



SECURITY COUNCIL REPORT

MONTHLY FORECAST

JAN 2011



22 December 2010

This report is available online and can be viewed together with Update Reports on developments during the month at www.securitycouncilreport.org

OVERVIEW FOR JANUARY

Bosnia and Herzegovina will hold the Council presidency in January.

Two open debates are expected. The first is on the Middle East, to be held in the second half of the month following the usual monthly briefing.

A second open debate is expected on institution-building, as part of post-conflict peacebuilding. This is likely later in the month with a presidential statement as a possible outcome (Security Council Report will be publishing an Update Report on this issue closer to the debate.)

Sudan will take much of the Council's attention throughout January. Consultations are expected a few days prior to the beginning of the referendum (scheduled to start on 9 January) and again soon after its conclusion. A briefing by the head of peacekeeping Alain Le Roy on the regular quarterly reports of the Secretary-General on UNMIS and UNAMID, which are due in early to mid-January, is expected, followed by consultations. The Sudan Sanctions

Committee is expecting to receive an interim report from its panel of experts.

Other possible events in January include:

- further discussions on **Côte d'Ivoire**;
- early in the month, the Department of Political Affairs is likely to brief Council members in consultations on issues of possible concern during the month of January;
- on **Nepal**, a briefing by UNMIN head, Karin Landgren;
- on **Haiti**, a meeting on post-election political developments and the humanitarian situation including the status a year after the earthquake and the impact of the cholera epidemic;
- on **Somalia**, a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, Augustine Mahiga;
- also in consultations, a briefing is expected on the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia (**UNRCCA**) by its head, Miroslav Jenca;
- a decision by Council members on election of the bureaux of Council **subsidiary bodies**; and

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- consultations on the **Central African Republic** following outcome of elections on 23 January.

At press time it seemed possible that there will be no draft resolutions for adoption in January. One possibility is **Nepal** (should there be a request to renew the UNMIN mandate which otherwise expires on 15 January).

Aide-Memoire

Important matters pending include:

- 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), was never 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.
- The position of **Special Envoy for Myanmar** has not been filled since Ibrahim Gambari left the post in January 2009. At the time Vijay Nambiar, the Special Advisor to the Secretary-General, took on the position

of Special Advisor to the Secretary-General on Myanmar in what was expected to be temporary role.

- On 11 November 2009 in resolution 1894 on **protection of civilians**, the Council requested the Secretary-General to develop guidance for UN operations and other relevant missions on reporting for enhancing the Council's monitoring and oversight. There has been no report back to the Council on this.
- On 28 May 2010 in resolution 1925 on the mandate of MONUSCO, the operation in the **DRC**, the Council requested the

Secretary-General to elaborate the concept of operation and rules of engagement of MONUSCO, in line with the resolution, and to report back to the Council and the TCCs. The Secretary-General has yet to report back to the Council and the TCCs on this issue.

- Resolution 1904 in December 2009 indicated that the **expert groups assisting the three counterterrorism committees** (the 1267 Committee on Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions, the 1373 Committee or CTC, and the 1540 Committee on weapons of mass

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Aide-Memoire (continued)

- destruction) should be co-located and asked the Secretary-General make the necessary arrangements "as soon as possible." This request, reiterated in September 2010 (S/PRST/2010/19), is still outstanding.
- **UNAMI reports on human rights in Iraq**, in the past were produced every two to three months. They have decreased in their frequency and regularity. The last report, released in July 2010, covered the period from 1 July to 31 December 2009.
 - The request in resolution 1460 on **Children and Armed Conflict** that all the Secretary-General's reports to the Council on country-specific situations include the protection of children is not yet implemented. In 2009 protection of children elements had been incorporated into only half of the relevant country-specific reports.
 - The Secretary-General has not yet re-energised his Advisory Committee on the **Prevention of Genocide** (it has not met since 2008).
 - A biennial report by the Secretary-General on small arms requested on 29 June 2007 in a presidential statement is yet to be produced for 2010. The last report on **small arms** was published in April 2008.
 - The mandate to the Secretary-General to assist with the delineation of the international borders of **Lebanon**, especially Sheb'a Farms, in accordance with resolution 1701, continues to await completion.
 - 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 2008 and 19 January 2009, submitted to it on 4 May 2009.
 - The Council requested the Secretariat on 21 November 2006 (S/2006/928) to update the index to Council notes and statements on **working methods**. This has not been published.

Status Update since our December Forecast

- **DRC:** On 1 December 2010, the DRC Sanctions Committee added four individuals to the assets freeze and travel ban list under resolutions 1596 (2005) and resolution 1952 (SC/10099). Three of the four individuals, Gaston Nyamuremye, Félicien Nsanzubukire and Leodomir Mugaragu, are active in the *Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda*, an armed group operating in the DRC. The fourth, Lieutenant Colonel Innocent Zimurinda, is a member of the Congolese army and was added to the list for various human rights abuses. The sanctions list now includes thirty individuals and entities.
- **Myanmar:** On 6 December 2010 Council members were briefed by Vijay Nambiar, the Special Advisor to the Secretary-General, on his visit to Myanmar from 27 to 28 November. Nambiar also briefed the Secretary-General's Group of Friends on Myanmar. Among the issues raised in both meetings was the appointment of a full time Secretary-General's envoy for Myanmar. (Nambiar, who is also the Secretary-General's Chief of Staff, took on this position in a temporary capacity following the departure of former UN Special Envoy Ibrahim Gambari in January 2010.)
- **International Criminal Tribunals:** On 6 December 2010, the presidents and prosecutors of the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda briefed the Council in an open meeting (S/PV.6434). (S/2010/588 was the ICTY report and S/2010/574 was the ICTR report.) On 14 December, the Council adopted resolutions 1954 and 1955, authorising certain judges to complete the cases on which they are working after the expiry of their terms of office and reiterating its call for the Secretariat and other relevant UN bodies to address the staffing situation. In addition, in the case of ICTY the Council authorised one judge to serve beyond the maximum cumulative period of service established by the Tribunal's statute, and in the case of ICTR decided that the maximum number of ad litem judges may temporarily exceed what is currently allowed by this Tribunal's statute. On 22 December the Council adopted resolution 1966, establishing the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals with two branches which will start functioning on 1 July 2012 for ICTR and 1 July 2013 for ICTY.
- **Cyprus:** On 8 December 2010, Lisa Bottenheim, the Secretary-General's Special Representative and Head of UNFICYP briefed Council members in informal consultations on the Secretary-General's latest UNFICYP report (S/2010/605). On 14 December, the Council extended UNFICYP's mandate for another six months in resolution 1953. The resolution takes note of the recommendations of the Secretary-General in his latest good offices report (S/2010/603) and calls on the leaders of the two sides to "intensify the momentum in the negotiations" and develop "a practical plan for overcoming the major remaining points of disagreement" in time for their meeting with the Secretary-General in January. Turkey voted against the resolution (as it has done the three previous UNFICYP extensions since it joined the Council in January 2009), reiterating in an explanation of vote its objection to the text's reference to the Government of Cyprus as the sole government of the island (S/PV.6445). On 6 December the Council held a closed meeting with troop and police-contributing countries for UNFICYP (S/PV.6435).
- **Central African Republic:** On 8 December 2010, the Council was briefed by the Secretary-General's Special Representative Sahle-Work Zewde (S/PV.6438). She said that CAR was on track to conduct successful elections in January 2011 and expressed the hope that the political atmosphere would remain calm and positive. The chair of the CAR configuration of the PBC, Belgium Ambassador Jan Grauls, told the Council that the integrated Strategic Framework developed by BINUCA had incorporated the priorities identified by the PBC, which would help further strengthen the cohesion between the PBC, BINUCA and the government. On 14 December, the Council extended the mandate of BINUCA for another 12 months (S/PRST/2010/26). The Council urged all stakeholders in CAR to work towards free, fair, transparent and credible elections, and to respect the results. The Council also expressed concern over the security situation, in particular the continued threat posed by the Lord's Resistance Army.
- **Côte d'Ivoire:** On 8 December 2010 the Council issued a press statement reiterating its support for the role of Special Representative of the Secretary-General Choi and UNOCI. It called on all Ivorian stakeholders to respect the outcome of the election "in view of ECOWAS' recognition of Alassane Dramane Ouattara as president-elect of Côte d'Ivoire and representative of the freely expressed voice of the Ivorian people as proclaimed by the Independent Electoral Commission." (SC/10105) On 16 December the Council issued a press statement expressing concern about violence,

especially against civilians, in Côte d'Ivoire. It urged all Ivorian stakeholders to exercise restraint, remain calm, resist provocative actions, refrain from violence and collaborate to restore sustainable peace. The Council reiterated its support for the role of UNOCI. (SC/10124) On 20 December the Council brushed aside the call by former President Gbagbo for UNOCI to leave and renewed the mandate of UNOCI until 30 June 2011 (S/RES/1962). It authorised the Secretary-General to extend until 31 March 2011 the temporary deployment of up to 500 additional personnel, as well as the temporary redeployment of up to four weeks of troops from UNMIL to UNOCI. The Council subsequently issued a press statement expressing concern about continued reports of acts of violence in Côte d'Ivoire, including armed attacks against UNOCI and reports of multiple civilian fatalities (SC/10135). It condemned the acts of violence against UNOCI and warned all stakeholders that those responsible for attacks against civilians and peacekeepers will be brought to justice in accordance with international law and international humanitarian law.

