



SECURITY COUNCIL REPORT

MONTHLY FORECAST

DEC 2010



1 December 2010

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OVERVIEW FOR DECEMBER

The United States will hold the presidency of the Council in December. It is typically the busiest month on the calendar due to a high number of scheduled briefings and mandate renewals and the usual desire to wrap up all Council work before Christmas.

An **open debate** is planned on the problem of sexual violence in conflict, with a briefing by the Secretary-General's Special Representative Margot Wallström. Also expected is a high-level event on Iraq as well as a special youth event under discussion.

Debates are also expected following the presentation of reports by the presidents and prosecutors of the **International Criminal Tribunals** for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia and the briefing on **Afghanistan**.

In addition, several **briefings** are expected:

- By the **chairs of the subsidiary bodies** who are leaving the Council at the end of the year;

- On developments in **Afghanistan** and the latest Secretary-General's report on UNAMA, by the Special Representative, Staffan de Mistura;
- By the Prosecutor of the **International Criminal Court**, Luis Moreno-Ocampo, on Sudan (followed by a private meeting);
- On the last phase and termination of the peacekeeping operation in Chad and the Central African Republic, **MINURCAT** (followed by consultations);
- On UNMIN, by the head of Political Affairs, B. Lynn Pascoe, following his trip to **Nepal**;
- On developments in and the Secretary-General's report on **Côte d'Ivoire**, (followed by consultations);
- On the developments in and the Secretary-General's report on the peacekeeping operation in **Cyprus** (in consultations);
- On the UN office in the **Central African**

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Aide-Memoire

Important matters pending include:

- In resolution 1894 on **protection of civilians**, the Council requested the Secretary-General to develop guidance for UN operations and other relevant missions on protection reporting for enhancing the Council's monitoring and oversight. There has been no report back to the Council on this.
- In resolution 1888 on **sexual violence as a tactic of war**, the Council requested the Secretary-General to devise urgently specific proposals on ways to ensure more efficient monitoring and reporting in order to provide timely, objective, accurate and reliable information on gaps in the UN

response, for consideration in taking appropriate action. The Secretary-General has yet to report such proposals to the Council.

- Resolution 1904 stated in December 2009 that the **expert groups assisting the three counterterrorism committees** (the 1267 Committee on Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions, the 1373 Committee or CTC, and the 1540 Committee on weapons of mass destruction) should be co-located and asked the Secretary-General make the necessary arrangements "as soon as possible." This request, reiterated in September (S/PRST/2010/19), is still outstanding.

- **UNAMI reports on human rights in Iraq**, in the past were produced every two to three months. They have decreased in their frequency and regularity. The last report, released in July, covered the period from 1 July to 31 December 2009.
- The request in resolution 1460 on **Children and Armed Conflict** that all the Secretary-General's reports to the Council on country-specific situations include the protection of children is not yet implemented. In 2009 protection of children had been incorporated into only half of the relevant country-specific reports.

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OVERVIEW FOR DECEMBER (continued)

- **Republic**, BINUCA (followed by consultations);
 - On **Iran sanctions** by the chair of the 1737 committee;
 - On BINUB, the UN office in **Burundi** (followed by consultations);
 - On the operation in Iraq, **UNAMI** (in consultations);
 - By the High-Level Coordinator on the **Iraq/Kuwait missing persons and property issues**, Gennady Tarasov (in consultations);
 - A briefing on the UN Office in West Africa (**UNOWA**) by its head, Said Djinnit;
 - Preparation for the referenda in **Sudan** (in consultations); and
 - the monthly briefing on the **Middle East** (followed by consultations).
- Consultations** are also expected to be held on:
- **Sudan sanctions**;
 - The Development Fund for Iraq and its International Advisory Monitoring Board (**DFI/IAMB**);
 - **Liberia** sanctions;
 - **UNDOF**, the peacekeeping force in the Golan Heights; and
 - Renewing the mandate of the Ad Hoc **Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa**.
- Formal sessions are expected to **adopt resolutions** on:
- Reconfiguration of the office in Burundi, **BINUB**;
 - **ICTR** and **ICTY** responding to requests from the Tribunals' presidents for extension of judges' mandates and authorisation related to other technical issues;
 - The mandate of the peacekeeping force in Cyprus, or **UNFICYP**;
 - The mandate of **UNDOF**, the peacekeeping force in the Golan Heights;
 - The renewal of sanctions on **Liberia**;
 - The renewal of the mandate of **CTED**;
 - The renewal of **UNOCI** in Côte d'Ivoire;
 - Arrangements for the **DFI/IAMB** in Iraq; and
 - Renewal of **BINUCA**, the office in the Central African Republic.

