



SECURITY COUNCIL REPORT

MONTHLY FORECAST

SEP 2011



31 August 2011

This report is available online and can be viewed together with research studies and Update Reports at www.securitycouncilreport.org. For daily insights by SCR on evolving Security Council actions please visit or subscribe to our recently launched "What's In Blue" series at www.whatsinblue.org

OVERVIEW FOR SEPTEMBER

Lebanon will preside over the Council during September, a month typically marked by the presence in New York of world leaders and high-level officials attending the start of the general debate at the General Assembly and a number of events held on its margins. Capitalising on this, Lebanon is planning to hold a meeting on **preventive diplomacy** that is to be chaired by President Michel Suleiman and will include a briefing by the Secretary-General. Several other Council members may also be represented at high-level during that meeting.

Debates are expected on three countries on the Council's agenda:

- on **Haiti** (in anticipation of the October renewal of MINUSTAH, the peace-keeping operation there);
- on **Afghanistan**, following a briefing by the head of UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) Staffan de Mistura; and

- on **Somalia**, following a briefing by the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Somalia, Augustine Mahiga, prior to the Council authorisation of the AU operation, AMISOM, expected towards the end of the month.

Several other briefings are expected:

- on issues of concern, as the monthly "**horizon scanning**" exercise, by the DPA in consultations;
- on the UN mission in **Sierra Leone** (UNIPSIL), by its head Michael von der Schulenburg, to be followed by consultations;
- on UNMIL, the mission in **Liberia**, also to be followed by consultations;
- on **Iran** and **Sudan**, by the chair of the 1737 and 1591 Sanctions Committees, Ambassador Néstor Osorio (Colombia), to be followed by consultations in the

>>page 2

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

Status Update since our

August Forecast	2
Libya	3
Sudan, South Sudan and Darfur	5
Somalia	7
Israel/Palestine	9
Afghanistan	10
Iran	11
Haiti	13
Côte d'Ivoire	14
Sierra Leone	15
Liberia	16
Preventive Diplomacy	17
Counter-Terrorism	18
International Criminal Tribunals ...	19
Notable Dates	20
Important Dates Over the Horizon	20

Aide-Memoire

Important matters pending include:

- Resolution 1904 of 17 December 2009 indicated that the expert groups assisting the **three counter-terrorism committees** (the 1267 Committee on Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions, the 1373 Committee or CTC, and the 1540 Committee on weapons of mass destruction) should be co-located and asked the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements "as soon as possible." This request, reiterated on 27 September 2010 (S/PRST/2010/19), is still outstanding.
- The December 2004 report by the Secretary-General on human rights

violations in **Côte d'Ivoire**, requested in a 25 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.

- Resolution 1925 of 28 May 2010 on the **mandate of MONUSCO**, requested the Secretary-General to elaborate the concept of operation and rules of engagement of the mission in the DRC, in line with the resolution. The Secretary-General has yet to report back to the Council and the TCCs on this issue.

- UNAMI reports on **human rights in Iraq** in the past were produced every two to three months. They have continued to decrease in frequency. The last report, released in August 2011, covered calendar year 2010.
- 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 2010, protection of children elements had been incorporated into just over half of the relevant country-specific reports.

>>page 2

OVERVIEW FOR SEPTEMBER (continued)

- case of Sudan;
- on **Sudan** and **South Sudan**, on the Secretary-General's second report on the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA);
- on the **Middle East**, to be followed by consultations; and
- on the Secretary-General's assessment report on the status of the negotiations in **Cyprus** and related developments, by the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Cyprus, Alexander Downer (most likely by videoconference).

Formal sessions of the Council are expected to adopt resolutions on:

- the renewal of **UNIPSIL**;
- the renewal of **UNMIL**;
- the authorisation of **AMISOM**;
- the appointment of the prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (**ICTR**); and
- possibly, the renewal of the redeployment of helicopters and crews from UNMIL to the operation in Côte d'Ivoire, **UNOCI**, authorised in resolution 1992 and scheduled to expire on 30 September.

At press time, the Council was due in September to receive its monthly briefing on **Libya** by the DPA and on the Libya

sanctions, by the chair of the 1970 Sanctions Committee, Ambassador José Filipe Moraes Cabral (Portugal). Fast unfolding events on the ground are likely to change this, including by possibly adding a formal meeting to adopt a resolution establishing a post-conflict UN presence in Libya.

The coming month will mark the tenth anniversary of the terrorist attacks in the US. The **Counter-Terrorism Committee** is expected to hold a special day-long event on 28 September marking the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1373.

Aide-Memoire (continued)

- Resolution 1810 of 25 April 2008 directed the 1540 Committee to submit a report on the implementation of the 1540 resolution to the Council by 24 April 2011. The Committee has not yet completed the report although it informed the Council that it would submit it by 24 May.
- In its presidential statement of 22 October 2010 (S/PRST/2010/21), the Council said it looked forward to receiving within six months a report from the Secretary-General which would define the UN Secretariat's **strategic vision for UN-AU cooperation** in peace and security taking into account the lessons learnt from the various experiences of joint cooperation between the two bodies. The report was expected to be made available in June, but now it appears it has been delayed until late in the year.
- The position of **Special Envoy for Myanmar** has not been filled since Ibrahim Gambari left the post in January 2009. Vijay Nambiar, the Secretary-General's Chef de Cabinet, took on the position of Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar in what was expected to be a temporary role.
- The **Secretary-General's Advisory Committee on the Prevention of Genocide** has been dormant since 2008 when it held its last meeting.
- Resolution 1894 of 11 November 2009 on **protection of civilians**, 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.
- 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 August Forecast

- **Syria**: On 3 August, the Council held a debate on the situation in the Middle East (S/PV.6598) and adopted a presidential statement expressing concern over the deteriorating situation in Syria (S/PRST/2011/16). On 10 August, Council members were briefed by Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Oscar Fernández Taranco. On 18 August, Council members received a briefing from Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs, Valerie Amos, and High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay. Pillay urged them to consider referring the "pattern of widespread or systematic human rights violations by Syrian security and military forces" to the International Criminal Court in The Hague. On 23 August, Council members (with the exception of China and Russia) discussed a draft resolution on Syria circulated by the UK at both expert and permanent representative level. The resolution called for the freezing of assets of President Assad and 22 key Syrian figures plus four entities, as well as a travel ban on 22 individuals. It also included an arms embargo, set up a new sanctions committee and noted the HRC's recommendation that the Security Council consider referring the situation in Syria to the ICC. On 26 August, the UK draft as well as a Russian draft resolution on Syria were both put in blue.
- **Yemen**: On 9 August, Special Adviser on Yemen, Jamal Benomar, briefed Council members. His briefing focused on the GCC mediation efforts and on the current situation in the country. The Council issued a press statement expressing concern over the deteriorating economic and humanitarian situation, as well as the worsening security situation (SC/10357).
- **Lebanon**: On 16 August, the Council met in closed consultations to discuss the UNIFIL renewal (S/PV.6600). At press time, the Council was due to extend UNIFIL's mandate on 30 August. Whilst briefing the Council on the Middle East on 25 August, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, B. Lynn Pascoe, highlighted several security incidents of concern, including the 26 July targeting of a UNIFIL convoy, which had injured five peacekeepers. Pascoe also told the Council that the Lebanese authorities, on 9 August, had informed the Special Tribunal for Lebanon that they were unable to arrest and transfer those accused in the 2005 assassination of

Status Update since our August Forecast (continued)

Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri.

- **Iraq:** On 18 August, Council members condemned the series of terrorist attacks that occurred on 15 August in Iraq which killed scores of people (SC/10362).
- **UNOCA:** On 18 August, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the UN Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), Abou Moussa, via videoconference (S/PV.6601). Moussa, whom last addressed the Council prior to his deployment in June, told the Council of initial steps and assessments made by UNOCA to contribute to regional cooperation in Central Africa. In a press statement issued after the meeting, the Council encouraged UNOCA to establish partnerships with regional organisations in order to face regional challenges, such as the Lord's Resistance Army (SC/10364). The Council also requested UNOCA to consider ways to assist states in Central Africa, tackling issues such as security sector reform and promoting human rights. The Council stated that it looked forward to receiving the first report on UNOCA in November.

- **DPRK:** On 23 August, the chair of the Committee on DPRK sanctions briefed Council members in informal consultations.
- **Peacekeeping:** On 26 August, the Council held a debate on UN peacekeeping operations. On 5 August, India circulated a concept paper (S/2011/496) entitled "Peacekeeping: Taking stock and preparing for the future". The Secretary-General, representatives from 29 countries, the AU and the EU participated. The Council agreed on a presidential statement (S/PRST/2011/17) which: recognised the need for adequate and efficient use of resources and asked the Secretary-General to include a realistic assessment of how available capabilities and logistic planning affect implementation of peacekeeping mandates in briefings regarding specific peacekeeping operations; stressed the need to improve communication between the TCC/PCCs, the Council and the Secretariat; requested the Secretariat to invite and give notice to TCCs and PCCs by the 15th of each month of the Council's upcoming TCC/PCC meetings

for the following month; and recognised the benefit of an annual briefing by Heads of Military Components and welcomed similar briefings by Heads of Police Components.

- **Terrorism:** On 26 August, Council members condemned in the strongest terms the bombing of the UN building that caused numerous deaths that day in Abuja, Nigeria (SC/10370). Council members reaffirmed that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations is criminal and unjustifiable and underlined their support for the work that the UN is doing in partnership with the government of Nigeria.
- **Kosovo:** At press time, the Council was expected to hold a debate on the situation in Kosovo on 30 August to consider the latest report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/514). While the report covers the period of 16 April to 15 July, the debate is likely to focus on the border tensions in northern Kosovo which began in late July. The case of organ trafficking allegations is also likely to be discussed. The Council is expected to be briefed by acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Farid Zarif.

Libya

Expected Council Action

Much of the Council's attention in September will likely be centered on Libya as it is expected to be establishing parameters for a post-conflict UN involvement in Libya. This would most likely require adopting a resolution.

The Council may also begin discussions on a resolution lifting the sanctions imposed under resolutions 1970 and 1973. (Portuguese Ambassador José Cabral, chair of the Libya Sanctions Committee, is currently scheduled to brief the Council on the 10 August interim report of the Panel of Experts. However, the likely changes to the sanctions regime could affect this briefing.)

Key Recent Developments

At press time, the rebels had claimed control of significant parts of Tripoli. However, intense fighting continued to be reported throughout the capital and elsewhere in Libya and Colonel Muammar Qaddafi's whereabouts remained unknown.

The Contact Group on Libya was due to meet in Paris on 1 September.

On 30 August, Council members were expecting a briefing from Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, B. Lynn Pascoe, and the Secretary-General's Special Adviser for post-conflict planning in Libya, Ian Martin, were also expected to attend the regular monthly consultations on the same day to update the Council on recent developments. Namely, meetings held between the UN Special Envoy, Abdel-Elah Al-Khatib, Martin and the Transitional National Council (TNC) in Doha on 23 August and the Contact Group meeting held in Istanbul on 25 August, were expected to be part of the discussions.