- **Burundi:** On 9 December, the Council was briefed on the Secretary-General's latest report by outgoing Head of BINUB Charles Petrie (S/PV.6439). He told the Council that despite the elections and progress in the country's transformation to stability and democracy, the overall situation in Burundi remained fragile with continued human rights concerns, such as reports of political intimidation and extra-judicial killings. Following consultations between the UN and Burundi, the Secretary-General recommended that the existing mission be restructured to better reflect current developments in Burundi. Chair of the Burundi configuration of the PBC Ambassador Paul Seger of Switzerland noted that with a newly legitimized government, there were good prospects for Burundi's economic integration into the East-African Community. On 16 December, the Council adopted resolution 1959 to reconfigure BINUB into the new UN Office in Burundi (BNUB) with effect 1 Jan 2011. BNUB will have a scaled-down structure and mandate aimed to support democracy- and institution-building efforts and establish the foundations for sustainable development.
- **Iran:** On 10 December the chair of the 1737 Committee on Iran sanctions, Ambassador Tsuneo Nishida of Japan, informed the Council in a briefing that during the previous

ninety days the committee had received reports from two member states regarding two possible sanctions violations (S/PV.6442). While the reporting states were not named in Nishida's briefing it was clear from the Council's discussion that they were Nigeria and Italy. In the first case, reported by Nigeria, 13 shipping containers of illegal arms were seized that reportedly originated from Iran and a comprehensive report on the results of the Nigerian investigation would be forthcoming. The Committee encouraged Nigeria to invite the committee's panel of experts to visit and inspect the seized containers. In the second case, reported by Italy, a container containing high explosive was inspected and seized on board the *MS Finland* which originated from Iran and was bound for Syria. Further investigations were being carried out by Italy and the committee sent a response similar to that sent in the first case. Nishida said that "it is a matter of grave concern that the apparent pattern of sanctions violations involving prohibited arms transfers from Iran, first highlighted publicly by the Committee a year ago, is continuing."

- **Middle East:** On 14 December Special Coordinator Robert Serry briefed the Council that the peace process had suffered a serious setback (S/PV.6448). Serry noted the Secretary-General's regret that Israel failed to renew its settlement freeze. (On 8 December the US announced that it would no longer pursue with Israel proposals for a limited settlement moratorium.) He reiterated the UN position that settlement activity is contrary to international law and emphasised Road Map obligations and the Quartet position that unilateral actions will not be recognised by the international community (SG/2162). At press time, it seemed there would be a Quartet meeting in early 2011. On 15 December the Arab League announced that it would bring the issue of settlements before the Security Council. On Gaza, Israel began to allow limited exports consistent with security conditions.
- **Iraq:** On 15 December 2010 at the initiative of the US as December president, a high-level Council meeting on Iraq was held (S/PV.6450). The meeting was chaired by US Vice President Joseph Biden. The Council adopted three resolutions and a presidential statement. Resolution 1956 extended the DFI and related immunities a final time until 30 June 2011 and affirmed that five percent of Iraqi proceeds from oil sales would continue to be deposited into the

compensation fund after that date. Resolution 1957 terminated the WMD-related Chapter VII measures Iraq was subject to and urged Iraq to ratify the IAEA Additional Protocol as soon as possible. Resolution 1958 terminated the oil-for-Food programme and established an escrow account to provide indemnification to the UN with regard to the programme for a period of six years. The presidential statement (S/PRST/2010/27) welcomed Iraq's progress in meeting its nonproliferation and disarmament obligations, recognised Iraq's success in closing out remaining contracts in the Oil-for-Food programme and establishing successor arrangements for the DFI, and called on Iraq to quickly fulfil its remaining obligations to Kuwait. On 17 December the members of the Council received a briefing from Ambassador Genady Tarasov, the Secretary-General's High-Level Coordinator on Kuwait missing persons and property. In a press statement (SC/10130) Council members welcomed the commitment of the new Iraqi government to improving relations with Kuwait but stressed the need for Iraq to fulfil its commitments to Kuwait, specifically finding Kuwaiti or third-country nationals, property and archives. Members supported the Secretary-General's recommendation to extend the financing of the activities of the High-Level Coordinator for a further period of six months.

- **Women, Peace and Security:** On 16 and 17 December the Council held an open debate (S/PV.6453 and S/PV.6453 resumption 1) on sexual violence in conflict. The Secretary-General presented his report on the topic (S/2010/604) to the Council. Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict Margot Wallström, Head of UN peacekeeping Alain Le Roy and the former force commander of the UN Mission in the DRC, Lieutenant Colonel Babacar Gaye, also briefed the Council. Twenty-four member states made statements. The Council adopted resolution 1960 (co-sponsored by 67 member states) that establishes a monitoring, analysis and reporting mechanism on conflict-related sexual violence in situations on the Council's agenda. The resolution also calls upon parties to armed conflict to make specific, time-bound commitments to prohibit and punish sexual violence and asks the Secretary-General to monitor those commitments. The Council requested the Secretary-General to include

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in his annual reports on conflict-related sexual violence (next report due December 2011) an annex listing the parties credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict on the Council's agenda, using the same listing and delisting criteria as the current annexes prepared for children and armed conflict reports. The Council indicated its intention to use the annex list as a basis for decisions on sanctions (as appropriate).

- **Liberia:** On 17 December 2010 the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1961, renewing for another year the arms embargo on Liberia and its travel ban on persons seen as threatening to peace and stability in the country. The Council also expressed its serious concern on the lack of progress in the implementation of the financial measures imposed on individuals by resolution 1532 (2004), and demanded that Liberia take all necessary measures to fulfill its obligations in this respect. In addition, the Council extended the mandate of the group of experts till 16 December, tasked with monitoring the effectiveness and compliance with the sanctions regime, and making recommendations for improving its implementation. The resolution also encourages the panel to cooperate with other relevant panels of experts, in particular those regarding Côte d'Ivoire and the DRC, and the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.
- **UNOWA:** On 17 December the head of the UN Office for West Africa briefed the Council on developments affecting peace and security in the subregion. At press time the Council was expected to renew the mandate of the Office for a further period of

three years, from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2013.

- **DPRK:** On 19 December the Council held emergency consultations and a closed meeting to discuss tensions on the Korean peninsula. The DPRK and the ROK attended the closed meeting and lengthy discussions on a draft press statement took place. No Council statement was agreed but a standard communiqué was issued.
- **Counterterrorism:** On 20 December the Council in resolution 1963 extended the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee's Executive Directorate (CTED) until 31 December 2013, with an interim review to be conducted by 30 June 2012 and an updated global implementation survey of resolution 1373 to be completed by 30 June 2011. The resolution encouraged CTED to focus increased attention on resolution 1624 (2005) and to produce a report on that resolution's implementation by 31 December 2011 (resolution 1624 called on states to prohibit and prevent incitement to commit terrorist acts).
- **Chad/CAR:** On 20 December the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2010/29), which called upon member states to ensure that necessary donor funds are made available to meet the budget of the DIS and urged Chad to assume full responsibility for the sustainment of the DIS as soon as possible. It also expressed serious concern about the challenges facing the security forces of CAR in Birao and stressed the importance of bilateral partners' work to enhance their capacity. It encouraged further cooperation between the Governments of CAR, Chad and the Sudan in order to secure their common borders and called on regional and subregional organisations to consider, upon request of CAR, further

actions to support security in CAR, such as reinforcing MICOPAX. The statement also requested the Secretary General to report by the conclusion of the MINURCAT liquidation phase on 30 April 2011. On 14 December the Council was briefed (S/PV.6449) by Special Representative Youssef Mahmoud on the Secretary-General's latest report (S/2010/611) on the situation in Chad and CAR. The report included an assessment of lessons learned in the context of MINURCAT, whose mandate expires on 31 December. On 10 December troop and police-contributing countries met and were briefed by Mahmoud, who was joined via teleconference by MINURCAT Force Commander Major General Elhadji Mouhamedou Kandji and the head of MINURCAT's Police Component, Police Commissioner Mamadou Mountaga Diallo (S/PV.6443).

- **Golan Heights:** On 22 December the Council, following consideration of the latest Secretary-General's report (S/2010/607), adopted resolution 1965 renewing the UNDOF mandate until 30 June 2011.
- **Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa:** At press time the Council was yet to renew the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa. It is understood that a draft note to extend the mandate of the working group until the end of 2011 has been circulated amongst Council members. Adoption of the note by the president of the Council is expected by 23 December. The current mandate of the working group expires on 31 December 2010.
- **Afghanistan:** At press time the Council was expected to discuss the Secretary-General's report on Afghanistan on 22 December. No Council action was expected.

Sudan

Expected Council Action

The Council is expected to hold consultations on Sudan prior to the start of voting in the Southern Sudan referendum, scheduled to be conducted for one week from 9 January. Council consultations are also expected following the end of voting. Any Council response will largely depend upon events on the ground.

The result of the referendum is unlikely to be known for at least three weeks after the end of voting, probably early February.