Aide-Memoire (continued)

- The quarterly reports on **ISAF in Afghanistan** are running late. (The latest was circulated on 22 October covering the period from 1 May to 31 July 2010.)
- The Secretary-General has not yet re-energised his Advisory Committee on the **Prevention of Genocide** (it has not met since 2008).
- A biennial report by the Secretary-General on **small arms** requested on 29 June 2007 in a presidential statement (S/PRST/2007/24) is yet to be produced for 2010. The last report on small arms was published in April 2008.
- The Council has yet to address the Secretary-General's summary of the report of the **UN Board of Inquiry** into incidents involving UN facilities and personnel in **Gaza** between 27 December 2008 and 19 January 2009, submitted to it on 4 May 2009 (S/2009/250).
- The latest report of the **Lebanon Independent Border Assessment Team**, issued on 25 August 2008, still awaits Council consideration (S/2008/582).
- The Council requested the Secretariat on 21 November 2006 (S/2006/928) to update the index to Council notes and statements on **working methods**. This has not been published.
- The mandate to the Secretary-General to assist with the delineation of the international borders of Lebanon, especially **Sheb'a Farms**, in accordance with resolution 1701, continues to await completion.
- The 2005 World Summit requested that the Security Council consider reforms for the **Military Staff Committee**. This has yet to be addressed.

Status Update since our November Forecast

- **Counterterrorism**: On 3 November the Al-Qaida and Taliban (1267) Sanctions Committee approved the addition of two individuals associated with the Taliban to its consolidated list of individuals and entities subject to its sanctions regime.
- **Conflict Prevention: Horizon Scanning**: On 4 November Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs B. Lynn Pascoe briefed the Council in consultations during a "horizon scanning session". Pascoe briefed the Council on emerging security issues in a number of countries, both on and off the Council's agenda. Council members subsequently engaged in discussions focusing on the issues of concern and raised issues arising in other international security threatening theatres for deliberation.
- **Lebanon**: On 5 November Council members were briefed in consultations by Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs Patricia O'Brien on the 27 October attack against three staff members of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon in Beirut. In remarks to the press the UK ambassador, Sir Mark Lyall Grant, in his capacity as the president of the Council in November, said that O'Brien recalled the Secretary-General's 28 October statement condemning the attack. Grant also said that Lebanese Prime Minister Saad Hariri had reaffirmed to the Secretary-General Lebanon's commitment to the Tribunal. Ambassador Nawaf Salam of Lebanon reiterated his country's commitment to the rule of law and the safeguarding of its national unity and announced that Lebanon had initiated an investigation into the incident. On 18 November Council members were briefed in consultations by Michael Williams, the Special Coordinator for Lebanon, on the Secretary-General's latest 1701 report (S/2010/565). Williams told the Council that Israel had agreed in principle to withdraw from northern Ghajar and redeploy south of the Blue Line which would be an important step towards the full implementation of resolution 1701. Williams also highlighted for the Council recent political tensions in Lebanon and its possible effects on 1701's implementation.
- **Guinea-Bissau**: On 5 November Joseph Mutaboba, head of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office (UNIOGBIS), briefed the Council on developments in the country

and of the work of the UN Office (S/PV.6416). On 23 November the Council extended the mandate of UNIOGBIS until 31 December 2011 (S/RES/1949). It urged members of the armed forces in Guinea-Bissau to: respect constitutional order, civilian rule and oversight, as well as the rule of law and human rights; to refrain from any interference in political issues; to guarantee the security of the national institutions, as well as the population in general; and to fully participate in the reform of the defense and security sector. The Council called on the government to conclude the investigations into the political assassinations of March and June 2009. (S/PV.6428)

- **Somalia:** In a meeting on 9 November (S/PV.6417) Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs B. Lynn Pascoe briefed the Council on the Secretary-General's latest report on piracy off the coast of Somalia (S/2010/556). The executive director of the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Yury Fedotov, gave a briefing on this agency's counter-piracy programme to assist countries in the region. On 23 November, the Council adopted resolution 1950, renewing for another 12 months the anti-piracy provisions of resolution 1897 and reaffirming its interest "in the continued consideration of all seven options for prosecuting suspected pirates" presented by the Secretary-General in a July report (S/2010/394). There was no other Council action in response to the AU request for increased UN support for AMISOM presented to the Council on 21 October.