Following the rebels' entry into Tripoli, Ban met on 22 August with the president and P5 members of the Council to discuss the rapidly unfolding developments in Libya and signaling the possible post-conflict roles for the UN. Pascoe told Council members that Mustafa Abdel Jalil, Chairman of the TNC, had informed Ban of the important role the

UN would have to play in post-conflict Libya during his briefing on 23 August. Jalil also stressed the importance of unfreezing Libyan assets once the new government came to power. Furthermore, Pascoe said that Khatib and Martin were in Doha to discuss a potential UN role in post-conflict Libya.

On 24 August, the Contact Group met at the request of the TNC in Doha. The TNC was seeking the urgent release of funds to support its political apparatus as well as to provide humanitarian assistance to the Libyan people. The next day, on 25 August, the Contact Group met at the level of political directors in Istanbul. Representatives from 28 countries as well as the UN, the EU, NATO, the LAS, the OIC, the GCC and the AU agreed to interact with the TNC as the legitimate governing authority in Libya. The participants agreed the UN should take the lead role in post-conflict Libya but stressed this process should be led by the Libyan people.

On 26 August, the Secretary-General held a video conference with the heads of the AU, the EU, the OIC and the LAS urging

them to assist the TNC with a smooth political transition. The TNC attended its first LAS meeting on 27 August but suffered a setback when the Peace and Security Council of the AU insisted on only recognising an “all-inclusive transitional government” at its 26 August meeting. (The AU High-Level Ad-Hoc Committee had met with a delegation of the TNC on 9 August to discuss the proposals endorsed by the July Malabo AU Summit.)

Jalil dismissed his cabinet on 8 August following the murder of TNC’s military chief Abdel Fatah Younes on 28 July. (Younes had defected from Qaddafi’s regime in February.)

Developments in the Libya Sanctions Committee

In August, the Libya Sanctions Committee (the 1970 Committee) considered the issue of the use of frozen assets to meet humanitarian needs (during his briefing to the Council on 28 July, Pascoe said that both Tripoli and Benghazi had requested this). On 8 August the Committee received a request from the US seeking the release to the TNC of US\$1.5 billion for humanitarian needs. South Africa put a hold on the decision (sanctions committees operate by consensus) as it was concerned that unfreezing the funds would be interpreted as recognition of the TNC. It also wanted to wait for the AU Peace and Security Council Heads of State and Government-level meeting on 26 August before making a decision.

Due to a lack of consensus within the Committee regarding its request, on 24 August the US circulated a draft resolution that would be subject to a Council vote (and therefore not be affected by South Africa’s objection). Following consultations an agreement was reached to refer to “relevant authorities” rather than the TNC and a decision to allow for release of the funds was reached at committee level on 25 August.

Previously, subsequent to Pascoe’s July briefing (S/PV.6595), the Committee seemed to have determined that paragraph 19b of resolution 1970 permits member states to release Libyan assets for exclusive use by humanitarian agencies to deliver aid to all Libyans. On 17 August, the World Health Organisation received €100 million from frozen Libyan assets held by the Dutch government for medical supplies to be used in Libya.

Key Issues

Its role in ensuring the territorial integrity of Libya and preventing any ensuing large-scale civil war is the key issue for the Council.

Responding to the changing situation and determining a UN role in post-conflict Libya is another critical issue.

Minimising the humanitarian impact of the conflict on the Libyan population and the delivery of humanitarian assistance is a related issue for the Council.

A further related issue is the need for the coordination of efforts of various stakeholders and other international bodies in a post-Qaddafi Libya.

A longer-term set of issues for the Council will include subsequent UN support in the areas of security and the rule of law, economic recovery, constitution-making and the electoral process, human rights and transitional justice as well as addressing justice and impunity issues in a post-conflict Libya.

Options

A likely option is the adoption of a resolution covering the details of the UN role in a post-conflict Libya. This could include a monitoring role, an interim stabilisation force and possibly a future integrated (political/peacekeeping) mission.

A further option is adopting a resolution modifying the sanctions.

Also an option could be to involve all Council members in greater capacity, in post-conflict planning, perhaps via the Council’s Working Group on Peacekeeping.

Council Dynamics

Following the rebels’ entry into Tripoli, most Council members felt it premature to react to developments before the final outcome had become apparent. However, some Council members expected a call for a meeting to discuss Qaddafi’s fate.

Council members seem to have a near uniform understanding that political transition in Libya is inevitable and a new government under the auspices of the TNC is the way forward. They also appear to be agreed upon the need for a smooth political change-over in Libya but are waiting for the situation to settle before making any decisions.

Some Council members continue to remain wary of the NATO air campaign authorised by resolution 1973 considering it to have gone beyond its protection mandate.

Additionally, some Council members fear that Qaddafi’s exit from power may lead to ensuing violence and renewed civil war. Some members have also expressed concern over the murder of Younes as an indication of the significant challenges that lie ahead in a post-Qaddafi Libya.

Council members that had previously recognised the TNC include France, Germany, Lebanon, the UK and the US. Most recently, China, Russia and South Africa have also started engaging with Benghazi. They have also been attending Contact Group meetings as observers along with elected Council members Brazil, India and Portugal.

A view started emerging within the Council that the September Contact Group meeting in Paris would be used to garner worldwide recognition of the TNC as Libya’s legitimate governing authority.

UN Documents

Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1973 (17 March 2011) authorised all necessary measures to protect civilians in Libya and enforce the arms embargo, imposed a no-fly zone, strengthened the sanctions regime and established a panel of experts.
- S/RES/1970 (26 February 2011) referred the situation in Libya to the ICC, imposed an arms embargo and targeted sanctions and established a sanctions committee.

Security Council Meeting Record

- S/PV.6595 (28 July 2011) was the most recent monthly briefing on Libya by Pascoe.

Security Council Letter

- S/2011/455 (22 July 2011) was the AU High-Level Ad-Hoc Committee’s framework for a political solution in Libya endorsed by the AU at the Malabo Summit.

Other

- S/2011/535 (24 August 2011) was the draft resolution circulated by the US on 24 August as a response to South Africa’s objection to the unfreezing of US\$1.5 billion for the use of TNC.

Other Relevant Facts

Chair of the Sanctions Committee

Ambassador José Filipe Moraes Cabral (Portugal)

Sanctions Committee's Panel of Experts

- Youseif Fahed Ahmed Alserhan, Jordan (maritime)
- Oumar Dièye Sidi, Niger (customs)
- Simon Dilloway, UK (finance)
- Theodore M. Murphy, US (humanitarian and regional)
- Giovanna Perri, Italy (finance)
- Salim Raad, Lebanon (heavy weapons)
- Savannah de Tessières, France (small arms and light weapons)
- Ahmed Zerhouni, Algeria (aviation)

UN Special Envoy

Abdel-Elah Mohamed Al-Khatib (Jordan)

UN Special Adviser for Post-Conflict Planning

Ian Martin (UK)

Human Rights Council Commission of Inquiry

Cherif Bassiouni, Chair (Egypt);
Asma Khader (Jordanian/Palestinian);
Philippe Kirsch (Canada)

AU High Level Ad-Hoc Committee

Heads of state of Congo, Mali, Mauritania (Chair), South Africa, Uganda and the chair of the AU Commission

International Contact Group

Australia; Bahrain; a rotating seat shared by Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg; Bulgaria; Canada; France; Germany; Greece; Italy; Japan; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Malta; Morocco; a Nordic seat shared by Denmark, Norway and Sweden; Poland; Qatar; Spain; Turkey; United Arab Emirates; UK; USA and representatives from the Arab League, EU, GCC, NATO, OIC and the UN. The AU, Brazil, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Senegal, South Africa, South Korea, Sudan, Tunisia and Ukraine attend as observers

Commander for NATO Operations under Resolution 1973

Lt. Gen. Charles Bouchard (Canada)

Sudan, South Sudan and Darfur

Expected Council Action

In September, the Council is likely to be briefed on the Secretary-General's second report on the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), due on 27 September.

The Council may also be briefed by the chair of the Sudan Sanctions Committee and hold consultations.

The Council might mandate a role for UNISFA in the border-monitoring arrangements agreed to in late June by Sudan and South Sudan.

The fluid situation in the different regions of Sudan may prompt Council members to hold additional meetings during the month.

The mandate of UNISFA expires on 26 December 2011, while that of the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) expires on 8 July 2012.

Key Recent Developments

On 29 July, the Council, in resolution 2003, extended the mandate of the AU/UN Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for another year. The resolution called upon the government of Sudan and the armed movements in Darfur to contribute towards an environment conducive for a Darfur-based political process (DPP) to take hold, noting that respect for the civil and political rights of all participants is lacking. The Council also called upon Sudan to lift the state of emergency declared in Darfur and hold accountable those responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

Sudan has raised its discontent with the renewal of UNAMID's mandate, claiming that it modifies the initial mandate and intervenes in its domestic affairs.

On 23 August, a press release by the Chairperson of the Commission of the AU, Jean Ping, referred to the adoption of resolution 2003, recalled the 19 July decision of the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) on UNAMID's renewal and stressed the need to fully launch the DPP without preconditions. The press release also recalled the concerns raised by the government of Sudan regarding resolution 2003 and appealed to all parties to commit to the hybrid nature of UNAMID, highlighting the value of enhanced consultation and coordination within the AU/UN strategic partnership on topical and current peace and security challenges.

On 22 August, the ceasefire commission for Darfur held its inaugural meeting. Chaired by the UNAMID force commander, Lt. Gen. Patrick Nyamvumba, and comprising senior government and rebel group Liberation and Justice Movement representatives, the commission will monitor violations of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and foster dialogue among the parties.

On 2 August, four UNISFA peacekeepers in Abyei were killed and seven others were injured after their patrol vehicle hit a landmine. The outgoing Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Alain Le Roy, stated that three of the soldiers killed were initially injured but subsequently died as Sudanese authorities threatened to shoot down a rescue helicopter, delaying their evacuation. On 5 August, a UNAMID peacekeeper was killed and another was seriously wounded after an ambush by unidentified gunmen. The Council lamented both incidents in press statements issued on 3 and 8 August.

On 8 August, under US initiative, the Council held consultations on Sudan and was briefed by Le Roy on the UNMISS and UNISFA deployments. Regarding the death of UNISFA peacekeepers, Le Roy emphasised the importance of signing a Status Of Forces Agreement with Sudan in order to allow UN flights to take off without prior authorisation. Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Valerie Amos briefed the Council on the situation in Southern Kordofan. She reported that 200,000 people have been affected by the conflict, which is double the amount since her last Council briefing on 15 July. Amos added that negotiations with Sudan on establishing humanitarian corridors were ongoing. Both briefers asked the Council to call for a ceasefire and for allowing humanitarian assistance to reach the region. Following the briefing, the Council negotiated a draft press statement on Southern Kordofan, circulated by the US, failing as of press time to reach a consensus.

On 15 August, the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navanethem Pillay, on violations of human rights and humanitarian law by the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) in Southern Kordofan

from 5 to 30 June, previously leaked to the media in draft form, was officially released. One notable difference between the two versions is that the official report calls for an independent inquiry into the alleged human rights violations whereas the leaked version called on the Security Council to establish a commission of inquiry (for more on the contents of the report see our August *Monthly Forecast*). Sudan has refuted the report as flawed and biased, and its allegations based on unverified information.

On 17 August, Sudan informed the Council that it had established its own committee to assess the human rights situation in Southern Kordofan.