Also in January the Council expects a brief-

ing from the head of peacekeeping, Alain Le Roy, on the regular ninety-day reports of the Secretary-General on UNMIS and UNAMID, which are due in early to mid-January.

The Sudan Sanctions Committee will receive the ninety-day interim report from the panel of experts mandated under resolution 1945.

Key Recent Developments

Registration for the Southern Sudan referendum closed on 8 December 2010 in all official polling locations except Egypt and the US, where it was extended to 18 and 22 December 2010 respectively. The Southern Sudan Referendum Bureau, based in Juba,

announced that 3,275,577 people registered to vote in the ten states of southern Sudan. This figure does not include the voters registered in 114 registration centres in remote locations that are yet to be able to communicate their final tally. In the sixteen states of northern Sudan, 116,890 registered to vote. The following registered at the overseas voting locations where registration has closed: Australia (9,431), Canada (2,985), Ethiopia (7,370), Kenya (15,021), Uganda (13,291) and the UK (654). The final voter register will be published on 8 January, following the current period to hear objections and appeals.

A group based in the south of Sudan named the Supreme Council for Peace and Unity has filed a legal challenge with the constitutional court, alleging that the conduct of the registration process contravened the interim constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). The group argued that the referendum law stipulated that finalised voter lists should have been published three months prior to the vote. The petition calls for the halt of the referendum. The Southern Sudan Referendum Commission (SSRC) has said that the constitutional court has no jurisdiction to look into challenges to the SSRC and all preparations for the referendum will continue. The constitutional court has asked the SSRC to file a response no later than 26 December.

The Secretary-General's panel on the referenda, led by the former president of Tanzania, Benjamin Mkapa, ("the Mkapa Panel"), on 9 December 2010, said that the registration process was transparent and free from organised manipulation. It noted that the achievements of the SSRC, operating under heavy constraints, with tight deadlines and limited communications infrastructure and financial and human resources, formed the basis for a credible referendum, which it expected could take place on 9 January. The Mkapa Panel will next travel to Sudan from 18 to 22 December.

At press time little progress had been made in negotiations between the parties of the CPA with regard to the north-south border, popular consultations in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states and the status of Abyei. The presidency (composed of President Omar Al-Bashir, First Vice President Salva Kiir and Vice President Ali Osman Taha) held negotiations every few days in the first weeks of December 2010 on the issue of Abyei, with mediation from the head of the AU High-Level Implementation Panel, Thabo Mbeki, but no agreement had been reached. This seems to suggest that a referendum on Abyei will not take place in January and a decision on whether Abyei will stay part of Southern Kordofan state or become part of Northern Bahr el Ghazal state would be made as part of a larger political deal.

On 6 December 2010, the Sudanese defence minister and the southern minister responsible for the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) signed a framework agreement on securing oilfields and related infrastructure in the south. Joint Integrated Units, comprising troops from

the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and southern SPLA, would continue current security arrangements to protect oilfields, related infrastructure, oil companies and employees before and after the southern Sudan referendum. This arrangement would cease at the end of the interim period of the CPA (9 July).

On 8 December 2010, Sudanese aircraft dropped 18 bombs in the border area of the southern state of Western Bahr el Ghazal. No casualties were reported. This followed similar aerial attacks on 13 and 24 November in Northern Bahr el Ghazal state where a total of 14 civilians were injured. The SAF was reportedly targeting members of the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), a key Darfur rebel group.

On 16 December 2010 the Council received briefings from the head of UN peacekeeping, Alain Le Roy, and Mkapa. Le Roy outlined UN contingency planning in Sudan to prepare for any large scale violence. Mkapa briefed the Council on the panel's assessment of the conduct of the registration process and clarified the panel had no role in certifying the referendum. Representatives of the Government of Sudan and the SPLM also addressed the Council. The Council adopted a presidential statement, whereby it:

- reaffirmed its support to the efforts of both parties to the full and timely implementation of the CPA;
- noted with deep concern the absence of an agreement on Abyei and urged parties to calm tensions in Abyei and urgently reach agreement on other CPA issues, as well as post-referendum issues; and
- urged both sides to respect their international obligations when determining questions of citizenship and residency.

Also on 16 December, the Council received a regular quarterly briefing from the Chair of the Sudan Sanctions Committee in closed consultations. The Council is yet to decide to publish the final Panel of Experts report that was conveyed by the Sudan Sanctions Committee to the Council at the end of November.

Negotiations on a peace agreement for Darfur seem stalled. The Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) is the only Darfur rebel group participating in the peace talks being held in Doha under the Joint AU-UN Chief Mediator, Djibril Bassolé. Bassolé has continued discussions with representatives of JEM and the Sudan Liberation Army/Movement (SLA/M) led by Abdel Wahid Al-



Nur to seek their agreement to join the talks. On 19 December the mediators announced that the government of Sudan and JEM would start negotiations on a new cease-fire agreement (direct peace talks were suspended in May 2010). On 12 December, eight Darfur rebel groups—JEM, United Revolutionary Front Forces, SLA/M (led by Babiker Abdalla), LJM (led by Mahgoub Hussein), United Resistance Front, Democratic Justice and Equality Movement (DJEM), SLA/M (led by Khamis Abdalla Abakr) and the Democratic Revolutionary Forces Front—announced a new alliance to develop a joint position for the Doha negotiations. The LJM led by Hussein disassociates itself from the LJM negotiating in Doha.

On 1 December 2010, two people were killed and at least nine injured during the final leg of a four-day visit to Darfur by Bassolé and the Qatari foreign minister. Violence arose when student groups opposed to the Sudanese ruling party tried to participate in consultations with the mediators, believing the students involved in the consultations were aligned with the ruling party. The two groups clashed. After the mediators left the university, Sudanese security services opened fire on the group.

On 10 and 11 December 2010, clashes occurred between the Sudan military and forces loyal to Darfur rebel leader Minni Minnawi in Khor Abeche village, 80 kilometres northeast of Nyala, Southern Darfur. Minnawi's group, a splinter faction of the SLA/M, was the only rebel group signatory to the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) signed in Abuja in May 2006. A SAF spokesperson said that Minnawi fighters were moving with weapons and vehicles outside the area assigned them under the DPA toward southern Sudan, where Minnawi is based. Minnawi said the DPA no longer held as the SAF had announced that his group was a legitimate military target. Two civilians were killed and 24 wounded. There was separate fighting on 14 December between Minnawi fighters and SAF around 60 kilometres south of El Fasher, Northern Darfur, when Minnawi fighters mistook the military escort of a government convoy in the area as a possible attack.

On 9 December 2010, the prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC), Luis Moreno-Ocampo, presented his twelfth report to the Council on the court's work in Sudan. In a brief statement, Ocampo commented on the lack of cooperation of Sudan in executing the arrest warrants in the cases against President Al-Bashir, Ahmed Harun and Ali Kushayb. Ocampo said the arrest warrants against Bashir "will not go away." Ocampo updated the Council on the case against two rebel commanders, Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain and Saleh Mohammed Jerbo Jamus, alleged to have attacked AU peacekeepers at their base in Haskanita in September 2007. The confirmation-of-charges hearing for the commanders was held on 8 December before the Pre-Trial Chamber I of the Court.

From 1 to 2 December 2010, Kuwait hosted an international donor summit to promote development in eastern Sudan, comprising Red Sea, Gedaref and Kassala states. Donors and investors pledged more than \$3.5 billion to revitalise the region. Eastern rebels fought a war against Khartoum until they signed the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement in October 2006.

Human Rights-Related Developments

On 17 December, the UN independent expert on human rights in Sudan, Mohammad Chande Othman, called on Sudan to either release or put on trial 11 pro-democracy activists and journalists arrested more than six weeks ago. The Government of Sudan shut down the Khartoum office of Radio Dabanga and arrested staff from the radio station and a human rights group that shared its offices during raids carried out between 30 October and 3 November 2010. "The government has not specified the charges brought against them, provided them with access to legal counsel, nor brought them before a judge to review the lawfulness of their detentions," Othman said. "I am concerned that the arrests and detentions of the 11 persons may be linked to their legitimate activities in defence of human rights." Sudan's security services have accused the radio staff of working for rebels in Darfur and for the ICC. A spokesman for the radio has rejected the claims. Othman said he remained concerned about "the increasingly difficult situation for human rights defenders across the country, particularly at this crucial moment as the Sudan prepares for its historic referendum."

Key Issues

The key issue for the Council in January remains the successful implementation of the CPA, including the credible and peaceful conduct of the southern Sudan referendum.

A related issue continues to be reinforcing diplomatic efforts to reach agreement on Abyei.

A key issue for the Council is how to react to any possible referendum-related violence—either before, during or after the period of voting.

An issue for the Council in light of the evolving Council dynamics is maintaining a common understanding among Council members of the terms of reference of the Mkapa Panel.

Underlying Issues

Any delay to the start of voting in the referendum—even a very short, technical one—would be very difficult to communicate to all registered voters, particularly given weak communications infrastructure in much of southern Sudan. Voter enthusiasm could quickly turn into frustration and possible violence.

Even if the referendum is peaceful and credible, tensions are likely to rise in the period following the referendum, with the potential to spill over into violence, as decisions on key issues, particularly citizenship, border demarcation and the status of Abyei are delayed.