On 29 November, the chair of the Eritrea/Somalia Sanctions Committee, Mexican Ambassador Claude Heller, briefed Council members in informal consultations on the work of the Committee. (On 22 November, the Committee was briefed by Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Valerie Amos on the latest report of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia on the humanitarian access situation in the country, S/2010/580.) In a press statement after the meeting, the Council confirmed that the humanitarian exemption established by resolution 1916 in regards to the assets freeze provision of the Somalia sanctions regime remained necessary (SC/10097). In informal consultations on 30

November, Council members discussed UN support for the AU Mission in Somalia. They were briefed by the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Somalia, Augustine Mahiga, and by Under-Secretary-General for Field Support Susana Malcorra.

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina:** On 11 November, the Council was briefed (S/PV.6421) by High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina Valentin Inzko. While praising Bosnia and Herzegovina for the recent completion of general elections, he continued to urge the country to put an end to internal disagreements and divisive rhetoric. On 18 November, the Council adopted resolution 1948, reauthorising the EU force for another year (S/PV.6426).
- **Kosovo:** On 12 November the head of UNMIK, Lamberto Zannier, briefed the Council on the latest developments in Kosovo (S/PV.6422). Zannier reported that since the International Court of Justice's advisory opinion on Kosovo, the Kosovo authorities have been with UNMIK on the facilitation of regional cooperation and the administration of northern Mitrovica. He highlighted the need for further dialogue, as called for by the General Assembly, and UNMIK's cooperation with the EU to this end. Following the briefing, Council members reaffirmed the need for dialogue, yet differed on whether Kosovo's status should be discussed therein. No action was taken by the Council.
- **Western Sahara:** On 16 November, the Council was briefed in consultations by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara Christopher Ross and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in Western Sahara. After the meeting, in remarks to the press, the Council deplored the violence in early November, when Moroccan forces reportedly led a pre-dawn raid to break up the Sahrawi camp housing more than 12,000 people outside the Western Sahara city of Laayoune. The Council expressed condolences over the deaths and injuries—with media reports claiming between 11 to 20 people killed and more than 700 injured—and reaffirmed support for Ross and MINURSO, urging all parties to demonstrate further political will.

- **Guinea:** On 18 November the head of the UN Office for West Africa (UNOWA), Said Djinnit, briefed Council members in consultations on the latest developments in Guinea. In its remarks to the press after the meeting, the Council president indicated that members had welcomed the high voter turnout for run-off in Guinea's presidential elections on 7 November, deplored the violence that erupted following the announcement of the results of the run-off elections and took note of the provisional results of the run-off elections announced by the electoral commission. It appealed to all parties to use legal recourse to resolve their differences and respect the final decision to be announced by the country's Supreme Court.
- **Myanmar:** On 18 November Council members were briefed during consultations by Vijay Nambiar, the Secretary-General's Chef de Cabinet and the Secretary-General's Special Advisor on Myanmar on recent developments in Myanmar, including the elections and release of Aung San Suu Kyi.
- **Protection of Civilians:** On 22 November, the Council held an open debate on protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/PV.6427) to discuss the Secretary-General's latest report on this issue (S/2010/579). The debate had more than fifty speakers and featured briefings by Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Valerie Amos, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Alain Le Roy and UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Navanethem Pillay, as well as the Director-General of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Yves Daccord. In a presidential statement adopted at the end of the debate (S/PRST/2010/25), the Council endorsed an updated version of the aide-memoire first adopted in 2002 to facilitate consideration of protection issues in country-specific situations, mainly in terms of agreed Council language on protection issues, which reflects developments since the last revision in January 2009. It welcomed progress made in ensuring effective implementation of protection mandates in peacekeeping operations, emphasised the importance of protection indicators in benchmarks to monitor implementation of such mandates and reiterated its request to the Secretary-General for more detailed and systematic

Status Update since our November Forecast (continued)

reporting on protection of civilians in country-specific situations. The Council also refined the legal obligations for states related to operations of private military and security companies during armed conflict. Finally, the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit his next report on the protection of civilians by May 2012.