On 19 August, several western Council members initiated a briefing by Pillay and Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Edmond Mulet. Mulet informed the Council that both sides have not withdrawn their forces from Abyei. Pillay noted that human rights monitoring in Abyei is difficult as UNISFA lacks a civilian component. She also noted that Sudan has denied access to Southern Kordofan. During the briefing, some countries questioned the appropriateness of the high commissioner's addressing the Council prior to presenting her report to the Human Rights Council, while other members viewed her appearance before the Council as positive interaction between UN bodies.

On 30 July, Sudan and South Sudan agreed to establish a border-monitoring support mission in Abyei, pursuant to the 29 June agreement establishing the "Safe Demilitarised Border Zone" and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism (JPSM). The agreement calls for UNISFA to submit a report to the JPSM on the assessed needs of the monitoring mission and allows for a 300-member support force unless the UNISFA force commander suggests otherwise. On 5 August, the Secretary-General informed the Council of his intent to establish a border reconnaissance mission to assess the needs of the suggested mission.

Since 19 August, fighting between the Murle and the Lou Nuer communities in Jonglei state, South Sudan, has resulted in at least 600 deaths, more than 750 wounded and a large number of displaced persons.

Human Rights-Related Developments in South Sudan

The new government is currently examining a number of recommendations of the Human Rights Council's working group on the Universal Periodic Review. The review preceded South Sudan's independence. The recommendations include completing South Sudan's transition from a militarised society to a democratic system based on the rule of law under civilian rule, adhering to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and to its two optional protocols, endorsing the Paris Commitments to protect children from unlawful recruitment or use by armed forces or armed groups and establishing a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty. The government will report on the outcome of its analysis of these recommendations at the Human Rights Council's September session.

Key Issues

Addressing the escalating violence in Southern Kordofan and monitoring developments in Blue Nile state and Abyei, are key issues for the Council.

A related issue is addressing the UN reports of atrocities committed, especially in light of the 19 August briefing by High Commissioner Pillay.

On Darfur, encouraging acceptable conditions for DPP is an important issue.

The possible UN role in a border-monitoring mechanism in Abyei is an immediate issue.

Options

The Council could take any of the following steps:

- adopt a resolution expanding the role of UNISFA to provide for a border-monitoring mechanism;
- seek a briefing from Ibrahim Gambari, the joint special representative for Darfur, on the ongoing peace negotiations;
- seek a briefing from the Special Envoy on Sudan and South Sudan, Haile Menkerios, on the status of negotiations between the parties in regards to Southern Kordofan and implementation of the remaining aspects of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA);
- seek follow-up briefings from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the humanitarian situation in Southern Kordofan and other violence-affected areas;

- engage with the AU representatives in New York to address concerns included in the 23 August AU statement (either in an informal interactive dialogue or within the framework of the Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa); and
- issue a formal response to the situation in Southern Kordofan addressing humanitarian access, human rights violations and accountability for such violations.

Council Dynamics

Though budgetary issues are of concern, there seems to be a general agreement among Council members on the need to amend UNISFA's mandate to allow for the monitoring mission to deploy as agreed between the parties. However, the Council is waiting to receive concrete suggestions from the Secretariat.

The Council continues to be divided on how to address the situation in Southern Kordofan. Several on the Council, particularly Western members, have been pushing for express condemnation of human rights violations and aerial bombings undertaken by SAF. They have also raised the issue of an independent inquiry into, and accountability for, human rights violations. Other members maintain that these allegations lack sufficient evidence and fear that their Western counterparts are singling out Sudan instead of considering all aspects of the conflict. In their opinion, the Council should focus on pushing for a ceasefire at this stage.

UN Documents

Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/2003 (29 July 2011) renewed UNAMID's mandate until 31 July 2012.
- S/RES/1997 (11 July 2011) liquidated UNMIS.
- S/RES/1996 (8 July 2011) established UNMISS.
- S/RES/1990 (27 June 2011) established UNISFA.

Letters

- S/2011/524 (18 August 2011) was from Sudan on the establishment of an inquiry committee in Southern Kordofan.
- S/2011/522 (18 August 2011) was from Sudan refuting the report on human rights violations in Southern Kordofan.
- S/2011/511 (10 August 2011) and S/2011/510 (5 August 2011) were between the President of the Council and the Secretary-General on the UNISFA reconnaissance mission

regarding border arrangements in Abyei.

- S/2011/466 (28 July 2011) contained the communiqué of the AU PSC on UNAMID's mandate renewal.

Other Relevant Facts

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

Hilde Frafjord Johnson (Norway)

UNMISS: Size and Duration

Maximum authorised strength: up to 7,000 military and 900 police

Duration: 9 July to present; mandate expires 9 July 2012

UNISFA: Force Commander and Head of Mission

Lt. Gen. Tadesse Werede Tesfay (Ethiopia)

UNISFA: Size, Composition and Duration

Maximum authorised strength: up to 4,200 military and 50 police

Troops deployed as of 4 August: more than 1,500 military personnel

Troop contributor: Ethiopia

Duration: 27 June to present; mandate expires 27 December.

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Sudan and South Sudan

Haile Menkerios (South Africa)

Sanctions Committee Chairman

Néstor Osorio (Colombia)

UNAMID: Joint AU-UN Special Representative for Darfur

Ibrahim Gambari (Nigeria)

UNAMID: Force Commander

Lt. Gen. Patrick Nyamvumba (Rwanda)

Somalia

Expected Council Action

In September, the Council is expected to renew the authorisation of the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) before it expires at the end of the month. At press time, Council members were anticipating the Secretary-General's periodic Somalia report, due on 1 September.

The Mogadishu consultative meeting, originally planned for June, is now scheduled to take place from 4 to 6 September. The meeting's main objective is to endorse the road map called for by the Kampala Accord. The Secretary-General's Special Representative, Augustine Mahiga, is expected to brief the

Council on the outcome of the meeting and the Secretary-General's report.

The AU Peace and Security Council will be meeting to review AMISOM on 9 September.

On 23 September, a high-level mini-summit on Somalia is expected to take place in New York on the margins of the General Assembly. A humanitarian pledging conference for the Horn of Africa is scheduled for 24 September.

A meeting of the International Contact Group on Somalia is scheduled for 29 and 30 September in Copenhagen.

Key Recent Developments

On 10 August, Mahiga and Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Catherine Bragg briefed the Council on recent developments in Somalia.

Mahiga said he was encouraged by recent progress in implementing the Kampala Accord, noting the parliament's endorsement of the new prime minister, Abdiweli Mohamed Ali, on 28 June and the appointment of a new cabinet on 20 July. He warned, however, of significant challenges ahead and called for "unequivocal support and attention" from the international community. In particular, he stressed the need to immediately fill the vacuum left by Islamist rebel group Al Shabaab's departure from Mogadishu on 6 August. He said the UN Political Office for Somalia was actively planning for an expanded in-country UN presence and called on the Council to strengthen the support package for AMISOM.

Bragg recalled that the situation in Somalia was the most severe humanitarian crisis in the world today and warned that a further deterioration was likely. She said some progress had been made in scaling up assistance but stressed in particular the need to strengthen the response capacity of local government.

Council members, in a 15 August press statement, expressed their strong support for Mahiga and his role as facilitator for the consultative meeting in Mogadishu. They stressed that all Somali stakeholders must participate in the meeting and agree on the road map "in a timely manner." They also recalled that future support for the Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs) would depend on implementation of the road map. In addition, they urged the TFIs to capitalise on the security gains in Mogadishu to ensure delivery of basic services and called on the international community to



provide funding for AMISOM without caveats. Finally, they expressed concern at the humanitarian situation and called for unhindered humanitarian access.

On 17 and 18 August, a technical workshop on AMISOM, chaired by the AU Commissioner for Peace and Security, was held in Addis Ababa to discuss the future of the mission. Participants agreed on the following recommendations:

- acceleration of the deployment of additional troops to reach the authorised troop level of 12,000 (from the current level of 9,500);
- strengthening of the UN support package;
- creation of formed police units;
- creation of a guard force under AMISOM command to provide protection for civilian staff; and
- revision of the concept of operations to reflect recent developments on the ground.

Following Al Shabaab's 6 August withdrawal, the Joint Security Committee, which was created in 2008 under the Djibouti Agreement, met in Mogadishu for the first time since its establishment. All eight of its previous meetings were held outside Somalia. As a further indication of the improved security situation in Mogadishu, there were also several high-level visits by foreign officials, including the UK's secretary of state for international development and Turkey's prime minister. Turkey announced it would establish an embassy in Somalia.

Human Rights-Related Developments

The UN experts on human rights in Somalia, Shamsul Bari, and on the right to food, Olivier De Schutter, urged the international community to step up efforts to address the severe food crisis in Somalia. Speaking in mid July shortly after a visit to the Horn of Africa, Bari said that he was "appalled by the plight of the Somali people who are experiencing the most acute humanitarian tragedy in the world today as a result of the most severe drought in ten years." De Schutter added: "This crisis looks like a natural calamity, but it is in part manufactured. Climate change will result in such events being more frequent."

Key Issues

A key issue for the Council in September is the outcome of the consultative meeting in Mogadishu and in particular whether there will be agreement on a road map with clear timelines to complete the transitional process, by the new deadline of 20 August 2012, and on a mechanism to monitor its implementation.

Another key issue is the renewal of AMISOM's authorisation and how to ensure that the mission is adequately funded and equipped. The Council will also be expected to consider any specific requests or recommendations resulting from the AU meeting on 9 September. A related issue is that AMISOM is still far from reaching its currently authorised troop level of 12,000 troops. The need for additional troops has become all the more urgent in light of Al Shabaab's withdrawal from Mogadishu and new demands on the mission resulting from the humanitarian crisis. (AMISOM is mandated to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance.)

A further key issue is the critical importance of an expanded UN presence in Mogadishu. Such a presence is expected to significantly improve the organisation's ability to support the TFIs and help them capitalise on recent security gains to rebuild state institutions and deliver basic services to the population. It seems, however, that the UN is still adjusting to recent developments and that a further expansion may take some time.

In relation to the humanitarian crisis, which remains a grave concern, a key issue for the Council is whether additional steps can be taken to help improve humanitarian access in areas controlled by Al Shabaab.

A final key issue is whether to implement the latest recommendations of the Monitoring Group for the Somalia/Eritrea sanctions regime. (For more details on this, please see our *Update Report on Somalia* of 8 August.)

Options

Main options for the Council include:

- renewing the authorisation of AMISOM and extending the UN support package from assessed contributions without any major changes;
- renewing the authorisation of AMISOM, requesting the Secretary-General to expand the support package, endorsing the creation of formed police units along with a special civilian guard force and, if

called for by the AU, raising the authorised troop level;

- depending on the outcome of the consultative meeting in Mogadishu, reenergising some of its previous messages to the parties, stressing the importance of completing all transitional tasks by the new August 2012 deadline and expressing its intention to closely monitor implementation of the road map;
- continuing discussions, in the Somalia/Eritrea Sanctions Committee, of the Monitoring Group's latest recommendations; and
- continuing discussions on ways to strengthen prosecution and incarceration of Somali pirates based on the Secretary-General's June report regarding the proposal to establish a specialised anti-piracy court system.