SAF and SPLA forces are in close proximity at several points on the prospective north-south border, a fact that raises the overall risk of clashes as tensions mount, particularly during the voting period and the period when the votes are being tallied. The SPLA might not continue the restraint it is currently demonstrating in the face of SAF aerial bombardments after the referendum has been held.

Inter-tribal divisions in the south also continue to persist in the face of weak security institutions and further contribute to the risk of manipulation and instability in South Sudan.

The transformation of the SPLM from a guerrilla movement to a ruling party remains incomplete. Likewise, the transformation of the SPLA from disparate guerrilla forces into a coherent professional army under civilian control will be a lengthy process.

Options

Options for Council decisions include an early statement:

- urging all parties to support the peaceful conduct of the referendum and uphold ceasefire commitments;
- welcoming recent efforts to resolve key issues; or
- urging the parties to resolve all outstanding issues as soon as possible.

Another option is a statement following the end of voting:

- on the conduct of the vote; and
- urging all parties not to pre-empt the official announcement of results with any statements that could lead to confusion and anxiety amongst the populations in the north and south.

Council Dynamics

The Council is expected to remain highly engaged with events in Sudan throughout January. Bosnia-Herzegovina (which holds the presidency in January) seems determined that the Council be well-positioned to react swiftly to any developments on the ground warranting comment or action. The US and the UK (as lead countries on Sudan in the Council) are likely to take the lead on developing any specific Council response to events, as necessary.

The Council remains broadly united on the importance of the full implementation of the CPA through the peaceful conduct of the southern Sudan referendum and a resolution on Abyei, but tactical differences seem to remain between Council members on the specifics of the best approach.

There seem to be some small divergences between individual Council members' current approach to the work of the Mkapa Panel. Members seem united on the importance of the panel's acting as an "umbrella" to coordinate the activities of all international observer missions monitoring the referendum. Others emphasise the importance of the panel performing the "good offices" function of the Secretary-General to assist the parties in overcoming any difficulties during the process. Some will be looking to the panel's report on the conduct of the referendum as a key indicator of the credibility of the process to guide their reaction. Many highlight that it is not the panel's role to legally certify the result.

Given the number of briefings and Council consultations on Sudan in the past six weeks, incoming Council members Colombia, Germany, India, Portugal and South

Africa have had many opportunities to get up to speed on the Council's approach to the situation in Sudan and the UN's understanding of events on the ground.

UN Documents

Selected Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1945 (14 October 2010) renewed the mandate of the Darfur Sanctions Panel of Experts for another year.
- S/RES/1935 (30 July 2010) renewed UNAMID.
- S/RES/1919 (29 April 2010) renewed UNMIS.
- 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.

Latest Secretary-General's Reports

- S/2010/543 (18 October 2010) was on UNAMID.
- S/2010/528 (14 October 2010) was on UNMIS.

Selected Security Council Meeting Records

- S/PV.6452 (16 December 2010) is the meeting record of briefings by the head of peacekeeping and the head of the Secretary-General's panel on the referenda in the Sudan.
- S/PV.6440 (9 December 2010) was a briefing by the prosecutor of the ICC on the progress of the Court's work in Sudan.

Other

- S/PRST/2010/28 (16 December 2010) was the presidential statement issued ahead of briefings on progress on implementation of the CPA.
- The Twelfth Report of the Prosecutor of the ICC to the UN Security Council pursuant to resolution 1593 (10 December 2010).

Other Relevant Facts

UNAMID: Joint AU-UN Special Representative for Darfur

Ibrahim Gambari (Nigeria)

UNAMID: Force Commander

Lt.-Gen. Patrick Nyamvumba (Rwanda)

UNAMID: Size, Composition, Cost and Duration

- *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 31 October 2010:* 17,050 military personnel
- *Police Strength as of 31 October 2010:* 4,747 police personnel
- *Annual Budget:* \$1.81 billion
- *Duration:* 31 July 2007 to present; mandate expires 31 July 2011

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

Haile Menkerios (South Africa)

UNMIS: Force Commander

Maj.-Gen. Moses Bisong Obi (Nigeria)

UNMIS: Size, Composition, Cost and Duration

- *Maximum authorised strength:* up to 10,000 military and 715 police personnel
- *Main troop contributors:* India, Bangladesh, Egypt and Pakistan
- *Military strength as of 31 October 2010:* 9,451 military personnel
- *Police Strength as of 31 October 2010:* 655 police personnel
- *Annual Budget:* \$938 million
- *Duration:* 24 March 2005 to present; mandate expires 30 April 2011

Sanctions Committee Chairman

To be announced

Joint AU-UN Chief Mediator

Djibril Yipènè Bassolé (Burkina Faso)

Somalia

Expected Council Action

In January, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Somalia, Augustine Mahiga, is expected to brief the Council in an open meeting. This is likely to be followed by informal consultations. A regular Secretary-General's report on Somalia is due by 1 January.

Also in early January, the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Legal Issues related to Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Jack Lang, who was appointed last August, is due to present his recommendations to the Secretary-General. Lang was tasked with identifying "any additional steps that can be taken to achieve and sustain substantive results in prosecuting piracy." These are expected to be shared with Council members.

The authorisation for the AU Mission in Somalia and the approval of the AMISOM support package expire on 30 September.



Key Recent Developments

On 22 December 2010 the Council adopted a resolution extending the authorisation of the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and lifted the mission's authorised troop strength from 8,000 to 12,000. It asked the Secretary-General to continue to provide a logistical support package for AMISOM for a maximum of 12,000 AMISOM troops, comprising equipment and services.

The December resolution therefore only partially responded to the request presented by the AU to the Council in October for an increase in AMISOM's authorised strength from 8,000 to 20,000 troops, authorisation of an enhanced support package for the mission from UN assessed contributions (including reimbursement of troop allowances at UN rates and of contingent owned equipment), imposition of a naval blockade and a no-fly zone over Somalia and effective implementation of sanctions. (For additional background on the AMISOM authorisation please refer to our 8 December 2010 *Update Report*.)

In November 2010, the Council considered the issue of piracy off the coast of Somalia. The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, B. Lynn Pascoe, briefed the Council on 9 November on the Secretary-General's latest report on this issue. The meeting also featured a briefing by the Executive Director of the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Yury Fedotov, on its counter-piracy programme to assist countries in the region.

On 23 November 2010, the Council adopted resolution 1950 renewing for another 12 months the anti-piracy provisions of resolution 1897. The resolution contains new language stressing the need for a comprehensive international response to address piracy and its underlying causes. It also calls on states to criminalise piracy under their domestic laws and to prevent financing of piracy. On the issue of prosecution, the Council reaffirmed its interest "in the continued consideration of all seven options for prosecuting suspected pirates" presented by the Secretary-General last July and taking into account the activities of the Secretary-General's Special Adviser

“with a view to taking further steps to ensure that pirates are held accountable”.

Also in November 2010, the chair of the Eritrea/Somalia Sanctions Committee, Mexican Ambassador Claude Heller, briefed Council members in informal consultations on the work of the Committee. In a press statement after the meeting, the Council reaffirmed that the humanitarian exemption established by resolution 1916 in regard to the assets-freeze provision of the Somalia sanctions regime remained necessary.

In Somalia, there were some positive developments on the political front. On 27 November 2010, the parliament approved the cabinet proposed by the new Prime Minister, Mohamed Abdullahi Farmajo, who took up his post on 31 October 2010. The new cabinet has been reduced significantly in size (from 37 to 18 ministers) and includes only two ministers from the previous government.

On 1 December 2010 in Nairobi, Mahiga and Mark Bowden, the UN humanitarian and resident coordinator for Somalia, launched the 2011 humanitarian appeal for Somalia, amounting to approximately \$530 million. In a 9 December press conference in New York, Bowden described the situation in Somalia as a “chronic catastrophe” and also expressed concern about the risk of drought, which might lead to deterioration in the situation.

Human Rights-Related Developments

In a statement issued on 11 November 2010, six independent experts appointed by the Human Rights Council condemned the public execution on 27 October of two teenage girls in central Somalia. The experts—the UN Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia, Shamsul Bari, and the Special Rapporteurs—on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; on freedom of religion or belief; on the independence of judges and lawyers and on violence against women, its causes and consequences—described the executions as the latest manifestation of the “appalling human rights crisis that is plaguing the country.” The executions were reportedly carried out in public by a firing squad of Al-Shabab insurgents in Beledweyne. The six experts called on the parties to the conflict “to immediately refrain from

committing acts of extrajudicial executions, torture, stonings, decapitation, amputations and floggings as well as other human rights violations, including with regard to freedom of religion.”

The experts said they were deeply concerned that in Mogadishu and in southern and central regions judicial institutions had ceased to function. They called on all parties to respect their obligations and to protect civilians, noting that “all parties in the conflict are bound to comply with the terms of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and of customary international humanitarian law, especially common article 3 which prohibits violence to life and person—in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture.”

Shamsul Bari also drew attention to constant reports of sexual and gender-based violence, including rape and female genital mutilation, the lack of educational opportunities for young girls and boys and to violations of the freedom of religion, including the destruction of places of worship and cemeteries of Sufi Muslim groups. Bari expressed particular concern that only ten percent of Somali children currently attend school.