- **Timor-Leste:** On 22 November the Council's visit to Timor-Leste scheduled for the end of November was postponed when the Japanese permanent representative, who was leading the visit, indicated that he was needed in New York for other business.
- **Children and Armed Conflict:** A Security Council Working Group delegation led by Mexico, the Chair of the Working Group, and made up of Council members from Austria, France, Japan, Russia, the UK and the US visited Nepal from 22 to 26 November (SC/10090). The delegation met with government ministers, UN officials, UCPN (Maoist) senior leaders, civil society representatives and children, and obtained commitments from the Government of Nepal and UCPN (Maoists) on moving

forward with the rehabilitation and reintegration of conflict affected children.

- **Middle East:** On 23 November Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs B. Lynn Pascoe briefed the Council (S/PV.6430). Pascoe said that a return to Israeli-Palestinian talks was crucial and that the UN supports holding a Quartet meeting towards that end. Pascoe called on Israel to halt all illegal settlement construction and to fulfill its Roadmap obligations. He reiterated the 21 September Quartet statement that unilateral actions will not be recognised by the international community (SG/2162). At press time, it was unclear whether a US plan in which Israel would institute a ninety-day partial settlement moratorium in exchange for a package of US incentives would be accepted by the Israeli cabinet. On Gaza, Pascoe said Israel's adjustment to the Gaza blockade in June was welcome but had not yet been fully translated into practice.
- **Peacekeeping:** On 24 November Council members were briefed during consultations by Alain Le Roy, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping and Susana

Malcorra, Under-Secretary-General for Field Support. Among the areas discussed were how to write better mandates, the need for balance between mandates and resources and peacebuilding tasks in mandates.

- **DRC:** On 29 November, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1952, renewing the DRC sanctions regime and requesting the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the group of experts monitoring those sanctions, both till 30 November 2011 (S/PV.6432). The resolution supports the recommendations contained in the group's final report (S/2010/596) on due diligence guidelines for importers, processing industries and consumers of Congolese mineral products. The guidelines aim to mitigate the risk of exacerbating the conflict in the DRC by the direct or indirect support of illegal armed groups, violators of sanctions and networks and perpetrators of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses, including among the national armed forces.
- **DPRK:** On 29 November the chair of the 1718 Committee on DPRK sanctions briefed Council members.

Sudan

Expected Council Action

In December, the Council will be briefed by the head of UN peacekeeping, Alain Le Roy, on the progress of preparations for the referenda to be held on 9 January in southern Sudan and Abyei and the situation in Darfur.

The prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Luis Moreno-Ocampo, is expected to deliver his regular biannual briefing to the Council regarding Sudan.

The chair of the Sudan Sanctions Committee will present his ninety-day report to the Council in closed consultations.

No specific outcome is expected.

Key Recent Developments

On 28 October the AU Peace and Security Council extended the mandate of the AU High-Level Implementation Panel, led by Thabo Mbeki, for a further 12 months.

From 7 to 13 November, Mbeki mediated negotiations between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) on outstanding matters related to the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), including Abyei, the north-south border, popular consultations in the Blue Nile and South Kordofan states and north-south security arrangements. The negotiations also considered post-referendum issues, such as citizenship, debts, wealth-sharing (involving both oil and water) and currency. The parties agreed on a framework for resolving outstanding issues on 13 November. However, the question of Abyei was excluded.

Both parties acknowledged that because of the ongoing disagreement over composition of the Abyei Referendum Commission and who would be eligible to vote work on that issue would need to continue on a different track. It seems that an approach to the Abyei problem could emerge as part of a "grand bargain" in relation to other post-

referenda agreements. The presidency (comprised of President Omar Al-Bashir, First Vice President Salva Kiir and Vice President Ali Osman Taha) commenced talks on Abyei on 27 November, with further talks scheduled for 2 December.

On 11 November, Sudan's defence minister and the southern minister responsible for the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) held a joint press conference in which they said, "War is not an option for us, and we are prepared to build trust between us to achieve a secure and stable situation, regardless of the outcome of the referendum."

