last considered the Tribunals in July, two ICTR fugitives were apprehended. On 11 August Grégoire Ndahimana was arrested by Congolese soldiers engaged in military operations in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. He is accused of having planned the massacre of some 2,000 Tutsis while mayor of the Rwandan town of Kivumu and is charged with four counts of genocide and crimes against humanity.

On 5 October Idelphonse Nizeyimana was arrested by Ugandan police. (He is one of

four high-rank fugitives who are earmarked for trial before the Tribunal and not for referral to national jurisdiction.) Nizeyimana was a captain in the Rwanda Armed Forces in 1994 and faces five counts of genocide and crimes against humanity. He is accused among other things of having ordered the execution of the former queen of Rwanda, Rosalie Gicanda. Both Nizeyimana and Ndahimana have pleaded not guilty.

At the ICTY on 13 October, the appeals chamber upheld the trial chamber's rejection of Radovan Karadžić's application to be granted immunity from prosecution based on an alleged 1996 agreement with Richard Holbrooke, chief US peace negotiator for the Balkans at the time. The former Bosnian Serb leader faces an 11-count indictment, including two counts of genocide related to his role in the 1995 massacre of Bosnian Muslims at Srebrenica.

The appeals chamber also denied Karadžić's request for a ten-month delay in the start of his trial. (Karadžić is conducting his own defence.) The trial started on 26 October but Karadžić boycotted the opening, claiming he had had insufficient time to prepare his defence and that his basic rights had been violated. He finally appeared in court on 3 November to request once again a postponement of the trial. On 5 November the trial chamber decided to appoint him a legal counsel and scheduled resumption of the trial for 1 March 2010 to allow time for counsel to prepare. Karadžić has not yet lost his right to self-representation, but will if he obstructs the proceedings when the trial resumes in March. The appointed counsel must then be ready to step in at any time the chamber deems necessary.

The Council's Informal Working Group on International Tribunals has continued to meet, but not as frequently as in the first half of the year. In July it held a preliminary discussion on the Secretary-General's May report on residual issues. Based on discussions in the Working Group, the Council president on 28 September wrote a letter to the Secretary-General welcoming the recommendations in his report on specific tasks the Tribunals should focus on as part of their completion strategies, including referrals to national jurisdictions, witness protection orders and archives

management, and requesting him to write to the Tribunals' presidents to ask them to implement those recommendations.

As Chair of the Working Group, Austria on 8 October convened an informal meeting on residual issues with all UN member states. Speakers included the presidents of the Tribunals, representatives of the UN Office of Legal Affairs, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the International Center for Transitional Justice. The main purpose of the meeting was to increase transparency and allow a wider group of states to express their views. The Working Group has also met bilaterally with some interested states.

On 12 November the Tribunals submitted reports on implementation of their completion strategies to the Council. While acknowledging that there had been a slippage in the trial schedule, mainly from factors not directly within the Tribunal's control, the ICTY report concluded that this would have a minimal impact on the estimated completion date. All but four trials were estimated to conclude in 2010. Of the remaining four three would finish by early 2011 while the trial of Radovan Karadžić was expected to end in September 2012. Conclusion of the appeal in the Karadžić case, however, is not anticipated until 2014. The report urged the Council "to adopt all possible measures" to secure the immediate apprehension of the two remaining ICTY fugitives, Ratko Mladić and Goran Hadžić.

The ICTR, according to its report, expects that most of its trial work will be completed by the end of 2010, with a few cases continuing into 2011. Appeals are expected to be completed in 2013 at the latest. (The ICTR's appeal schedule is laid out in an annex in the ICTY report as the two Tribunals have a joint appeals chamber.)

Key Issues

The immediate issue for the Council is how to respond to the requests from the Tribunals relating to ad litem judges and the terms of office of appeals judges.

The larger substantive issue facing the Council is the residual mechanism (or mechanisms) to be established following the closure of the Tribunals. Eight residual functions have been identified as essential: trial of fugitives, trial of contempt cases, pro-

tection of witnesses, review of judgements, referral of cases to national jurisdictions, supervision of enforcement of sentences, assistance to national authorities and management of the archives. Issues to be decided include:

- the structure of the mechanism(s), and whether there will be one or two mechanisms or one mechanism with two branches;
- the location of the mechanism(s) and whether the archives should be co-located with, and co-managed by the mechanism(s);
- residual functions to be carried out by the mechanism(s);
- jurisdiction of the mechanism(s) and how best to ensure that there is no impunity for any fugitives; and
- the start date for the mechanism(s) and whether the Council should decide on a specific date or identify a trigger for establishment (such as completion of all trials and appeals).