Key Issues

With the transitional period (laid out by the 2004 Transitional Federal Charter of Somalia) due to be completed by August 2011, Somalia is now entering a critical phase. A key issue for the Council is completion of remaining transitional tasks, in particular the drafting of a new constitution, which, according to the Charter, should be adopted by popular referendum during the final year of the transitional period.

A related issue is whether the new Somali transitional government will be more effective than previous ones in expanding state authority, promoting reconciliation and dialogue with those outside the Djibouti peace process and actually improving the situation for the Somali population by insuring the delivery of basic services.

Another key issue is whether there has been progress in strengthening Somali security institutions and developing a national security and stabilisation plan.

A further issue is whether the Council's decision to increase AMISOM's authorised troop strength will have a positive impact on the overall situation in Somalia. A key question in this context is whether additional

troops, once deployed, will be able to make a difference on the ground by improving the security situation and provide support for the political process.

A closely related issue is how the AU and current and potential troop-contributing countries to AMISOM will respond to the Council's reluctance to expand funding for the mission from assessed contributions and whether there will be willingness to actually deploy the additional 4,000 troops with voluntary contributions remaining the main source of funding. It remains to be seen whether the Council's promise in its 22 December resolution to keep the AU financial request under review will lead to new initiatives by African members in January.

Another related issue is whether voluntary contributions can realistically be relied upon as a major source of funding for AMISOM based on experience so far and whether the Council's call for the lifting of national caveats will have any impact on donors.

Finally, the extremely difficult humanitarian situation and the ongoing violations of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law also remain key issues. A related issue is whether AMISOM is doing enough to address continuing accusations that its troops are also committing violations against civilians.

Underlying Issues

The key underlying issue is that the Council's decision on AMISOM appears not to have resolved the stark difference between African countries that seem determined to deal with the root causes of the Somali problem by use of force on land—but lack the resources—and the wider international community, which seems to lack a clear sense of strategy for Somalia and prefers spending perhaps much more on anti-piracy operations than the likely cost of the AU request for additional AMISOM funding.

A related underlying issue is the relationship between the AU and the UN. The question of UN financial support for AU regional peacekeeping missions authorised by the UN has been part of the discussions to strengthen this relationship, and has proven highly controversial in recent years. When the Council last considered this issue in October 2010 it adopted a presidential statement reaffirming its commitment to strengthening its partnership with the AU Peace and Security Council and expressing its determination to continue working to

ensure more predictable funding for AU peacekeeping operations, but the case of AMISOM demonstrates that there is no agreement on how this can be done. (For more details on this issue please see our November 2010 *Forecast*.)

Options

Options in January include:

- picking up in January the issues left unresolved in December;
- using the expected meeting in January as an opportunity to reiterate key messages to the Somali government, in particular on the importance of completing all transitional tasks;
- issuing a request, through the Eritrea/Somalia Sanctions Committee, for a briefing by the Secretary-General's Special Representative on Children and Armed Conflict; and
- commencing consideration in the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict of the Secretary-General's latest report on children and armed conflict in Somalia.

Council Dynamics

It appears that negotiations on the renewal of the AMISOM authorisation were difficult. African members were clearly disappointed that the resolution (the UK had the lead on the drafting) did not provide for any change in the funding mechanism for the mission. While France, the US and Russia firmly supported the UK position, other members, including China and Japan, argued that there should be some willingness to compromise. Austria argued in favour of stronger language on the protection of civilians.

Council dynamics are likely to change in January with the new composition of the Council. In particular, South Africa is expected to take a strong interest in the situation in Somalia and is likely to take over Uganda's role as the leading African voice in the Council on this issue. During its last term on the Council from 2007 to 2008, South Africa was among the group of members pushing for the Council to assume financial responsibility for the operation in Somalia. On the issue of targeted sanctions, however, South Africa appears more cautious than Uganda.

At press time it was still unclear which Council member would take over the chairmanship of the Eritrea/Somalia Sanctions Committee from Mexico.

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

UN Documents

Selected Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1964 (22 December 2010) renewed the authorisation of AMISOM and raised its troop level to 12,000.
- S/RES/1950 (23 November 2010) renewed for a period of 12 months the anti-piracy measures of previous Council resolutions.
- S/RES/1918 (27 April 2010) requested a report on options to ensure prosecution and imprisonment of persons responsible for piracy off the coast of Somalia.
- S/RES/1916 (19 March 2010) extended the mandate of the Monitoring Group for another 12 months with the addition of three new members, decided that the assets-freeze provisions of resolution 1844 would not apply to funds "necessary to ensure the timely delivery of urgently needed humanitarian assistance in Somalia" and requested the UN humanitarian aid coordinator for Somalia to report to the Council every 120 days.
- S/RES/1910 (28 January 2010) renewed authorisation of AMISOM until 31 January 2011.
- S/RES/1844 (20 November 2008) imposed targeted sanctions relating to the situation in Somalia.

Selected Presidential Statements

- S/PRST/2010/21 (22 October 2010) was on UN support for AU peacekeeping operations authorised by the UN.
- S/PRST/2010/16 (25 August 2010) was on piracy off the coast of Somalia.

Latest Secretary-General's Reports

- S/2010/577 (9 November 2010) was on children and armed conflict in Somalia.
- S/2010/556 (27 October 2010) was on piracy off the coast of Somalia.
- S/2010/514 (14 October 2010) was on support to AU peacekeeping operations authorised by the UN.
- S/2010/447 (9 September 2010) was on Somalia.
- S/2010/394 (26 July 2010) provided options for addressing Somali piracy.

Selected Meeting Records

- S/PV.6417 (9 November 2010) was a meeting on piracy.
- S/PV.6407 (21 October 2010) was a meeting in which the AU Commissioner for Peace and Security



presented the AU's requests for enhanced UN support to AMISOM.

- S/PV.6386 (16 September 2010) was the most recent briefing by the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Somalia in an open meeting.

Selected Letters

- S/2010/580 (23 November 2010) was from the chair of the Sanctions Committee transmitting the most recent 120-day report of the humanitarian coordinator for Somalia in accordance with resolution 1916.
- S/2010/452 (26 August 2010) and S/2010/451 (25 August 2010) were on the appointment of Jack Lang as the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Legal Issues related to Piracy off the Coast of Somalia.

Selected Council Press Statements

- SC/10097 (29 November 2010) was on the most recent review of paragraph 5 of resolution 1916.
- SC/10065 (21 October 2010) took note of the 15 October decisions on Somalia of the AU Peace and Security Council

Other

- A/RES/64/287 (24 June 2010) was the General Assembly resolution on financing of UN support to AMISOM for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.

Other Relevant Facts

Special Representative of the Secretary-General

Augustine Mahiga (Tanzania)

AMISOM

Maximum authorised strength as of 22 December 2010: 12,000 troops, plus maritime and air components

Strength as of December 2010: about 7,100 Ugandan and Burundian troops

Duration: February 2007 to present: AU mandate expires on 30 September 2011

Haiti

Expected Council Action

The Council will meet to discuss Haiti in January. The electoral situation remains tense and the anniversary of the earthquake is a reminder of the huge task still to be accomplished. A briefing seems likely to be the focus. The current mandate of the UN mission in Haiti, MINUSTAH, continues until 15 October 2011.

Key Recent Developments

The political situation in Haiti remains tense. On 28 November 2010 national elections were held. Preliminary results on 7 December 2010 showed the top two candidates Jude Celestin, representing the ruling party, and Mirlande Manigat, a former first lady, would participate in a run-off election in January. However, the results showed candidate Michel Martelly as coming in third place by less than one percentage point and individuals protesting the results staged violent demonstrations that closed much of the capital for several days during which several people were killed. Haiti's election commission has ordered a review of the election results.

On 10 December the Council was briefed by Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Alain Le Roy on the situation in Haiti. In a press statement, members stressed the importance of holding peaceful and credible elections and expressed deep concern at incidents of violence that followed the announcement of preliminary election results. The statement called upon all candidates and actors to remain calm and resolve any electoral disputes through established legal mechanisms. Council members underscored concern about allegations of electoral fraud, expressed strong commitment to supporting free and fair elections and called on all political forces to work through the electoral process. MINUSTAH was urged to continue extending critical support in ensuring a peaceful environment.

On 17 December the Secretary-General announced the creation of an independent panel to investigate Haiti's cholera epidemic. (The cholera outbreak which began in October has killed over 2,000 and infected over 100,000. Some have asserted that UN peacekeepers from Nepal were the source of the outbreak.)

Key Issues

A key issue for the Council is the credibility of the election process. A related issue is

how best to respond if the security situation in the country deteriorates further.

A key underlying issue is the slow recovery a year after the devastating earthquake. A related issue is whether the current size and scope of MINUSTAH's mandate is adequate.

Options

Options for the Council include:

- issuing another statement, urging all political stakeholders to conduct themselves peacefully and abide by the final election results;
- deciding to temporarily increase the size of the peacekeeping force in Haiti as a response to recent unrest;
- adjusting MINUSTAH's mandate to improve civilian capacity and coordination; or
- taking no action at the present time.