Registration for the southern Sudan referendum started on 15 November and was extended by an extra week to end on 8 December. There was high turnout in the ten southern states, with minor disruptions and delays related to weather and security incidents in some locations. There has been low turnout in the north, attributed to anxiety, as well as lack of information on the process, timetable and locations for

registration. A large number of southerners living in the north returned south to register. On 21 November the ruling National Congress Party submitted a complaint to the Southern Sudan Referendum Commission (SSRC) citing several “irregularities” it had observed in the registration process. The SSRC estimated 1.3 million voters registered in the first week.

On 13 November the SSRC announced the symbols representing the choices in the referendum vote. Two clasped hands represent unity, and a single hand purportedly waving goodbye represents separation.

The UN panel to monitor the referendum, led by Benjamin Mkapa (former president of Tanzania), visited Sudan from 14 to 22 November to observe the registration process. The panel visited Khartoum, Juba, Wau, Kadugli, Abyei and Wad Medani.

On 11 November Council members convened an informal meeting with troop-contributing countries (TCCs) to the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS). The head of UNMIS, Haile Menkerios, and the UNMIS force commander informed TCCs (via video-link) that the UN was seeking agreement from Khartoum to add 2,000 troops to UNMIS with no change to the tasks it performs. TCCs were asked to consider if they could increase their current troop numbers (if Khartoum agrees).

On 16 November the UK foreign secretary, William Hague, presided over a Council debate on Sudan, attended at high-level by the US, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Nigeria, Uganda, Japan and Brazil. The Council heard briefings by the Secretary-General, Mbeki, Sudanese Foreign Minister Ali Ahmed Karti, and the secretary general of the SPLM, Pagan Amum.

In a presidential statement, the Council:

- expressed its readiness to act as necessary in support of full implementation of the CPA by the parties;
- requested all parties to refrain from unilateral action;
- underlined the importance of rapid progress on a way forward for Abyei’s referendum and resolution of critical post-referendum issues;
- stated its concern over delays in releasing funds to the SSRC; and
- expressed its willingness to consider

measures against any party whose actions undermine peace in Darfur.

The debate was followed by short closed consultations in which Menkerios and Ibrahim Gambari, the head of the AU-UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), provided the Council additional information (via video-link) on the five areas of the north-south border in dispute and progress on sensitive negotiations to free kidnapped humanitarian workers.

The chairman of the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee, John Kerry, visited Sudan from 4 to 5 November. Kerry told Khartoum the US would remove Sudan from its list of states that sponsor terrorism by July 2011 if the Government of Sudan fulfils its obligations under the CPA, including facilitating the southern Sudan referendum, reaching agreement on Abyei and respecting the outcome of both processes. The US added Sudan to its four-country terror list (which also includes Cuba, Iran and Syria) in 1993. The designation blocks US development assistance and defence exports and restricts a range of other financial dealings and trade. US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said in her statement to the Council on 16 November that the US was prepared to end economic sanctions if Sudan committed to a peaceful solution to the conflict in Darfur.

UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Valerie Amos visited Sudan from 5 to 9 November to review humanitarian preparations in southern Sudan and assess the causes of the lack of humanitarian access in Darfur.

On 30 October, 13 Darfuri human rights defenders and journalists were arrested in Khartoum, including a journalist working for Netherlands-based Radio Dabanga—one of the few media outlets reporting on the Darfur conflict. On 4 November government agents raided the office of the daily newspaper Al-Sahafa and arrested a journalist.

On 30 October, Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and SPLA soldiers clashed on the border between Sennar and Upper Nile states; one SPLA officer was wounded. At least eight civilians were injured on 13 November and six civilians on 24 November in northern Bahr el Ghazal state by aerial bombardments by SAF, which were reportedly



targeting members of the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), a key Darfur rebel group. The SAF accused the SPLM of providing assistance to JEM.

In the first week of November, the SAF clashed several times in northern Darfur and northern Kordofan states with the JEM and the Sudan Liberation Movement led by Abdul-Wahid Al-Nur (another Darfur rebel group). On 8 November, JEM claimed to have shot down a SAF fighter jet in Northern Kordofan.

On 4 November a UNAMID peacekeeper was shot and wounded by unknown armed men while on guard duty at a water point in North Darfur, and three Latvian helicopter crew members working for the World Food Programme were kidnapped in South Darfur.

On 15 November, JEM representatives indicated their conditions (including safe passage to Doha for their leader) for a possible return to the Doha peace talks. JEM withdrew from the talks in May 2010.