Council Dynamics

Given that the AU has the lead on AMISOM's mandate, the Council's consideration of the mission's re-authorisation will to a large extent depend on any outcome from the AU meeting scheduled for 9 September. It is unclear whether the AU will extend the mandate at that time (since it does not expire until January), but the issues discussed at the technical workshop in August are likely to be the focus of the deliberations.

While Council positions have yet to emerge, it is possible that questions relating to the funding of the mission may lead to some difficult discussions. In the informal consultations following the 10 August Council meeting, African members once again raised the need to strengthen support for AMISOM. When the Council last renewed AMISOM's authorisation, in December 2010, the UK and France firmly opposed any increase in support from UN assessed contributions. It is unclear whether they will be more flexible now that the situation on the ground has changed.

The UK is the lead country on Somalia in the Council while India chairs the Sanctions Committee.

UN Documents

Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/2002 (29 July 2011) extended the mandate of the Sanctions Monitoring Group for 12 months and expanded the targeted sanctions criteria to include recruitment and use of children in armed conflict and targeting of civilians.

- S/RES/1964 (22 December 2010) renewed the authorisation of AMISOM until 30 September 2011 and raised its troop level from 8,000 to 12,000.

Latest Presidential Statement

- S/PRST/2011/13 (24 June 2011) welcomed the signing of the Kampala Accord.

Latest Secretary-General's Report

- S/2011/277 (28 April 2011)

Meeting Records

- S/PV.6599 (10 August 2011) was the meeting in which the Special Representative and the Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs briefed the Council.
- S/PV.6560 (21 June 2011) was a meeting on the Secretary-General's report on specialised Somali anti-piracy courts.

Security Council Letters

- S/2011/536 (24 August 2011) was from the Secretary-General informing the Council of the appointment of seven of the eight members of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea.
- S/2011/433 (18 July 2011) was from the chair of the Somalia/Eritrea Sanctions Committee transmitting the final report of the Monitoring Group.

Press Statements

- SC/10360 (15 August 2011) was on Somalia.
- SC/10350 (29 July 2011) was from the Somalia/Eritrea Sanctions Committee announcing the addition of two individuals to the sanctions list.
- SC/10339 (25 July 2011) was on the humanitarian situation in Somalia.

Other Relevant Facts

Special Representative of the Secretary-General

Augustine Mahiga (Tanzania)

AMISOM

Maximum authorised strength:

12,000 troops, plus maritime and air components

Strength as of August 2011: about 9,500 Ugandan and Burundian troops

Duration: February 2007 to present.

Council authorisation expires on 30 September 2011; AU mandate expires on 17 January 2012

Expected Council Action

In September the Council will have its regular monthly briefing on the Middle East, followed by consultations. The stalemated Israel/Palestine peace process is expected to be the focus of discussion against the backdrop of a possible Palestinian bid for UN membership in September. In addition, the recent increase in tension between Israel and Gaza will likely be on Council members' minds.

The report of the Panel of Inquiry into the 31 May 2010 Gaza flotilla incident, originally expected in February, is now completed. At press time it was expected to be transmitted to the Secretary-General in early September after several previous delays.

Key Recent Developments

At press time, it seemed that the Arab League would meet on the issue of a Palestinian bid for UN membership a week prior to the high-level week at the General Assembly. It seemed possible that an Arab League ministerial delegation would travel to discuss this issue in P5 capitals.

On 25 August the Council was briefed by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, B. Lynn Pascoe, who highlighted the urgency to break the ongoing political deadlock and to reach a two-state solution. Pascoe confirmed the Palestinians' intention to approach the UN in September to seek recognition. This briefing also reported on previous week's attacks in Southern Israel and the subsequent Israeli response to it.

On 20 August, the Middle East Quartet (the EU, Russia, the UN and US) expressed concern about the unsustainable situation in Gaza and the risk of escalation and called for restraint from all sides. The statement was issued in response to the 18 August attacks in southern Israel in which eight Israelis and seven gunmen were killed (media reports indicate a faction in Gaza which sometimes operates separately from Hamas claimed responsibility). Five Egyptian police were killed during the Israeli pursuit of the gunmen. There was a significant increase in exchanges of rocket fire from Gaza and Israeli air strikes in July and August.

On 16 August, the Quartet expressed concern at Israel's recent announcements regarding the authorisation of additional housing units in East Jerusalem settlements. The statement reiterated that

unilateral action will not be recognised by the international community and that Jerusalem is a core issue to be resolved through negotiations.

On 26 July, the Council held its regular quarterly open debate on the Middle East following a briefing from Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Robert Serry, who noted the dramatic gap between the maturation of Palestinian state-building and the failure of the peace process to deliver on the political track.

On 11 July, the Quartet met in Washington DC but failed to agree to an American-drafted statement. It seems that the draft did not reflect US President Barack Obama's 19 May speech as closely as the other Quartet members had hoped. Reference to 1967 borders as the basis for negotiations was weakened by omitting the notion of agreed land swaps and by the very broad reference to new demographic realities, i.e. settlements. This seems to have been a major issue but other aspects also appear to have been contentious as well.

In early July, the Panel of Inquiry into the 31 May 2010 Gaza flotilla incident concluded its work, including the examination of the national reports of Turkey and Israel. It seems Turkey and Israel did not agree to a consensus document. However, before exercising the powers to finalise conclusions and recommendations without the consent of Israel and Turkey, the Panel allowed for a final period of bilateral negotiations. At press time it seemed that the report might be transmitted by the co-chairs to the Secretary-General in early September.

Key Issues

The issue of whether the Council can play any role in addressing the Israel/Palestine conflict, including the establishment of parameters, remains.

Regarding the possible Palestinian strategy at the UN, at press time it seemed to be broad enough to cover both a formal application for full UN membership—which would require a Security Council resolution—or an alternate strategy in the General Assembly—perhaps a resolution elevating Palestine to a non-member observer state status—or conceivably even both, i.e. apply for formal membership first in the Security Council and if that fails pursue the General Assembly strategy. In this context, the following background is relevant. (For more detail, see our 25 July *Update Report on Israel/Palestine*.)



Declaration of a State of Palestine

In November 1988, there was a declaration of an independent state of Palestine, which inferred recognition of Israel and limited Palestinian territorial scope by affirming the terms of Security Council resolutions 242 of 1967 and 338 of 1973. Palestinian recognition of the state of Israel was formalised in the lead-up to the signing of the Oslo Accords in September 1993 giving greater specificity to the territorial scope of Palestine, with the Oslo peace process meant to define exact boundaries.

Current Status of Palestine in the UN

In July 1998, the General Assembly adopted resolution 52/250 that in effect elevated Palestine to a new *sui generis* observer status, still less than a state but higher than all other non-state observers. The General Assembly could change the current status of Palestine to that of a non-member state observer.

Admission to the UN as a Member State

Applications to be admitted to the UN are submitted to the Secretary-General, who is required to place the application before the Security Council and to send a copy to the General Assembly.

An application for admission has to be from an entity that meets the criteria for statehood, including a defined territory and a recognised government. Past precedents confirm, however, that this does not rule out applicants with unresolved or disputed territorial boundaries. Past precedents also confirm that applicants do not have to achieve universal recognition before they can be admitted.

The decision on admission to the UN is for the General Assembly to make "upon the recommendation of the Security Council." Past practice has shown several cases where applicants have not been able to achieve admission due to the opposition of permanent members of the Council.

The Security Council, by a resolution subject to the veto, makes a recommendation for admission to the General Assembly. If there is no recommendation, then the Council must submit a "special report" to the General Assembly.

Admission of a new member by the General Assembly requires a two-thirds majority. (As of August, 123 states recognised Palestine and a two-thirds majority in the General Assembly stands at 129.) If the Security Council fails to recommend admission or postpones consideration, then the General Assembly may refer the application back to the Council.

Underlying Problems

Continued Israeli settlement activity remains the key blockage to the resumption of direct negotiations.

Issues related to Gaza remain serious, including:

- in May, Fatah and Hamas reached a reconciliation agreement in principle, but a unity government still seems far away;
- the Israeli blockade continues to have significant negative impact on the population; and
- the issue of Israeli soldier Gilad Shalit, held captive in Gaza since June 2006, remains unresolved.

Options

At press time, Council options for September seem limited, as no formal application had yet been submitted by the Palestinian Authority for UN membership. (However, the recent admission of South Sudan, with only five days between application and admission, has shown the process can be quick.)

One option for the Council is to craft a resolution on parameters for peace negotiations. It is worth noting that since 1947 the Council has taken decisions which if collated could be seen to be parameters covering many of the key issues. Elements for such an approach were laid out by France, Germany and the UK on 18 February (after the vote on the draft settlements resolution) and reiterated at the 26 July open debate:

- negotiations based on 1967 borders with equivalent and agreed land swaps;
- security arrangements that respect Palestinian sovereignty and Israeli security concerns;
- a just solution to the refugee question; and
- fulfilment of both Israeli and Palestinian aspirations for Jerusalem.

Council Dynamics

Most Council members still retain a clear preference for Israel and Palestine to negotiate a solution directly. There is widespread anxiety about the implications of the continued stalemate and a possible confrontation in the Security Council over the issue of UN membership for Palestine.

The expectation of a Palestinian state by September 2011 was encouraged by Obama's General Assembly address in 2010 and also has its origins in the Palestinian two-year state-building project launched in August 2009, which has been widely endorsed by the international community. The Palestinians have said that if the situation remains unchanged, they will proceed with their plans to achieve appropriate recognition by seeking UN membership as a key objective.

It is widely thought among Council members that the US would veto any application for full UN membership. Obama's 19 May speech and the American intervention at the 26 July open debate discouraged any such move. The US may not be the only Council member that would find a Palestine application for UN membership premature. By contrast, there may be options with sufficient creative ambiguity to allow very wide support for a General Assembly resolution to grant Palestine non-member state observer status.

On the peace process, the US seems to be continuing to argue that the Council is not the appropriate body for establishing parameters regarding the Israel/Palestine issue. Few, if any, Council members would disagree that the fundamentals of any agreement must be reached through direct talks. But most consider that that is not inconsistent with the Council playing a role on general parameters.

Council members seem aware that even robust Council action on parameters at the eleventh hour may not be sufficient to persuade the Palestinians to defer their bid. However, many feel Council leadership would still be helpful for the peace process.

Regarding the flotilla incident, there was some concern in the Council in late 2010 that the Panel's interim report was not public, nor was it shared with the Council. It seems that there is currently an expectation by many members that the spirit of the June 2010 presidential statement requires the final report to be transmitted to the Council. However, there is no apparent enthusiasm for taking up the report in any formal way.

UN Documents

Security Council Presidential Statement

- S/PRST/2010/9 (1 June 2010) called for an impartial and transparent investigation into the Gaza flotilla incident and stressed that the situation in Gaza was not sustainable.

Security Council Meeting Records

- S/PV.6602 (25 August 2011) was the most recent briefing on the Middle East.
- S/PV.6590 and res. 1 (26 July 2011) was the most recent open debate on the Middle East.

Afghanistan

Expected Council Action

In September the Council is expected to hold an open debate on Afghanistan and receive a briefing from the head of UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), Special Representative Staffan de Mistura. The Secretary-General's quarterly report is also expected in September. No Council decisions are expected.

UNAMA's mandate expires on 23 March 2012.