Council and Wider Dynamics

Council members remain concerned about the current situation in Haiti. Most members throughout the past year have seemed to indicate that if the security situation were to seriously deteriorate, that would be a basis for returning to discussion of MINUSTAH's mandate and the overall Council approach to the situation. The November election was seen by many as a potential catalyst for forward movement. However, the post-election protests have demonstrated the potential for violence remains.

The Friends group continues to play an influential role in discussions regarding Haiti. Council members Brazil, France and the US are all heavily involved in the group, though it is unclear if a single country has the lead in the Council on Haiti at this time.

UN Documents

Selected Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1944 (14 October 2010) renewed the mandate of MINUSTAH for 12 months, maintained the current force level and called on the Secretary-General to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the security environment following the 28 November elections and transfer of power to a new government in 2011.
- S/RES/1927 (4 June 2010) authorised 680 additional police officers for MINUSTAH as a temporary surge and encouraged the mission to provide temporary logistical support to the government of Haiti.

- S/RES/1908 (19 January 2010) authorised 1,500 additional police and 2,000 additional military personnel for MINUSTAH.

Selected Press Statement

- SC/10110 (10 December 2010) addressed the post-election situation in Haiti.

Conflict Prevention Briefings

Expected Council Action

At press time it seemed likely that Council members in January would hold another "horizon scanning" discussion on issues of potential concern, in line with similar consultations held in November 2010 during the UK presidency.

Key Recent Developments

On 4 November 2010 at the invitation of the UK presidency Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs B. Lynn Pascoe briefed Council members in consultations during a "horizon scanning session" on emerging security issues in a number of countries, both on and off the Council's agenda. Council members subsequently spoke about issues of concern to them and brought up issues arising in other international security threatening theatres.

Interestingly, during the month of December the US presidency did not follow the precedent.

The 4 November 2010 informal consultations were intended to promote a more proactive approach to peace and security and support a Council emphasis on conflict prevention and preventive diplomacy rather than on conflict management. (Over the last year or so, several members, including African states, Brazil and Turkey, have expressed interest in the Council focusing more on conflict prevention.) Apparently about a dozen situations were either presented by Pascoe or mentioned by a Council member. While the discussion was intended to include both continuing and novel threats, it appears that ongoing situations that the Council has acted on in the past received the most attention. The manner in which the Council has handled these situations, and the overall effectiveness of its response, were also touched on.

In addition to discussion of existing issues of concern and possible emerging threats to international peace and security, the

exercise aimed to promote an unscripted and interactive exchange of ideas between Council members. It seems that most members participated in the discussion without relying on prepared remarks, in line with the underlying objective.

(In terms of Council working methods, it is interesting to note that several presidencies over the course of the previous calendar year have sought to encourage more unscripted exchanges in Council consultations to increase dialogue and support more creative responses to issues of concern. Pascoe's November briefing of the Council in consultations during a "horizon scanning session" was the most focused and carefully prepared.)

Background

Article 99 of the UN Charter provides that the "Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security." Historically, this mandate has been used only very rarely. (For example, it was invoked by the Secretary-General in 1960 in response to the crisis in the Congo and in 1979 in response to the occupation of the US embassy in Iran.) Nevertheless, successive Secretary-Generals have taken at times active, independent roles in identifying concerns or potential threats to international peace and security and raising these informally with Council members in consultations. Such briefings by the Secretary-General or his senior staff on actual or emerging security issues are therefore clearly grounded in the Charter.

It should also be noted that the November briefing was in line with procedures that were routine in the Council in the 1990s. For example, at that time the Secretariat provided a daily high-level comprehensive situation briefing to Council members in informal consultations and the discussion was not limited to previously agreed issues. (Please see our Special Research Report *Security Council Working Methods—A Work in Progress?* of 30 March 2010.) Consultations had the flexibility to respond to the Secretariat's daily situation brief and allowed for free and unscripted discussion on a regular basis. At present, since the daily situation briefings are no longer provided to Council members, requesting a briefing from the Secretariat often occurs on a case by case basis and such a request can easily become politicised.

Key Issues

A key issue is whether Council members are using the new briefings to allow discussion of responses in a more proactive manner, thus playing a more preventive role in the maintenance of international peace and security.

Options

Options for the Council include:

- not repeating the "horizon scanning" exercise in the future;
- allowing the practice to continue from month to month at the discretion of each Council president;
- continuing the practice even more frequently but requesting the Secretariat to focus on only a few subjects per session; or
- asking the Secretariat to convey 24 hours in advance the key items to be raised — while not excluding the Secretary-General's right to add other issues as the situation demands.

Council and Broader Dynamics

Most Council members seem to view Pascoe's November briefing as having been useful in principle and to have gone reasonably well in practice. No members had objection to holding the briefing and all generally supported the goal of improving the proactive consideration by the Council of developing threats.

In light of the November experience it seems that a majority of members feel that "horizon scanning" sessions, if held on a continuing basis, would assist the Council in taking action oriented toward conflict prevention by offering a forward-looking assessment of potential emergencies before crises actually occur and require a response focused on conflict management. Some additionally seem to have found the briefing useful to discuss country-specific situations where they do not maintain a diplomatic presence.

Some members raised concerns in advance that specific topics be included or excluded. In addition, there are some members who appear to be relatively less enthusiastic about continuing the practice. In part this seems to be because of the possibility that the exercise will become a vehicle for raising historically divisive issues in the consultations.

There seems to be a wide perception that improvements could be made to the format. Some members take the view that the 4 November briefing was overloaded with



too many issues and feel that limiting the number of topics discussed could also improve the quality of the discussion. Others stress that if a topic is raised which some members believe requires more preparation to be usefully discussed, a more detailed follow-up briefing could be scheduled on that subject.

There are still some who wish to prepare statements in advance and would therefore like to know the subject matters from the Secretariat in advance regarding which topics would be covered. Others are mindful that the rationale for the briefing was not only to identify emerging threats, but also to improve the interactive quality of discussion in consultations by promoting a more free-flowing and unscripted exchange. They note that some colleagues are still getting used to the idea and therefore had varying levels of comfort with interacting in an unrehearsed way.

Nepal

Expected Council Action

In early January the Council is expected to consider a report of the Secretary-General on Nepal and to review progress made on the September agreement between the government of Nepal and the United Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (UCPN-M). The report is also expected to contain details of the arrangements being made for the post-UNMIN period.

Unless there is a joint request from the Nepalese parties, Council members appear ready to shut down UNMIN. Resolution 1939, adopted by the Council on 15 September 2010, renewed UNMIN until 15 January and agreed that UNMIN's mandate would then be terminated.

At press time there was no indication of whether the parties in Nepal would ask for an extension. In the past such requests have been made at the very last moment. UNMIN, which was conceived as a "focused mission of limited duration," has now been extended seven times since it was set up in January 2007.

Key Recent Developments

B. Lynn Pascoe, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, made a two-day visit to Nepal from 3 to 4 December 2010, during which he discussed the situation with the government, political parties, and the diplomatic community in Kathmandu. He also visited a Maoist cantonment in the Chitwan district. In a press conference in Kathmandu at the end of the visit, Pascoe stressed the importance of quickly resolving the closely related issues of integration and rehabilitation, power-sharing and the drafting of a new constitution.

On 9 December 2010, Pascoe briefed Council members in consultations. Council members agreed on remarks to the press in which they underlined the need for the Government of Nepal and all political parties to take advantage of the UN Mission in Nepal's (UNMIN) remaining mandate and make compromises to ensure real progress.

Following a request from the Maoists, Nepal's president agreed to convene a special session of parliament from 19 December 2010 in an attempt to break the deadlock over the election of a new prime minister. After six months and sixteen rounds of elections since Madhav Kumar Nepal resigned as prime minister, parliament has yet to elect a new prime minister.

In September 2010 the Nepalese Special Committee for Supervision, Integration and Rehabilitation of Maoist Combatants formed a secretariat to help with the implementation of its tasks. (On 30 November 2010 the Special Committee appointed a retired lieutenant general of the Nepal army, Balananda Sharma, as the coordinator of the secretariat.) On 16 December 2010 the Special Committee asked its secretariat to come up with a calendar for army integration and rehabilitation within the month.

The Council also had a briefing from Pascoe on 14 October 2010. He had visited Nepal from 6 to 7 October as requested by the Council in resolution 1939. He told Council members that although important steps had been taken, there had been no breakthrough. On 20 October 2010 the Council issued a press statement reiterating support for Nepal's peace process and underlining the importance of the implementation of a clear work plan, including timetables and benchmarks, for the supervision, integration and rehabilitation of former combatants, as well as

arrangements for the management of UNMIN's residual tasks after 15 January.

On 15 December UNMIN wrote to both Prime Minister Madhav Kumar Nepal and the Chairman of the UCPN-M encouraging all parties to reach an agreement on the reintegration of Maoist army personnel and encouraged the parties to expedite an agreement on monitoring and supervision of arms and armed personnel in the cantonments following UNMIN's departure.

A Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict delegation led by Mexico, the chair of the Working Group, and made up of Council members from Austria, France, Japan, Russia, the UK and the US, visited Nepal from 22 to 26 November 2010. The delegation met with government ministers, UN officials, UCPN (Maoist) senior leaders, civil society representatives and children, and obtained commitments from the Government of Nepal and UCPN (Maoists) on moving forward with the rehabilitation and reintegration of conflict affected children. This was the first mission undertaken by members of the Working Group. The chair of the Working Group briefed members of the Council on the visit to Nepal during the joint briefing from the chairs of Council subsidiary bodies on 20 December 2010.