On 24 November the Sudan Sanctions Committee received a private briefing from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, John Ruggie. This was the first official contact between Ruggie and the Council.

On 11 June, the prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC), Luis Moreno-Ocampo, presented the Council with a formal complaint from the court on the lack of cooperation by the Government of Sudan to execute arrest warrants against Ahmad Harun and Ali Kushayb. Moreno-Ocampo stated his intention to follow-up Council action to address this lack of cooperation in his next briefing to the Council in December. On 27 August the court formally notified the Security Council about Bashir’s travel to Chad and Kenya and the failure of both countries to fulfil their obligations and enforce the outstanding arrest warrants against Bashir.

Key Issues

The key issue for the Council in December is maintaining a proactive focus to reinforce the prospects for successful implementation of the CPA, including the credible and peaceful conduct of the southern Sudan referendum, and successful negotiations on border demarcation, conduct of the popular consultations and security arrangements.

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

Underlying Issues

SAF and SPLA forces are in close proximity at several points on the prospective north-south border, a fact which raises the overall risk factors as tensions mount.

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

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

Options

The Council could follow-up the meetings convened in November with similar focused events in December. Options for Council decisions include an early statement:

- urging the parties to resolve all outstanding issues ahead of the referendum;
- welcoming recent efforts to resolve key issues; and
- authorising a temporary increase in the authorised troop level of UNMIS.

Another option is a late month statement reminding the parties of serious consequences if the CPA terms are not met.

Council Dynamics

The Council is expected to remain highly engaged with events in Sudan throughout December, as the US is both Council president and lead country on north-south issues.

The Council remains broadly united on the importance of the full implementation of the CPA through the peaceful conduct of the

southern Sudan referendum and a resolution on Abyei, but there seem to be tactical differences between Council members on the specifics of the best approach at this time. The Council seems united on the dangers of either side of the CPA undermining the referendum.

China seems to be softening its approach toward the Council's interaction with the institutions of southern Sudan and agreed that Pagan Amum should address the Council on 16 November (despite protests by Khartoum about Amum's involvement).

On ICC issues there are more substantive differences within the Council particularly on its approach to implementation of resolution 1593 between members that are party to the Rome Statute establishing the ICC, including Austria, France, Mexico and the UK, and those who have criticised the court's indictment of Bashir.

UN Documents

Selected Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1945 (14 October 2010) renewed the mandate of the Darfur Sanctions Panel of Experts for another year.
- S/RES/1935 (30 July 2010) renewed UNAMID.
- S/RES/1919 (29 April 2010) renewed UNMIS.
- S/RES/1593 (31 March 2005) referred the situation in Darfur to the ICC.
- S/RES/1591 (29 March 2005) and S/RES/1556 (30 July 2004) imposed sanctions.

Latest Secretary-General's Reports

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

Selected Security Council Meeting Records

- S/PV.6425 (16 November 2010) was the high-level debate to discuss latest developments in Sudan.
- S/PV.6401 (14 October 2010) was the adoption of the resolution to renew the mandate of the Darfur Sanctions Panel of Experts.
- S/PV.6336 (11 June 2010) was a briefing by the prosecutor of the ICC on progress of the Court's work in Sudan.

Other

- S/PRST/2010/24 (16 November 2010) was the presidential statement issued at the high-level debate on Sudan.
- SG/2165 (24 September 2010) was the communiqué on the Sudan high-level meeting.

Other Relevant Facts

UNAMID: Joint AU-UN Special Representative for Darfur

Ibrahim Gambari (Nigeria)

UNAMID: Force Commander

Lt.-Gen. Patrick Nyamvumba (Rwanda)

UNAMID: Size, Composition, Cost and Duration

- *Maximum authorised strength:* up to 19,555 military personnel, 3,772 police and 19 formed police units (total police 6,432)
- *Main troop contributors:* Nigeria, Rwanda, Egypt and Ethiopia
- *Military strength as of 30 September 2010:* 17,199 military personnel
- *Police Strength as of 30 September 2010:* 4,769 police personnel
- *Annual Budget:* \$1.81 billion
- *Duration:* 31 July 2007 to present; mandate expires 31 July 2011

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

Haile Menkerios (South Africa)

UNMIS: Force Commander

Maj.-Gen. Moses Bisong Obi (Nigeria)