Key Recent Developments

UNAMA's mid-year report on the protection of civilians in armed conflict documented a 15 percent increase in conflict-related civilian deaths in the first half of 2011 compared to the same period in 2010. Of the deaths, 80 percent were attributed to anti-government elements and 14 percent to pro-government forces.

The violence in Afghanistan has continued to escalate. Key tribal figures or government officials were killed, including Afghan President Hamid Karzai's half-brother, Ahmad Wali Karzai, and Ghulam Haidar Hameedi, mayor of Kandahar. Attacks were also carried out on high-security targets, such as the Intercontinental Hotel and the British Council in Kabul, government buildings in Parwan and southern Afghanistan, and a coalition helicopter.

On 16 July, 14 former Afghan Taliban leaders were removed from the Taliban sanctions committee list at the request of the Afghan government. On 29 June a Pakistan-based group, Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan, was added to the list.

In mid-July the transfer of security tasks to Afghan local security forces began in Bamiyan province, followed by the provincial capitals of Mehtar Lam, Lashkar Gah, Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif and Panjshir.

On 10 August, Karzai issued a decree stating that courts could not alter election results, giving the Independent Election Commission (IEC) the responsibility for deciding if any legislators had won their

seats through fraud. On 21 August, the IEC announced it would replace nine parliamentarians. De Mistura's statement supporting the IEC decision led to protests outside the UNAMA office on 23 August.

In June, US President Barack Obama announced he would withdraw 33,000 of the 100,000 US troops in Afghanistan. The UK, France and Germany have indicated that their troop withdrawals would follow a similar schedule.

Human Rights-Related Developments

In July, the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission published a report of its investigation of causes of trafficking in women and children. The Commission conducted 457 interviews with the victims of trafficking and 1,871 interviews with the general public in 20 provinces between November 2010 and May 2011. According to the report, 45 percent of all trafficking cases relate to girls and 38 percent to women, while 19 percent relate to boys. The Commission recommended that the government develop awareness-raising programmes in coordination with civil society organisations and international agencies tackling the trafficking of Afghani women and children, and in liaison with the countries of destination and transit.

Key Issues

A key issue is the sharply deteriorating security situation and its impact on UNAMA's ability to carry out its mandate.

Other ongoing issues for the Council include:

- whether the Council could provide any guidance at this point to the Secretariat on its expectations for the review of UNAMA's mandated activities and UN support in Afghanistan as asked for in resolution 1974;
- whether the IEC decision will be implemented and what effect that could have on the political situation; and
- whether the Council should pay greater attention to the UN's involvement in the early November Istanbul conference, which will focus on regional cooperation, and the Bonn conference in early December. Among the issues likely to be discussed at the Bonn conference are the civilian aspects of the transition including mediation, human rights, and coordination of assistance until 2014, long-term international support to Afghanistan and reconciliation.

A future issue is UNAMA's role in the post-transition landscape.

Options

The Council could:

- simply receive de Mistura's briefing and hold a debate, with each country stating its positions; or
- adopt a statement reflecting the Council's concern about recent attacks, highlighting the upcoming Istanbul and Bonn conferences, the review of UNAMA's activities and overall UN support.

Council Dynamics

Most Council members are interested in an update on the situation in Afghanistan but are not anticipating taking any immediate action. There is a general sense that Afghanistan and UNAMA will become more of a priority towards the end of the year following the Istanbul and the Bonn conferences.

There is awareness that the deteriorating security situation could affect UNAMA's ability to implement its mandate, but most members are not ready to re-evaluate the mandate until its review is completed. This issue may be taken up in October when the Council re-authorises the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF).

There is consensus among Council members on the importance of Afghan leadership during this transition period. While there are differences over the approach to some issues, such as civilian casualties, Taliban reconciliation and UNAMA's regional role, it appears that, overall, Afghanistan is not a particularly contentious issue among Council members at the moment.

Germany is the lead country on Afghanistan.

UN Documents

Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1974 (22 March 2011) renewed UNAMA's mandate until 23 March 2012.
- S/RES/1943 (13 October 2010) extended ISAF's mandate until 13 October 2011.
- S/RES/1401 (28 March 2002) created UNAMA.

Latest Secretary-General's Report

- S/2011/381 (23 June 2011)

Other

- S/PV.6574 (6 July 2011) was the July open debate.



Other Relevant Facts

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

Staffan de Mistura (Sweden)

UNAMA: Size, Composition and Duration

Strength (as of 31 May 2011): 415 international civilians, 1,647 local civilians, 11 military observers, 2 police, 59 UN volunteers

Duration: 28 March 2002 to present; mandate expires on 23 March 2012

ISAF Military Commander

Gen. David Petraeus (US)

Senior Civilian Representative

Ambassador Simon Gass (UK)

ISAF: Size, Composition and Duration

Total strength (as of 16 August 2011): about 130,697 troops; 28 Provincial Reconstruction Teams

Contributors of military personnel: 48

NATO and non-NATO countries

Current top contributors: US, UK, Germany, France, Italy and Poland

Duration: 20 December 2001 to present; mandate expires on 13 October 2011

Iran

Expected Council Action

In September, the Council is expecting a regular 90-day briefing from Ambassador Néstor Osorio (Colombia), the chair of the Iran Sanctions Committee (1737 Committee). At press time, no Council decision was expected.

Key Recent Developments

On 24 May, the IAEA issued its most recent report on Iran's implementation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Safeguards Agreement and relevant Council resolutions. (A new quarterly report is expected prior to the briefing in September.) The report said that an October 2010 IAEA inventory, taken together with Iran's estimate of material produced through 13 May, indicates that Iran has produced 4,105 kilograms of low enriched uranium (LEU). A similar estimate, combined with an IAEA inventory of uranium enriched to

20 percent, indicates that as of 21 May, 56.7 kilograms have been produced.

The report notes a number of other issues of concern, including:

- Iran has continued to ignore requests for access to additional locations related to the manufacture of centrifuges and research and development activities, thereby limiting IAEA’s knowledge of the country’s enrichment activities;
- Iran has still not provided a substantive response to requests for further information regarding the announced addition of ten new uranium-enrichment facilities (the construction of the first of these was apparently scheduled to begin around March of this year); and
- the IAEA remains concerned about the possibility of past or current nuclear-related activities involving organisations related to the Iranian military, “including activities related to the development of a nuclear payload for a missile.”

On 9 June, the Council adopted resolution 1984 and extended the mandate of the panel of experts of the 1737 Committee for one year. The resolution requested that the panel submit a midterm report to the Council by 9 December 2011, with a final report upon termination of its mandate. (The panel was also requested to provide the latter report a month in advance to the Committee in order to allow for a discussion.)

On 23 June, the chair of the Committee last briefed the Council. Osorio reported that in the 8 June consultations, the coordinator of the panel of experts provided the Committee with an overview of the main findings contained in its most recent report, submitted on 7 May. He also noted that on 16 June, the Committee discussed the panel’s recommendations in more detail, but that it continued to work toward finding consensus on how to implement the recommendations. (The report was leaked to the media in mid-May and reportedly states that Iran has violated the sanctions regime by repeatedly engaging in multiple conventional arms transfers to Syria. The Committee has not been able to reach agreement on when, or whether, the report should be published.)

In addition, Osorio acknowledged the Committee had been notified of three additional alleged violations of the ban on the procurement by Iran of arms and related materiel. The cases were still being investigated by the panel and considered by the Committee.

Human Rights-Related Developments

The new UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iran, Ahmed Shaheed, began his duties on 1 August. Shaheed, the former foreign minister of the Maldives, appealed to the Iranian government to fully cooperate with his mandate as required by the UN Human Rights Council. He expressed the hope that Iran “will view my mandate as a secure and legitimate space in which to take steps to comply with its international human rights obligations, as well as an opportunity to address the areas of concern communicated to Iran during its interactions with the international community on human rights issues.” His first report will be submitted to the General Assembly this fall.

Key Issues

A key issue is whether by taking action of some kind the Council might be able to encourage improved Iranian engagement in substantive talks on its nuclear programme.

Underlying Problems

Key underlying problems are Iran’s refusal to abide by existing Council resolutions related to halting its nuclear enrichment programme and significant distrust by many in the international community about its aims.

Options

Options for the Council include:

- issuing a statement expressing concern over Iran’s continued lack of cooperation with the IAEA, as well as its disregard of previous Council decisions;
- requesting the Committee to make additional designations of individuals or entities subject to the sanctions regime; or
- taking no action at the present time.

Council and Broader Dynamics

Most Council members remain concerned about the continuation and possible acceleration of Iran’s nuclear programme. However, as has been the case for some months, even members willing to consider additional action against Iran do not view any new measures as likely in the near future. It appears most members are not eager to push for additional Council action at this time.

It is unclear how quickly the Committee may be able to reach consensus on implementing some or all of the recommendations

contained in the last report of the panel of experts. Committee members likewise seem uncertain when agreement might be reached to publish the panel’s report.

UN Documents

Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1984 (9 June 2011) extended the mandate of the panel of experts that supports the Iran Sanctions Committee for one year.
- S/RES/1929 (9 June 2010) imposed a fourth round of sanctions on Iran. The resolution reaffirmed past Council decisions, imposed new measures on Iran and established a panel of experts to assist the Iran Sanctions Committee in carrying out its work.
- S/RES/1887 (24 September 2009) reaffirmed previous resolutions related to Iran’s nuclear activities.
- S/RES/1835 (27 September 2008) reaffirmed commitment to a negotiated solution within the E3+3 dual-track framework and called upon Iran to comply with previous Council resolutions. (The E3+3 consists of China, France, Germany, Russia, the UK and the US.)
- S/RES/1803 (3 March 2008) reiterated existing measures against Iran and imposed additional ones.
- S/RES/1747 (24 March 2007) established a ban on Iran’s arms exports and added names to the list of people and entities subject to assets freeze.
- S/RES/1737 (23 December 2006) banned trade with Iran of certain items related to nuclear activities and weapon-delivery systems, imposed an asset freeze on certain persons and entities and established a sanctions committee.
- S/RES/1696 (31 July 2006) demanded that Iran suspend all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities, including research and development, to be verified by the IAEA.

Meeting Record

- S/PV.6563 (23 June 2011) was the most recent briefing by the chair of the 1737 Committee.

Latest IAEA Report

- GOV/2011/29 (24 May 2011)

Other Relevant Facts

Sanctions Committee Chairman

Ambassador Néstor Osorio (Colombia)

Haiti

Expected Council Action

The Council is due to receive a report from the Secretary-General on the UN Stabilisation Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) by 31 August. At press time, there was no decision for the Council to formally take up Haiti in September, although a meeting is possible. It is likely that members will begin some informal discussions on the renewal of the mission's mandate.

The MINUSTAH mandate expires on 15 October.

Key Recent Developments

On 6 April, Colombia, as president of the Council for April, held an open debate on Haiti chaired by President Juan Manuel Santos Calderón. The debate was intended in part to acknowledge the exceptional nature of the situation confronting Haiti and to encourage the Council to consider the security-development nexus. The Secretary-General, Haitian President René Garcia Préal and former US President and UN Special Envoy for Haiti Bill Clinton also spoke at the meeting. A presidential statement was adopted that:

- underlined that security and development are closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing;
- reiterated the need for security to be accompanied by social and economic development;
- reaffirmed the responsibility of MINUSTAH in supporting the rule of law and good governance in Haiti;
- called on international donors to fulfil their pledges; and
- stressed the importance of consistent coordination between Haiti, the UN and the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission.