A related issue for the Council is whether to decide on all these questions in one resolution or whether to take a two-stage approach.

Another issue is whether to request a further report from the Secretary-General. His first report on residual issues suggested the possibility of a further report focusing on the establishment and location of the mechanism(s) and the archives once the Working Group has reached agreement on some of the key questions. However, there has been only limited progress in the Working Group to date.

Options

Main options for the Council include:

- deciding to defer discussion on the residual mechanism(s) in December, and continue discussions in the Working Group in 2010;
- adopting a presidential statement similar to that of December 2008, encouraging the Working Group to move forward in 2010 and possibly requesting a follow-up report on residual issues from the Secretary-General; and
- adopting a resolution for each Tribunal responding to the presidents' requests relating to ad litem judges and extending the mandates of the appeals judges.

Other, but unlikely options in December include:

- deciding to establish the residual mechanism(s) in principle, but postponing setting a start date; or
- deciding to establish the residual mechanism(s) on a specific date or linking the start date to a trigger.

Council Dynamics

There seems to be some agreement emerging in the Working Group on a number of elements of the residual mechanism(s), including that the most senior fugitives must face international trial by the mechanism(s), that the legacy and archives of the Tribunals must be preserved, that the mechanism(s) should have trial capacity based on a roster of judges and be small, temporary and efficient.

There are substantial differences, however, between members who prefer a minimalist approach (which would devolve as many functions as possible to national jurisdictions and limit the potential number of fugitives to be tried by the mechanism(s),) and others who are concerned about the legal implications of such an approach, in particular in terms of trial of fugitives and witness protection. Views also differ on the start date of the mechanism(s) with Russia in particular pushing for establishment as early as 1 January 2011.

In November, Austria circulated a draft resolution on residual issues in the Working Group, but given the Tribunals' current estimated completion dates, most Council members appear to accept that there is no hurry to adopt a resolution. Members point to several factors having an impact on progress in the discussions. These include the complexity of the issues, in particular relating to jurisdiction, and the continuing uncertainty regarding future arrests of fugitives. Another uncertainty relates to whether it will be possible to transfer cases for trial in Rwanda. In this regard the ICTR has up to now declined requests for such referrals based on fair trial concerns.

Issues related to the mandates of the ad litem judges are seen to be uncontroversial. However, the review of the mandate of the appeals judges is less straightforward. In the past Russia has been opposed to any extension of their mandates beyond 31 December 2010.

UN Documents

Selected Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1877 and S/RES/1878 (7 July 2009) were, respectively, the resolutions extending the terms of ICTY and ICTR permanent and ad litem judges till 31 December 2010 or until they have completed assigned cases if sooner, and deciding to review by 31 December 2009 the terms of office of permanent judges who are members of the appeals chamber.
- S/RES/1534 (26 March 2004) requested ICTY and ICTR to provide to the Council every six months assessments of implementation of their completion strategies.

Selected Presidential Statement

- S/PRST/2008/47 (19 December 2008) acknowledged progress made by the Working Group in the consideration of a possible residual mechanism or mechanisms.

Selected Report of the Secretary-General

- S/2009/258 (21 May 2009) was on administrative and budgetary implications of possible locations for ICTY and ICTR archives and the seat of the residual mechanism or mechanisms.

Selected Letters

- S/2009/589 (12 November 2009) and S/2009/587 (12 November 2009) were letters from the presidents of the ICTY and ICTR, respectively, transmitting to the Council reports on implementation of the Tribunals' completion strategies.
- S/2009/571 (2 November 2009) and S/2009/570 (28 October 2009) were letters from the Secretary-General to the Council transmitting requests from the presidents of ICTR and ICTY, respectively, for the Council to extend authorisation for the Tribunals to exceed the maximum number of ad litem judges established by their statutes.
- S/2009/496 (28 September 2009) was from the president of the Council to the Secretary-General welcoming recommendations (l) and (m) in his May report on residual issues and requesting him to write to the Tribunals' presidents to ask them to implement those recommendations.



Other Relevant Documents

- S/2009/396 (31 July 2009) and S/2009/394 (31 July 2009) were, respectively, the annual reports of ICTR and ICTY to the Council and the General Assembly.
- S/PV.6155 and S/PV.6156 (7 July 2009) were, respectively, the meeting records of the adoption of the extension of ICTY and ICTR permanent and ad litem judges' terms.
- S/PV.6134 (4 June 2009) was the last Council briefing by the presidents and prosecutors of the ICTY and ICTR.