Human Rights-Related Developments

Nepal will undergo its Universal Periodic Review in the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) on 25 January. The human rights situation in Nepal over the previous four years, which coincides with the end of the conflict in the country, will be reviewed. This review will provide an opportunity for the HRC to scrutinise Nepal's compliance with international human rights laws and standards. Submissions by stakeholders with concerns about Nepal's human rights record have focused on the breakdown of the rule of law and of state institutions. Failures by Nepal's political parties to draft the constitution by the 28 May 2010 deadline, and to form a new government after the resignation of the prime minister on 30 June 2010 are seen as having delayed necessary political and institutional reforms, leaving the peace process in an increasingly vulnerable position. Moreover, these delays have resulted in human rights-related issues dropping

down the political agenda. Of particular concern is the impact of these failures on the need to fill gaps in national legislation to ensure effective transitional justice and confront continuing impunity for grave human rights violations.

Key Issues

The key issue for the Council is whether to terminate UNMIN's mandate on 15 January.

Also a key issue is what the Council should do if there is a last-minute request from all parties for UNMIN to stay. There are concerns about the signal the Council would send if it chooses to shut down UNMIN in the face of a direct request to stay.

A closely connected issue is how the Council should react if a request to remain is made by just one of the parties.

Another significant issue is how UNMIN's departure might affect the stability of the security situation in Nepal.

Also an issue is whether appropriate replacement monitoring arrangements can be agreed on before UNMIN leaves. One suggestion is that Nepalese ex-army personnel do the monitoring, but at press time there was no consensus on this.

Among the issues following UNMIN's departure from Nepal is UN capacity for reporting on the situation to the Council and whether a Council decision is needed for this. A related issue is whether the Council should make a formal decision for regular reporting on Nepal from the Secretariat or indicate that this remains within the discretion of the Secretary-General. (Nepal will continue to be on the list of issues of which the Council is seized for the next three years at least. However, it will still require a decision from Council members to be placed on the programme of work or for it to be taken up as a formal agenda item.)

Underlying Issues

The government has not yet investigated those responsible for crimes committed during the ten-year conflict with the Maoists, such as extra-judicial killings, torture and enforced disappearances. Human rights groups have argued that continuing impunity for the perpetrators of these crimes is contributing to a breakdown in law and order in some parts of the country.

Options

The Council has the option of doing nothing, which would result in the end of UNMIN's mandate and uncertainty about future reporting.

If there is a joint request from the parties to continue UNMIN, the Council has the following options:

- choosing to leave nevertheless;
- agreeing to renew the mandate for the requested length of time with no change to the mandate;
- deciding on a technical rollover of one to two months; and
- renewing the mandate, but with changes reflecting a new role for UNMIN.

Other options include:

- requesting regular monitoring from the Secretary-General through a letter or in a presidential statement; and
- requesting the Secretary-General to set up a reporting capacity to be located within the UN country team.

Council Dynamics

Most Council members seem ready for UNMIN to leave after 15 January if that continues to be the position of the Nepalese parties. There is acknowledgement that a last-minute joint request from all the parties could change the situation and some uncertainty about how the Council should handle this. The UK, US and France have become increasingly frustrated with UNMIN being unable to carry out its mandate properly and do not see much value in having it stay in Nepal. There is interest, however, from these countries in continuing to have regular briefings on the situation, particularly in the next six months leading up to the completion of the constitution.

Countries such as China, while open to UNMIN's shutting down, have indicated it is also important not to ignore a joint request by all parties.

India will be on the Council in January, and most members expect it to be a key player on this issue. While India seems to have no objections to UNMIN's departure from Nepal, it is less clear what its reactions would be to a request to stay or to proposals for capacity to ensure ongoing reporting. For most of the elected members Nepal is not a priority issue. Some members, however, are likely to be concerned with the consequences of UNMIN's pulling out if the situation appears unstable or if there is a request from all parties to stay.

UN Documents

Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1939 (15 September 2010) extended UNMIN until 15 January.
- S/RES/1740 (23 January 2007) established UNMIN.

Secretary-General's Report

- S/2010/453 (2 September 2010) on the implementation of resolution 1909.

Other

- SC/10062 (20 October 2010) was the press statement following Pascoe's October briefing.
- SC/10090 (22 November 2010) was from the chair of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict following the visit to Nepal.
- S/PV.6398 (14 October 2010) was the most recent open meeting on Nepal.
- S/PV.6385 (15 September 2010) was the record of the adoption of resolution 1939.

Other Relevant Facts

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission

Karin Landgren (Sweden)

UNMIN: Size and Composition

248, including about 72 arms monitors as of August 2010

Duration

23 January 2007 to 15 January 2011

Useful Additional Sources

Indifference to Duty: Impunity for Crimes Committed in Nepal, Human Rights Watch and Advocacy Forum, December 2010

Note to the Media: Security Council urges compromise in Nepal as end of UN mission approaches, UNMIN, 9 December 2010

Election of Chairs of Subsidiary Bodies

Expected Council Action

In January, the Security Council will elect chairs and vice-chairs of its subsidiary bodies. Following an informal practice led by the permanent members, which has developed in the Council over the years, those positions are usually held by elected members. There are currently 13 Security Council subsidiary bodies with vacant chair positions, following the end of the terms of Austria, Japan, Mexico, Turkey and Uganda.



Background

The subsidiary bodies with vacant chair positions are:

- the Security Council Sanctions Committee concerning Somalia and Eritrea (resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009))—vacated by Mexico;
- the Security Council Sanctions Committee concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and individuals and entities associated with those organisations (resolution 1267 (1999))—vacated by Austria;
- the Security Council Committee concerning counter-terrorism and its financing (resolution 1373 (2001))—vacated by Turkey;
- the Security Council Committee concerning non-state actors and weapons of mass destruction (resolution 1540 (2004))—vacated by Mexico;
- the Security Council Sanctions Committee concerning the Sudan (resolution 1591 (2005))—vacated by Austria;
- the Security Council Sanctions Committee concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (resolution 1718 (2006))—vacated by Turkey;
- the Security Council Sanctions Committee concerning Iran (resolution 1737 (2006))—vacated by Japan;
- the Working Group on individuals, groups or entities involved in or associated with terrorist activities and possible compensation for their victims (resolution 1566 (2004))—vacated by Turkey;
- the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations—vacated by Japan;
- the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict—vacated by Mexico;
- the Informal Working Group on International Tribunals—vacated by Austria;
- the Informal Working Group on Documentation and other Procedural Questions—vacated by Japan; and
- the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa—vacated by Uganda.

In addition, two elected members will be nominated by the Council to participate in the Organisational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a one-year term starting on 1 January. (Seven Council

members, including the permanent members on a permanent basis, are members of the Organisational Committee.)

Electoral Process

The detailed process for election of the chairs and vice-chairs of the Council's subsidiary bodies is not codified in any way. Rather, with time the Council has developed a sometimes easy and sometimes complicated informal practice. Little is publicised about the fine points of this practice. Generally the permanent members have taken the lead initially inquiring among the elected members about their preferences and reservations, regarding the various vacant positions within the bureaux of the subsidiary bodies. After that, the permanent members have often then consulted among themselves to establish their own preferences with respect to the allocation of chairs and vice-chairs, and these have been communicated to elected members, usually bilaterally rather than collectively. Finally, one of the permanent members initiates a Council decision on the distribution. The decision is then formalised in a note with a document number made public by the president of the Security Council. Publicising the appointment of the subsidiary bodies' bureaux is now expected by virtue of note S/1998/1016 of 30 October 1998 by the president of the Security Council, on improving the working methods of the Security Council.

Council Dynamics

Increasingly over the years, elected Council members have expressed reservations and sometimes outright irritation about the Council's practice in selecting new bureaux for subsidiary bodies. Most elected members would like the process to be more inclusive, and for it to be conducted collectively and with greater transparency. Some members have said they would have preferred a finalisation of the agreed chairs and vice-chairs of the various subsidiary bodies before the commencement of their term on the Council, to enable them to prepare in advance for their new responsibilities, including by consulting with their predecessors who may no longer be in New York if appointments are only decided in January.

In 2010, it seems that an innovation has been the decision by the P5 that the informal selection process should be led by China. The permanent members seem to have used one of their members as an informal coordinator of P5 positions on Security Council affairs and this member has tended

to take the lead also for coordinating the process of appointing new bureaux for subsidiary bodies. According to the permanent members, the role of coordinator shifts among the P5 every three months or so, in an order agreed among the permanent members, and it is by virtue of this practice that China currently has the lead on the question of subsidiary bodies.

Some elected members have expressed the view that under China's leadership the process has been more accommodating this year to elected members and they have felt their views were being better consolidated by the permanent members of the Council. However, not all elected members see the process for 2011 positively. Some say it has been virtually identical to that of previous years.