On 12 May, the Secretary-General informed the Council of his intention to appoint Mariano Fernández (Chile) as his special representative in Haiti and head of MINUSTAH. Fernández replaced Edmond Mulet (Guatemala), who completed his service on 31 May.

On 14 May, following a contentious and extended electoral process, Michel Martelly was sworn in as president. On 17 May, the members of the Council issued a press statement congratulating the people of Haiti on the peaceful conduct of the recent elections and welcoming the inauguration of the new government. The statement

encouraged all political actors in the country to resolve any remaining electoral disputes through transparent and efficient legal means in order to ensure that the will of the Haitian people was reflected. It also expressed deep appreciation for the efforts of MINUSTAH in providing critical logistical and security support in Haiti.

Human Rights-Related Developments

At the end of a five-day mission to Haiti, UN Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, Kyung-wha Kang, stated on 6 July that the international community could not expect the humanitarian responses to last year's earthquake to solve "complex human rights issues that have prevailed in Haiti for such a long time." Kang said that impunity for human rights violations that took place during the rule of Jean-Claude Duvalier remained a major concern to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), which supports the establishment of a truth commission. She also noted that the realisation of economic and social rights was key to Haiti's long-term stability and that only a comprehensive housing plan combined with major job creation could relieve extreme poverty. OHCHR estimates that 680,000 Haitians live in camps within and on the outskirts of affected cities.

Key Issues

A key issue for the Council will be to begin considering, in light of the assessment contained in the upcoming Secretary-General's report, whether the scope and size of MINUSTAH should be altered in some way to better address the changing situation in Haiti. If significant improvements are seen with regard to the security situation in the country, the Council will need to come to some agreement on whether this calls for reducing the mission's footprint or reorienting its activities.

Another continuing issue is how to achieve a more coordinated transition from peacekeeping to peacebuilding activities in Haiti. The Council has acknowledged the need for a more seamless approach in this area in numerous presidential statements over the last two years. How the Council decides to address the security-development nexus in Haiti may have significant implications for other UN missions.



Underlying Problems

Underlying problems in Haiti include entrenched poverty, past political instability and continuing challenges to the coordination of international assistance in response to the 2010 earthquake and its aftermath.

Options

Options for the Council include:

- requesting a briefing in September on the most critical issues raised by the Secretary-General's report and holding consultations before MINUSTAH's mandate renewal in October; or
- taking no action at this time while beginning initial informal discussions on the renewal of the mission, including possible changes to its size and scope.

Council and Wider Dynamics

Council members accept that due to the scale of the challenges confronting it, Haiti continues to require sustained assistance by the international community. However, there continue to be differences of opinion among members over how to best utilise MINUSTAH in meeting those challenges. Some members (including China) have adopted a more focused approach that views the mission's usefulness as largely limited to a traditional peacekeeping role. Others (including past and present Latin American members) have taken a broader view of the types of activities MINUSTAH might engage in, stressing the interconnected nature of security and development.

Some members, noting the successful electoral process in Haiti this spring, believe that the Secretary-General may report that the security situation in the country has stabilised since the 2010 earthquake. If this is the case, Council members may feel additional pressure to alter MINUSTAH's size and mandate. However, it remains unclear how easily members will be able to find agreement on these issues.

The Group of Friends continues to play an influential role in discussions regarding Haiti. Council members Brazil, Colombia, France and the US are all heavily involved in the group.

UN Documents
Security Council Resolutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S/RES/1944 (14 October 2010) renewed the mandate of MINUSTAH and called for a comprehensive assessment of the security environment in 2011 following the elections. S/RES/1927 (4 June 2010) authorised the deployment of 680 additional officers for the police component of MINUSTAH as a temporary surge, with a particular focus on building the capacity of the Haitian National Police, and encouraged the mission, within available means, to provide temporary logistical and technical support to the government of Haiti that will be phased out as Haiti's national capacity grows. S/RES/1908 (19 January 2010) bolstered the troop and police personnel for MINUSTAH by 1,500 additional police and 2,000 additional military personnel.
Latest Secretary-General's Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S/2011/183 (24 March 2011)
Presidential Statement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S/PRST/2011/7 (6 April 2011) was adopted at the open debate chaired by Colombia's president.
Press Statement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SC/10256 (17 May 2011) congratulated the people of Haiti on the peaceful conduct of the recent elections and welcomed the new government in Haiti.
Letters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S/2011/301 (12 May 2011) was from the Secretary-General informing the Council of his intention to appoint Mariano Fernández of Chile as Special Representative head of MINUSTAH. S/2010/27 (18 January 2010) was from Mexico to the Council arguing for a realignment of MINUSTAH's mandate.
Meeting Record
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S/PV.6510 (6 April 2011) was the open debate on Haiti organised by Colombia as president of the Council for the month.
Other Relevant Facts
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of MINUSTAH
Mariano Fernández (Chile)
Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
Kevin Kennedy (US)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator
Nigel Fisher (Canada)
UN Special Envoy for Haiti
Bill Clinton (US)
Force Commander
Maj. Gen. Luiz Eduardo Ramos Pereira (Brazil)
Police Commissioner
Marc Tardif (Canada)
Size and Composition of Mission
<i>Authorised strength as of 4 June 2010:</i> military component of up to 8,940 military personnel and police component of up to 4,391 officers <i>Current strength as of 31 July 2011:</i> 12,252 total uniformed personnel, including 8,728 troops and 3,524 police. (As of 31 July, the uniformed personnel are supported by 564 international civilian personnel, 1,338 local civilian staff and 221 UN volunteers.)
Cost
1 July 2011 - 30 June 2012: \$793.5 million

Côte d'Ivoire

Expected Council Action

In September the Council is likely to consider the Secretary-General's recommendations regarding cooperation arrangements between the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI). The Council may renew the redeployment of helicopters and crews from UNMIL to UNOCI authorised in resolution 1992, scheduled to expire on 30 September.

The mandate of UNOCI expires on 31 July 2012.

Key Recent Developments

On 26 July, the Secretary-General indicated his intention to appoint Albert Gerard Koenders (Netherlands), as his special representative for Côte d'Ivoire, and head of UNOCI as Choi Young-Jin is stepping down on 31 August.

On 18 August, former President Laurent Gbagbo and his wife were charged with "economic crimes" by state prosecutors. The limited nature of the charges reflects the government's hope that Gbagbo will face charges from the International Criminal Court (ICC) relating to human rights abuses.

On 10 August, 12 allies of Gbagbo were charged by the Office of the Prosecutor in Abidjan with crimes related to the violence following the disputed presidential election. None of President Alassane Ouattara's supporters have been arrested or charged. On 3 August, Ouattara promoted two military commanders accused by Human Rights Watch, and others, of serious human rights abuses.

An electoral-needs assessment mission, led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, visited Côte d'Ivoire in late June. The mission concluded that legislative elections could be held by year's end so long as the security situation improved and the international community stepped in to support the process.

Human Rights-Related Developments

In an effort to promote reconciliation in Côte d'Ivoire, the acting human rights chief of UNOCI, Guillaume Ngefa, held a meeting on 4 August with former President Laurent Gbagbo and other detained members of his regime. He said that UNOCI's purpose was to ensure that detainees' human rights were respected. "We are emerging from a crisis and the way officials of the former regime are treated can influence the efforts of everyone in the process of national reconciliation," Ngefa said. Gbagbo has been in detention since 11 April.

Key Issues

The role the UN can play in helping Côte d'Ivoire to achieve reconciliation, including by allowing political opposition to organise before the 2011 parliamentary elections, is the key issue for the Council.

Another issue is the role played by the aviation assets from UNMIL, whether or not they should continue to patrol the volatile border region with Liberia, ready to assist UNMIL as needed. (In their current deployment the helicopters serve both missions even if they remain with UNOCI.)

Underlying Problems

The fact that none of President Ouattara's supporters have been charged for crimes committed during the post-election violence suggests that the opposition may require some reassurance that elections can and will proceed fairly and that the reconciliation process will be credible.

Options

Options include:

- adopting a technical resolution that would keep the helicopters with UNOCI for three further months to assist during the period leading up to the parliamentary elections;
- renewing the redeployment until the expiry of UNOCI's current mandate in July 2012; or
- not renewing the redeployment, allowing the helicopters to return to UNMIL.

Council Dynamics

At press time, many Council members had not finalised their positions on the cooperation arrangements set to expire in September. Nonetheless, there appeared to be consensus that any changes should be based on the Secretary-General's recommendations, due by 15 September, and any changes to the situation in Liberia consequent to the 23 August constitutional referendum.

UN Documents

Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/2000 (27 July 2011) renewed the mandate of UNOCI at its current force levels (including the earlier ad hoc increases) until 31 July 2012.
- S/RES/1992 (29 June 2011) extended the temporary redeployment of helicopters from UNMIL to UNOCI until 30 September.
- S/RES/1980 (28 April 2011) extended the sanctions regime and the mandate of the group of experts monitoring it for one year.
- S/RES/1967 (19 January 2011) authorised the redeployment of aviation assets from UNMIL to UNOCI.

Secretary-General's Report

- S/2011/387 (24 June 2011) was the 28th progress report of the Secretary-General on UNOCI.

Letters

- S/2011/468 (26 July 2011) and S/2011/469 (28 July 2011) was an exchange of letters containing the Secretary General's intention to appoint Albert Gerard Koenders as Special Representative for Côte d'Ivoire and head of UNOCI.
- S/2011/419 (7 July 2011) appointed four individuals to the group of experts for the Côte d'Ivoire sanctions committee.

Other Relevant Facts

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission

Albert Gerard Koenders (Netherlands)

UNOCI Force Commander

Maj. Gen. Gnakoudè Béréna (Togo)

UNOCI Police Commander

Maj. Gen. Jean Marie Bourry (France)

Chair of the Sanctions Committee

Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti (Brazil)

UNOCI: Size, Composition, Cost and Duration

Authorised Strength: 11,142 total uniformed personnel, including 9,600 troops, 192 military observers, 1,350 police

Strength (as of 31 July 2011): 8,974 troops, 193 military observers, 1,276 police personnel

Main troop contributors: Bangladesh, Pakistan, Jordan, Morocco and Malawi

Annual Budget: \$486.7 million

Duration: 4 April 2004 to present; mandate expires 31 July 2012

Sierra Leone

Expected Council Action

In September the Council is expected to renew the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIP-SIL), which expires on 15 September. Prior to the renewal, the Council will receive the Secretary-General's next progress report and briefings by UNIPSIL's head, Michael von der Schulenburg, and the chair of the Sierra Leone country-specific configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC).

Key Recent Developments

Tensions between political parties in Sierra Leone remain high due to regional loyalties that divide party lines. Distrust between the parties and contest of local by-elections in late 2010 have raised concern over a possible resurgence of political violence and intolerance.

On 24 March, von der Schulenburg briefed Council members on the work of UNIPSIL. In presenting the Secretary General's sixth progress report, he urged greater government focus on ongoing underlying problems highlighted in past reports, such as youth unemployment, drug trafficking and exploitation of natural resources. He also flagged the 2012 presidential and



legislative elections, noting that while progress has been made in some areas, challenges remain in other areas, including:

- regular engagement between political parties and the National Electoral Commission and the Political Party Registration Commission;
- government review and adjustment of election budgets;
- voter registration;
- reforms of electoral legal frameworks; and
- police mobilisation.