Other Relevant Facts

ICTY

- Two accused at large: former Bosnian Serb military commander Ratko Mladić and former Croatian Serb politician Goran Hadžić
- One accused at the pre-trial stage, 24 on trial and 13 at the appeal stage

ICTR

- Eleven accused at large, including Félicien Kabuga, a Rwandan businessman accused of helping to finance and organise the 1994 genocide
- Three accused awaiting trial, 26 on trial and ten at the appeal stage

Notable Dates for December

Reports for consideration in December	Document Requesting Report	
16 November by late November	<i>SG report on Darfur (UNAMID) S/2009/592</i> <i>ICTY and ICTR reports on implementation of completion strategies (circulated to the Council in November)</i>	S/RES/1881 S/RES/1534
30 November	<i>SG report on Burundi (BINUB)</i>	S/RES/1858
1 December	<i>SG report on CYPRUS (UNFICYP)</i>	S/RES/1873
4 December	<i>SG report on the DRC (MONUC)</i>	S/RES/1856
by early December	<i>SG report on the Golan Heights (UNDOF)</i>	S/RES/1875
by mid December	<i>SG report on Afghanistan (UNAMA)</i>	S/RES/1868
31 December	<i>SG report on CAR (BONUCA)</i>	S/PRST/2009/5

December 2009	Mandates Expire	Relevant Document
15 December	<i>Cyprus (UNFICYP)</i>	S/RES/1873
19 December	<i>Sanctions regime for Liberia</i>	S/RES/1854
20 December	<i>Panel of Experts for Liberia</i>	S/RES/1854
31 December	<i>DRC (MONUC)</i>	S/RES/1856
31 December	<i>Burundi (BINUB)</i>	S/RES/1858
31 December	<i>CAR (BONUCA)</i>	S/PRST/2009/5
31 December	<i>Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa</i>	S/2008/795
31 December	<i>Golan Heights (UNDOF)</i>	S/RES/1875
31 December	<i>The Monitoring Team of the 1267 Committee (Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions)</i>	S/RES/1822
31 December	<i>Arrangements for the Development Fund for Iraq (DFI) and the International Advisory and Monitoring Board for Iraq (IAMB)</i>	S/RES/1859
31 December	<i>UNOGBIS (Guinea-Bissau)</i>	S/RES/1876

December 2009	Other Important Dates
3 December	<i>The Human Rights Council will conduct its Universal Periodic Review of Côte d'Ivoire and the DRC.</i>
7 December	<i>The Human Rights Council will conduct its Universal Periodic Review of the DPRK (North Korea).</i>
9 December	<i>The Human Rights Council will conduct its Universal Periodic Review of Ethiopia (in the context of the Ethiopia/Eritrea situation).</i>
10 December	<i>The chair of the 1737 Sanctions Committee on Iran is expected to brief the Council.</i>

Also expected in December:

- The Council is expected to review by 31 December the terms of office for permanent judges in the ICTR/ICTY who are members of the appeals chamber.
- A discussion of the latest IAEA report on Iran's compliance is likely.

The Council is expected to be briefed by:

- Luis Moreno-Ocampo, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court;
- Alan Doss, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the DRC and head of MONUC;
- Alexander Downer, the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Cyprus and the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Deputy Special Adviser and Head of UNFICYP Tayé-Brook Zerihoun;
- Susana Malcorra, Under-Secretary-General for Field Support and Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Alain Le Roy, are likely to brief the Council on UNAMID;
- the chair of the Sudan Sanctions Committee;
- the presidents and prosecutors of the ICTY and ICTR on implementation of the Tribunals' completion strategies; and
- Thabo Mbeki, the former South African president, who headed the AU Panel on Darfur may brief on the findings of the Panel's report.

Important Dates over the Horizon

- On 1 January 2010 the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau will succeed UNOGBIS and the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in CAR will succeed BONUCA.
- Parliamentary elections for Iraq are provisionally scheduled for January 2010.
- The Human Rights Council will conduct its Universal Periodic Review of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Fiji, Iran and Iraq in February 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.
- General elections in Myanmar are slated for 2010.
- The ICJ is expected to make an advisory opinion on the legality of Kosovo's February 2008 unilateral declaration of independence sometime in 2010.
- Parliamentary elections in Afghanistan are slated for 2010.
- Legislative elections in Chad are slated for 2010.
- Elections are scheduled for April 2010 in Northern Cyprus.
- Presidential and legislative elections are expected in Burundi in July 2010.
- Presidential and legislative elections in Liberia are scheduled for 2011.

SECURITY COUNCIL REPORT STAFF

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