Several factors in 2011 add to the complexity of deciding on subsidiary bodies. First, several of the countries joining the Council (Germany, India and South Africa) have political aspirations of becoming permanent members of the Council. Two other states vying for such a position are already in the Council (Brazil and Nigeria). It is unclear whether these elected members may try to test the boundaries of the existing informal process, thus potentially complicating the negotiations for the appointment of the bureaux of the subsidiary bodies. In addition, permanent members have concerns that in 2011, vacant positions for chairmanship include in some of the most sensitive and high profile subsidiary bodies of the Council (e.g., the Sanctions Committee concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and the Sanctions Committee concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea).

At press time, the distribution of chairs and vice-chairs for 2011 had yet to be finalised.

UN Documents

Selected Security Council Resolution

- S/RES/1940 (29 September 2010) was the Security Council's decision to terminate the remaining sanctions, contained in paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of resolution 1171 (1998) and to dissolve the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone.

Selected Notes

- S/2010/2/Rev.2 (11 October 2010) was a revision to S/2010/2 updating the name of the Japanese chairs.

- S/2010/2/Rev. 1 (2 March 2010) was a revision to S/2010/2 amending the name of the Sanctions Committee concerning Somalia to include Eritrea.
- S/2010/2 (31 January 2010) and S/2009/2 (6 January 2009) were notes by the president of the Council announcing the election of chairs and vice-chairs of Council subsidiary bodies for the periods ending 31 December 2010 and 2009, respectively.
- S/1998/1016 (30 October 1998) was a note by the president of the Security Council on the working methods of the Security Council.

Selected Letter

- S/2009/678 (30 December 2009) was a letter from the president of the Council informing the Secretary-General that the Council had agreed on the selection of Gabon and Mexico as the two elected members to serve in the Organisational Committee of the Peacebuilding Committee for a term of one year starting on 1 January 2010.

UN Office in Central Asia

Expected Council Action

In January Council members are expecting the semi-annual briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Central Asia and head of UNRCCA, Miroslav Jenča, in informal consultations. This will be the fifth such briefing since the establishment of UNRCCA in December 2007. The January briefing will provide Council members with an update on the Centre's activities in the past six months.

Key Recent Developments

Council members received the most recent briefing from Special Representative Jenča on the Activities of the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia (UNRCCA) on 5 August 2010. At the time Kyrgyzstan was highlighted, given the tense situation after the eruption of ethnic violence between Kyrgyz and Uzbeks in June that killed more than 400 people. Following the briefing, members of the Council issued a press statement expressing appreciation for the work of the Centre, "in particular in the context of recent developments in Kyrgyzstan".

Kyrgyzstan has continued to be an important focus for UNRCCA. On 17 December

2010 Kyrgyzstan became Central Asia's first parliamentary democracy when it completed its constitutional reform by naming Social Democratic Party leader Almazbek Atambayev as the new prime minister and forming a coalition government. The development ended weeks of political uncertainty following the October 2010 elections.

On 22 November 2010, Jenča undertook a joint visit to Kyrgyzstan with Special Envoy of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Zhanybek Karibzhanov and EU Special Representative for Central Asia Pierre Morel. In a statement following the visit, the leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the normalisation of the situation in Kyrgyzstan, the protection of human rights, the development of interethnic dialogue and the process of national reconciliation.

The envoys also welcomed the start of activities of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry, established by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic to explore the facts, circumstances, causes and aftermath of the outbreak of ethnic violence in the south of the country in June 2010. The commission will prepare a public report by the end of February with an assessment of the events and recommendations designed to help the authorities, Kyrgyz society and the international community to build peace and stability and foster reconciliation.

The first summit-level meeting of the OSCE in eleven years was held in Astana, Kazakhstan on 1 and 2 December 2010. Summit participants managed to agree to a commemorative text reaffirming the group's principles, but failed to agree on an 'Astana Framework for Action' intended to improve the security group's reaction to future conflicts. At the Summit rifts between Central Asian countries were exposed as Uzbek officials criticised the OSCE's reaction to the Kyrgyz crisis, rejected OSCE reforms proposed by Kazakhstan and ruled out Uzbekistan's involvement in collective efforts to stabilise neighbouring Afghanistan. Tensions between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan over trade issues and water rights also surfaced.

On 7 August 2010 the Kyrgyz government signed an agreement with the OSCE in Bishkek launching a comprehensive OSCE police assistance programme to establish community policing, improve the quality of criminal investigation, increasing police capacity in combating drug trafficking and strengthening the emergency response

capacity of the Kyrgyz police force. The programme was developed at the request of the Kyrgyz government and is the first of its kind in Central Asia.

On 19 September 2010, 23 Tajik soldiers were killed when insurgents ambushed them in the Rasht Valley of Tajikistan. Tajik authorities blamed the attack on the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, a militant group affiliated with Al-Qaida.

Background on UNRCCA

In May 2007 the Secretary-General informed the Council of his intention to establish a UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan. This initiative came as a result of a proposal from the governments of the five Central Asian countries of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to address common security threats faced by their region, including international terrorism, drug trafficking, organised crime and environmental degradation.

UNRCCA was officially inaugurated on 10 December 2007. It was set up as a special political mission by the Department of Political Affairs with the aim of assisting the countries of the region in building their conflict prevention capacities. The Centre's programme of action for the period January 2009 to December 2011 identifies three priority areas:

- cross-border threats from illicit activities (terrorism, organised crime and drug trafficking);
- environmental degradation and management of common resources such as water and energy; and
- implications for the region from the precarious situation in Afghanistan.

Key Issues

The key issue for Council members is whether there are further opportunities for preventive diplomacy tools in the region that can be pursued.

Another issue is how best to approach the general security situation in the region, considering threats to security posed by ethnic conflict, resource management concerns, terrorism and instability in neighbouring Afghanistan.

Options

One option is for Council members to simply receive the briefing.

Another option, following recent practice, is for Council members to issue a press statement following the briefing and



consultations reaffirming support for UNRCCA's activities in the region and welcoming the positive political developments in Kyrgyzstan.

Council Dynamics

Council members seem to find the semi-annual briefings to be a useful tool for facilitating discussion on the situation in Central Asia and welcome the work of UNRCCA.

UN Documents

Press Statements

- SC/10005 (5 August 2010) welcomed the most recent briefing by Miroslav Jenča and expressed appreciation for the work of UNRCCA in responding to challenges in the region, in particular in the context of recent developments in Kyrgyzstan.
- SC/9843 (14 January 2010) appreciated the efforts of the regional centre in assisting Central Asian countries in responding to challenges in the region and encouraging further cooperation and coordination between the centre and the governments of the region and relevant regional organisations.
- SC/9686 (19 June 2009) and SC/9528 (10 December 2008) welcomed briefings by the Secretary-General's special representative and reiterating its support for UNRCCA.

Selected Letters

- S/2007/280 (15 May 2007) and S/2007/279 (7 May 2007) was an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the Security Council about the establishment of the UNRCCA.

Other

- SG/SM/13218 (1 November 2010) was a statement by the Secretary-General following the 10 October parliamentary elections in Kyrgyzstan, which were assessed by observers as "positive, transparent, and well organized."

Useful Additional Source

Assessing a Transitional Justice Approach for Kyrgyzstan, International Center for Transitional Justice, August 2010.

Notable Dates for January

| Report Due | Reports for Consideration in January | Requesting Document |
|------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 January | <i>SG report on Somalia (AMISOM)</i> | S/RES/1910 |
| 4 January | <i>SG report Nepal (UNMIN)</i> | |
| 5 January | <i>SG report on Sudan (UNMIS)</i> | S/RES/1919 |
| 14 January | <i>Sudan Panel of Experts report</i> | S/RES/1945 |
| 18 January | <i>SG report on Sudan (UNAMID)</i> | S/RES/1935 |

| Mandate Expiry in January 2011 | Relevant Document |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 15 January | <i>Nepal (UNMIN)</i> |

January 2011 Other Important Dates

| | |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 9 January | <i>Referendum for southern Sudan commences pursuant to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.</i> |
| 16 January | <i>The second round of presidential and legislative elections is tentatively scheduled for Haiti.</i> |
| 23 January | <i>Parliamentary and first round presidential elections are scheduled in the Central African Republic.</i> |

Also likely in January:

- The Secretary-General's Special Adviser on legal issues related to piracy off the coast of Somalia, Jack Lang, is due to present his recommendations to the Secretary-General.
- The Secretariat will brief Council members in a "horizon scanning" discussion.
- The Council will elect chairs and vice-chairs of its subsidiary bodies.
- The Council will hold a meeting on Haiti.
- The Council is expected to hold an open debate on the Middle East.

Briefings are expected by:

- Special Representative of the Secretary General for Central Asia and head of UNRCCA Miroslav Jenča
- Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia Augustine Mahiga
- Head of Peacekeeping Alain Le Roy on Sudan
- Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Nepal Karin Landgren

Important Dates over the Horizon

- The result of the referendum for southern Sudan is expected in early February.
- Legislative elections are expected on 20 February and local elections on 27 March in Chad.
- First-round presidential elections are expected on 8 May in Chad.
- Parliamentary elections are scheduled for May in Cyprus.
- The transitional period as defined by the Transitional Federal Charter of Somalia expires in August.
- Legislative and presidential elections in Liberia are expected in October.
- Parliamentary elections and first round of presidential elections are scheduled for 27 November in the DRC.

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