The then-chairman of the PBC country-specific configuration for Sierra Leone, Canadian Ambassador John McNee, also briefed the Council at the March meeting. Newly appointed Ambassador Guillermo Rishchynski is expected to participate in the September briefing.

Developments in the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

A high-level delegation of the PBC, under Canada's chairmanship, visited Sierra Leone from 23 to 27 May. The delegation took note of the progress made by Sierra Leone since the end of the civil war in the areas of anti-corruption and youth unemployment. The delegation also discussed with relevant stakeholders how the Commission could best assist the country to prepare for the 2012 elections.

In March, the Council requested the UN Mission in Liberia to withdraw its military personnel providing security for the Special Court for Sierra Leone, and transfer that responsibility to local police. The court was established to try those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed during Sierra Leone's civil war in the 1990s and early 2000s.

Also in March, the trial of former Liberian leader Charles Taylor, accused of war crimes committed during the civil war, concluded at The Hague. A judgment is expected before the end of the year, to be followed by any appeals and a final verdict in early 2012.

Human Rights-Related Developments

The government is currently examining a number of recommendations of the Human Rights Council's working group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). Most of the recommendations relate to ratification of various human rights treaties, abolition of the death penalty and introduction of legislation prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender. The government will report on the outcome of its review of these recommendations at the Council's September session. Sierra Leone has already adopted or agreed to more than 100 UPR recommendations.

Key Issues

The key issue for the Council is how it can contribute to ensuring peace through the period leading up to the 2012 general elections, as well as that a free and fair election process takes place.

A related issue is preparing for an eventual transition from UNIPSIL to a UN country team, with Council members envisaging the mission's departure in 2013.

Options

The most likely option for the Council is to extend the mandate of UNIPSIL for another year.

It could also decide to modify the mandate to authorise the mission to engage in activities supporting a peaceful election process.

Council Dynamics

Sierra Leone is currently not a contentious item for the Council, due largely to UNIPSIL's success and the continued consolidation of peace in the country. Consequently, Council members seem ready to support a likely recommendation by the Secretary-General to extend the mission mandate for another year.

The UK is the lead country on Sierra Leone.

UN Documents

Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1941 (29 September 2010) extended the mandate of UNIPSIL until 15 September 2011.
- S/RES/1688 (16 June 2006) requested the Secretary-General to assist in the transfer of former Liberian President Charles Taylor to The Hague.

Latest Secretary-General's Report

- S/2011/119 (9 March 2011)

Security Council Meeting Record

- S/PV.6504 (24 March 2011) was a briefing from the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General in Sierra Leone.

Peacebuilding Commission

- PBC/4/SLE/3 (28 September 2010) was the review of the outcome of the high-level special session of the PBC on Sierra Leone.

Other Relevant Facts

UNIPSIL Executive Representative of the Secretary-General

Michael von der Schulenburg (Germany)

Size and Composition of Mission

Staff strength (as of 31 March 2011): 34 international civilians, 29 local civilians, 6 UN volunteers

Duration

1 October 2008 to present; mandate expires 15 September 2011

Chair of the Sierra Leone Configuration of the PBC

(Canada)

Liberia

Expected Council Action

In September the Council is expected to renew the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) before it expires on 30 September. At some point in the month, the Council will likely be briefed on recent developments and the Secretary-General's most recent report on UNMIL, and hold consultations on the matter.

Key Recent Developments

On 15 June, the midterm report of the panel of experts of the Liberia Sanctions Committee was brought to the attention of the Council. Following the report's recommendations, on 4 August the Committee updated its travel ban and assets freeze lists to better reflect the current passport information of those on the lists.

In his most recent report on UNMIL, released 5 August, the Secretary-General recommended maintaining the mission's military and police authorisations at current levels through the 2011 general elections. The report also recommended a review by 30

May 2012 based on the findings of a technical assessment mission planned for the period following the inauguration of Liberia's next government.

The electoral commission announced on 9 August that it had found more than 10,000 people who had registered more than once for the presidential election.

On 23 August, Liberians voted in a constitutional referendum to decide the date of the presidential election, the length of the residency requirement for presidential candidates and the majority needed for election. There was some confusion regarding a fourth initiative, to change the mandatory retirement age for justices, caused by a typographical error on some ballots. The main opposition party, Congress for Democratic Change, had called for a boycott of the referendum, disputing the neutrality of National Elections Commission Chairman James Fromayan. Early reports suggested voter turnout was low. Results of the referendum are expected in early September.

Developments in the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

The Liberia configuration of the PBC met informally on 13 July. Member states heard a briefing on the visit of a PBC delegation to Liberia from 12 to 17 June. The chair of the Liberia configuration of the PBC, Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid al-Husseini (Jordan), praised Liberia's efforts towards national reconciliation while noting the challenges that remained before security responsibilities could be transferred from UNMIL to Liberian forces.

Underlying Problems

Refugees from Côte d'Ivoire continue to enter Liberia, with potentially destabilising effects. Amongst the more than 160,000 refugees are several hundred mercenaries loyal to former Ivorian president Laurent Gbagbo. Providing adequate security to safeguard the electoral process in border regions remains a significant challenge.

Options

Options include:

- following the Secretary-General's recommendation to extend the mandate of UNMIL for one year, with a review of its authorised strength by 30 May 2012 (this appears most likely);
- renewing UNMIL at current troop levels for one year without a review;

- renewing UNMIL with some provisions for the transition of security responsibilities to Liberia's national forces; or
- not renewing or substantially downsizing UNMIL (unlikely).

Council Dynamics

There appears to be considerable consensus in the Council that the upcoming general elections are a key benchmark for Liberia's progress and that decisions on the transition of security responsibilities to Liberia should wait until the next government has been inaugurated. While some Council members appear more eager than others to review the mission's current configuration and mandate, it is not likely that such differences of opinion will affect UNMIL's renewal. However, it is likely that the speed of UNMIL's transition and drawdown will prove contentious in 2012.

The US is the lead country on Liberia in the Council.

UN Documents

Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1992 (29 June 2011) extended the redeployment of armed helicopters from UNMIL to the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire until 30 September 2011.
- S/RES/1938 (15 September 2010) renewed UNMIL's mandate for 12 months.

Latest Secretary-General's Report

- S/2011/497 (5 August 2011)

Security Council Letter

- S/2011/367 (15 June 2011) was the letter transmitting the mid-term report of the panel of experts.

Other Relevant Facts

Special Representative of the Secretary-General

Ellen Margrethe Løj (Denmark)

UNMIL Force Commander

Maj. Gen. Muhammad Khalid (Pakistan)

Size, Composition, Cost and Duration

Maximum Authorised strength: up to 7,952 troops, up to 1,375 police
Strength as of 31 July 2011: 7,782 troops, 1,288 police and 130 military observers
Key contributing countries: Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh and Ghana
Cost (1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012): \$525.6 million
Duration: September 2003 to present; mandate expires 30 September 2011

Chairman of the Liberia Sanctions Committee

Nawaf Salam (Lebanon)

Panel of Experts on Liberia

- Wynet V. Smith (Canada), natural resources and coordinator of panel
- Christian Dietrich (US), finance
- Augusta Muchai (Kenya), arms

Preventive Diplomacy

Expected Council Action

A high-level meeting on preventive diplomacy with a briefing from the Secretary-General is expected in September. Lebanese President Michel Suleiman is expected to preside over the debate. It is likely to focus on the Secretary-General's report on conflict prevention, requested in a July 2010 presidential statement. The report is expected by the third week of September. It will provide recommendations on how to optimise the use of preventive diplomacy tools within the UN system in co-operation with regional and subregional organisations and other actors.

Lebanon is expected to circulate a draft concept paper in early September. A presidential statement is a possible outcome.

Key Recent Developments

The last debate on conflict prevention, held on 16 July 2010 during Nigeria's presidency, focused on "optimising the use of preventive diplomacy tools: prospects and challenges in Africa." A presidential statement was adopted following the debate acknowledging the importance of enhancing a culture of peaceful settlement of disputes and of a comprehensive strategy comprising operational and structural measures for prevention of armed conflict.

The Council meeting at the level of heads of state and government in September 2010 under the Turkish presidency, focused on the Council's role in international peace and security. The presidential statement adopted at the meeting pledged to continue to adapt preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding in response to changing circumstances, while emphasising that the relationship between them was not sequential. It also stressed the importance of addressing the root causes of conflict and strengthening strategic partnerships with regional and subregional organisations and other relevant players.



Since November 2010 the Council has been having regular "horizon scanning" briefings from the Department of Political Affairs. This idea was first introduced by the UK during the July 2010 debate on preventive diplomacy. These monthly briefings have provided an opportunity for Council members to be briefed by the Secretariat on emerging conflicts.

Key Issues

Among the issues for the Council to consider are:

What needs to be done to improve its preventive diplomacy tools?

Is there enough political will to make decisions about issues not on the Council's agenda?

How can information quality and flow be improved between the Secretariat and the Security Council and between the UN and regional and subregional organisations?

Could the UN be doing more to support regional actors to play a role in preventive diplomacy?

UN Documents

Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1653 (27 January 2006) addressed conflict prevention and resolution in the Great Lakes region.
- S/RES/1625 (14 September 2005) was a declaration on the effectiveness of the Security Council's role in conflict prevention.

Presidential Statement

- S/PRST/2010/14 (16 July 2010) was on preventive diplomacy and conflict prevention, which requested the Secretary-General to submit within 12 months a report making recommendations on how best to utilise the preventive diplomacy tools within the UN system and in co-operation with other actors.

Secretary-General's Reports

- S/2009/189 (8 April 2009) was on enhancing mediation and its support activities.
- S/2008/18 (14 January 2008) was on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1625 (2005) on conflict prevention, particularly in Africa.

Counter-Terrorism

Expected Council Action

The Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) is expected to hold a day-long event marking the tenth anniversary of resolution 1373. At time of writing, it appears the event will take place on the exact anniversary, 28 September, the Committee was created. It is possible that the Council may agree on a statement of some kind to mark the occasion.

Background

Resolution 1373 was adopted in 2001 in response to the 11 September terrorist attacks in the US. The resolution was the first comprehensive resolution imposing obligations on all states to respond to the global threat of terrorism. It requires all states to criminalise terrorist acts, penalise acts of support for or in preparation of terrorist offences, criminalise the financing of terrorism, freeze funds of persons who commit or attempt to commit terrorist acts and strengthen international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism.

Resolution 1373 also established the CTC to monitor implementation of the resolution. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED, established in 2004) provides the CTC with expert advice and facilitates the provision of technical assistance to states to aid them in the task of implementing resolution 1373. CTED also has the goal of promoting closer counter-terrorism cooperation and coordination within the UN, as well as among regional and other intergovernmental bodies.

Initially the resolution received a great deal of criticism, much of it centred on the fact that the Council was in effect legislating to states what their approach to countering terrorism should entail and addressing issues normally regulated by treaties that each state has an option to ratify. In the years since, however, some of this criticism has waned, in part due to the CTC and CTED actively engaging in outreach to states and working to build the perception that both are primarily assisting states in fulfilling their obligations rather than monitoring them for compliance. (Another subsidiary body of the Council that deals with counter-terrorism, the 1540 Committee dealing with non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism, has undertaken similar efforts in order to increase its acceptance by member states.)

Key Recent Developments

On 20 December 2010, the Council adopted resolution 1963 extending the mandate of CTED until 31 December 2013. In addition, the resolution highlighted the importance of the CTC's work programme and looked forward to a special meeting open to the wider membership to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1373.

When the committee submitted its 2011 programme of work to the Council on 25 March, it therefore included holding such a meeting as one of its activities to promote implementation of resolution 1373. The CTC's intention is to "organize a special meeting open to the wide [sic] membership and other relevant stakeholders" to commemorate the occasion.

On 16 May, the chairs of the 1267 Committee (al-Qaida sanctions), the CTC and the 1540 committee addressed the Council in a regular biannual briefing. The chair of the CTC, Indian Ambassador Hardeep Singh Puri, noted that the anniversary marks an important milestone in global counter-terrorism efforts. Speaking of this and other outreach activities, he said that high priority was attached to enhancing transparency and public outreach, as well as the strengthening of cooperation with international, regional and subregional organisations.

Key Issues

A key issue for the Committee is ensuring that the anniversary event serves to maintain and broaden support among member states for the overall work of the CTC. A related issue is the extent to which the Committee will be able to include the perspectives of NGOs, in addition to that of regional organisations, so as to provide as much transparency as feasible while seeking to have as constructive a conversation as possible.

Options

Possible options for the Council include:

- issuing a presidential statement in order to acknowledge the contribution the CTC has made to counter-terrorism efforts so far; or
- issuing a presidential or press statement that takes into account the input of member states and civil society organisations on the day of the event, while looking ahead to define future priorities for the Committee.

Council and Wider Dynamics

Members are agreed on the need for the CTC and CTED and are generally satisfied with their current activities, as demonstrated by the strong support for renewing the CTED mandate last December. Likewise, there seems to be wide support for the tenth anniversary event planned for 28 September and for the vision of India, as CTC chair, that the event should have a dual focus of considering the past experience of the Committee while looking forward to the future activities and needs of the CTC and CTED.

However, there seems to be some continuing disagreement among committee members as to the best way to involve NGOs in the anniversary event. Apparently some P5 members view the event as focused primarily on member states and have raised concerns about how to include civil society organisations. (At time of writing the CTC was still working to finalise the list of invitees to the event.) Some Council members remain, in general, reluctant to interact more extensively with the NGO community. This may affect the type of feedback that the Committee receives about the CTC's work on its tenth anniversary.

UN Documents

Selected Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1963 (20 December 2010) extended the mandate of CTED until 31 December 2013.
- S/RES/1373 (28 September 2001) established the CTC and its mandate.

Latest Meeting Record

- S/PV.6536 (16 May 2011)

Other

- S/2011/223 (25 March 2011) was a letter from the CTC to the Council transmitting the committee's work programme for 2011.

Other Relevant Facts

CTC Chair

Ambassador Hardeep Singh Puri (India)

Executive Director of CTED

Mike Smith (Australia)

International Criminal Tribunals

Expected Council Action

In September the Council is expected to adopt a resolution appointing the prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR).

The working group on international tribunals may meet in September to review the draft rules of procedure and evidence for the residual mechanism, encompassing both ICTR and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY).

Key Recent Developments

On 3 April 2008, Ramush Haradinaj, a former commander of the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA), and his associate Idriz Balaj, were acquitted by the trial chamber of the ICTY of charges of crimes against humanity and war crimes, including cruel treatment, murder and rape of Serbian citizens and detainees in Kosovo in 1998. Lahi Brahimaj, another associate, was convicted of cruel treatment and torture and sentenced to six years imprisonment. He was found not guilty on all other charges.

On 21 July 2010, the appeals chamber of the ICTY partially revoked the judgment of the trial chamber and ordered that Haradinaj and Balaj be retried on six counts of war crimes and Brahimaj retried on four counts of war crimes. The appeals chamber accepted the prosecution's argument that the trial chamber erred when it refused requests for additional time to exhaust all reasonable steps to secure the testimony of two crucial witnesses. The appeals chamber determined that the trial chamber also erred when it subsequently ordered the prosecution to close its case before such reasonable steps could be taken. On 18 August, the re-trial of the three commenced.

On 29 July 2011, the Secretary-General submitted the annual report of the ICTR to the General Assembly and the Security Council. The annual report of the ICTY was submitted on 31 July 2011. The reports discussed the completion of the tribunals' caseload and highlighted the challenges posed by staff attrition towards meeting the objectives of the completion strategy. The ICTR report also flagged that three persons acquitted by the tribunal cannot return to Rwanda and are in need of other countries to accommodate them.

On 11 September 2007, the Secretary-General nominated Hassan Jallow for reappointment as prosecutor at the ICTR

for a second four-year term. (According to Article 15, paragraph 4 of the ICTR Statute, the prosecutor is appointed for a four-year term by the Council upon the nomination of the Secretary-General, and is eligible for reappointment). On 14 September 2007, the Council adopted resolution 1774, reappointing Jallow as prosecutor for a second term, ending on 14 September 2011.

In July 2011, the draft rules of procedure and evidence for the residual mechanism were circulated to Council members. The draft rules were prepared by the UN Office of Legal Affairs and jointly revised by the tribunals. According to resolution 1966, the rules of procedure and evidence are to take effect upon adoption by the judges of the mechanism unless the Council decides otherwise.

Key Issues

An immediate issue for the Council to address is the appointment and length of term of the ICTR prosecutor.

An ongoing issue in the coming months will be further work by the working group on practical arrangements for the residual mechanism.

Options

Options for the Council include:

- reappointing Jallow or appointing a new prosecutor, more than likely for a term of four years in accordance with the ICTR Statute; or
- appointing the ICTR prosecutor for a shorter term, while amending or creating an exception to the ICTR Statute.

Council Dynamics

Council members may need to discuss the draft rules of procedure and evidence for the residual mechanism over several meetings of the working group. Council members are especially concerned that amendments made by the tribunals to the draft rules of procedure should not expand the structure and role of the residual mechanism, resulting in an eventual increase in its expenditures.

The working group may discuss the appointment of the ICTR prosecutor in September if the Secretary-General announces his nominee prior to the scheduled meeting. After the establishment of two separate prosecutors for the tribunals and the designation of an African as ICTR prosecutor in 2003, the appointment of the ICTR prosecutor has not been surrounded by much political debate, especially as the tribunal is nearing completion of its work.



The resolution on the appointment may also call on the ICTR to take all possible measures to complete its work and, progress permitting, subject it to earlier termination by the Council.

UN Documents

Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1995 (6 July 2011) said that an ad-litem judge may be elected president of the ICTR and authorised Judge Byron to serve as part-time judge from 1 September.
- S/RES/1966 (22 December 2010) established the residual mechanism.
- S/RES/1774 (14 September 2007) reappointed Jallow as the prosecutor for the ICTR.

Security Council Letters

- S/2011/329 (5 May 2011) was from the president of the ICTR on a needed amendment to the statute to fill the position of the president.
- S/2007/539 (11 September 2007) was from the Secretary-General to reappoint Jallow as prosecutor of the ICTR.

Other Documents

- S/2011/473 (31 July 2011) and S/2011/472 (29 July 2011) were the annual reports of the presidents of the ICTY and ICTR submitted to the Security Council and the General Assembly.
- S/2011/317 (12 May 2011) and S/2011/316 (12 May 2011) were the reports from the ICTR and ICTY, respectively, on implementation of their completion strategies.
- S/PV.6545 (6 June 2011) was the latest Council briefing by the presidents and prosecutors of the ICTY and ICTR.

Other Relevant Facts

ICTY

Three accused on re-trial, two awaiting trial, 14 on trial and 16 at the appeals stage.

ICTR

Nine accused at large, of which three are considered high-ranking. One accused awaiting trial, ten on trial and 19 at the appeals stage.

Notable Dates for September

Report Due	Reports for Consideration in September	Requesting Document
1 September	<i>SG report on Somalia</i>	S/RES/1964
1 September	<i>SG report on Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)</i>	S/RES/1941
1 September	<i>SG report on Haiti (MINUSTAH)</i>	S/RES/1944
15 September	<i>SG report on Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)</i>	S/RES/1992
22 September	<i>SG report on Afghanistan (UNAMA)</i>	S/RES/1974
mid September	<i>SG report on Preventive Diplomacy</i>	S/PRST/2010/14
27 September	<i>SG report on UNISFA</i>	S/RES/1990

Mandate Expiry in September 2011	Relevant Document
15 September	<i>Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)</i>
30 September	<i>Liberia (UNMIL)</i>

September 2011 Other Important Dates

1 September	<i>The Libya Contact Group will meet.</i>
4-6 September	<i>The consultative meeting envisaged by the Kampala Accord on the way forward in Somalia is scheduled to take place in Mogadishu.</i>
9 September	<i>The AU PSC will meet to review AMISOM.</i>
23 September	<i>A high-level mini-summit on Somalia is expected to take place on the margins of the General Assembly annual debate.</i>
27 September	<i>The Council will have its regular monthly briefing on the Middle East followed by consultations.</i>

Also expected in September:

- The next meeting of the Libya Contact Group is expected.
- There will be an event organised by the CTC to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1373 and the establishment of the Committee.
- The Council is expected to adopt a resolution appointing the prosecutor of the ICTR.
- The Panel of Inquiry into the 31 May Gaza Flotilla incident is expected to transmit its report to the Secretary-General.
- The Palestinian bid for UN membership is likely.
- The Council is expected to be briefed on Liberia, followed by consultations.

Briefings are expected by:

- Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon on Preventive Diplomacy
- Special Representative Augustine Mahiga, on Somalia
- Head of UNAMA Staffan de Mistura, on Afghanistan
- Head of UNIPSIL Michael von der Schulenburg, on Sierra Leone
- Chair of the 1737 Sanctions Committee on Iran and Sudan Sanctions Committee Ambassador Néstor Osorio of Colombia
- Chair of the Sierra Leone Configuration of the PBC
- Chair of the Libya Sanctions Committee Ambassador José Cabral of Portugal

Important Dates over the Horizon

- Legislative and presidential elections in Liberia are expected in October.
- Legislative elections in Côte d'Ivoire are possible in November.
- Legislative and presidential elections are tentatively scheduled in the DRC for 28 November.

SECURITY COUNCIL REPORT STAFF

Bruno Stagno, Executive Director
Joanna Weschler, Deputy Executive Director and Director of Research
Amanda Roberts, Coordinating Editor & Research Analyst
Shamala Kandiah, Senior Research Analyst
Lansana Gberie, Research Analyst
Zeeshan Hashmi, Research Analyst
Troy Prince, Research Analyst
Astrid Forberg Ryan, Research Analyst
Eran Sthoefer, Research Analyst
Tim Caughley, Research Consultant
Dahlia Morched, Research Assistant
Amali Tower, Research Assistant
Robbin VanNewkirk, Publications Coordinator
Maritza Tenerelli, Administrative Assistant

Security Council Report is published with the support of the Governments of Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Liechtenstein, Norway, Singapore and Switzerland, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. It is incorporated as a not for profit Organisation and operates in affiliation with the School of International and Public Affairs at Columbia University in New York.