UNMIS: Size, Composition, Cost and Duration

- *Maximum authorised strength:* up to 10,000 military and 715 police personnel
- *Main troop contributors:* India, Pakistan and Bangladesh
- *Military strength as of 15 September 2010:* 9,948 military personnel
- *Police Strength as of 15 September 2010:* 634 police personnel
- *Annual Budget:* \$938 million
- *Duration:* 24 March 2005 to present; mandate expires 30 April 2011

Sanctions Committee Chairman

Thomas Mayr-Harting (Austria)

Joint AU-UN Chief Mediator

Djibril Yipènè Bassolé (Burkina Faso)

Afghanistan

Expected Council Action

In December the Council is expected to receive the Secretary-General's quarterly report on key developments in Afghanistan. At press time it was unclear if the Council would take up the report before the end of 2010 or in early January.

Council members are likely to focus on the follow-up to the Kabul Conference, and the recent elections and the Lisbon NATO summit. Some members may also want to discuss the benchmarks and implementation of UNAMA's mandate ahead of its expiry on 23 March.

Key Recent Developments

At the NATO summit in Lisbon on 19 and 20 November, NATO leaders backed the strategy to transfer leadership to Afghan forces by 2014. Afghan President Hamid Karzai and NATO's Secretary-General Anders Fogh Rasmussen also signed an agreement on NATO-Afghanistan partnership. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon welcomed the decisions at the summit but also stressed the need to be flexible and guided by realities rather than schedules.

There was a spike in violent attacks by the Taliban in October and November. Four suicide bombers attacked the UN compound in western Herat on 22 October. Both the UN Secretary-General and International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) strongly condemned the attack. On 13 November the Taliban attacked the main airport and a foreign military base at Jalalabad in east Afghanistan. On 14 November a suicide car bomber attacked a convoy of Afghan and NATO-led troops outside Kabul. In early November, Taliban fighters raided a NATO outpost in southeastern Afghanistan.

On 15 November the Electoral Complaints Commission (ECC), which has two UN-appointed commissioners, completed verifying complaints. The Independent Elections Commission (IEC) certified results from 33 of 34 provinces on 24 November. The final province to be certified is Ghazni where a deteriorating security situation led to many voters not being able to cast their ballot. UN Special Representative Staffan de Mistura welcomed the certification and supported the IEC's

decision not to finalise certification of the results in Ghazni. The IEC has disallowed a quarter of the votes as invalid and the ECC has disqualified 24 candidates, seven of them current members of parliament, for alleged fraud.

The Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board, co-chaired by the UN and the Afghan government, met on 15 November. It discussed the steps taken to establish a framework for governance, security and development leading to greater Afghan responsibility and action plans for the Afghan government's 22 National Priority Programmes.

The fourth Regional Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan was held in Istanbul from 2 to 3 November. The meeting was attended by 27 countries and 14 regional and international organisations, institutions and bodies. Regional aspects of the objectives in the Kabul Conference were discussed.

In mid-November, Karzai criticised the US military's use of special-operations night raids, suggesting that the US needed to reduce the visibility and intensity of its military actions. Karzai's statement raised questions about possible differences between Karzai and the US administration on this issue.

Human Rights-Related Developments

On 19 October, the working group of the UN's Human Rights Council (HRC) on the use of mercenaries welcomed as "a step in the right direction" a recent report by the US Senate's armed-services committee on US private security contractors in Afghanistan. The chair of the expert body urged stronger oversight of US private security contractors in Afghanistan. The working group presented a draft text for a new treaty on the regulation of private military and security companies to the HRC during its September 2010 session. The HRC decided to establish an open-ended intergovernmental group to consider developing an international framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies.



Key Issues

With UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan's (UNAMA) mandate coming up for renewal in March, a key issue is for the Council to start discussing UNAMA's priorities for the coming year.

A related issue is whether UNAMA needs to realign its resources to support the Afghan government's priorities following the Kabul Conference.

A continuing key issue for the Council is the security situation. Some observers have expressed concern that there could be a further escalation of violence as US troops begin to withdraw.

Another key issue is the credibility of the elections.

Also an issue is the role of the UN in the broader peace process and whether the Council should support more direct UN involvement in inter-Afghan and regional reconciliation discussions.

A related issue is what UNAMA can do to play a more active role in electoral reform.

Options

The most likely option is for the Council to hear de Mistura's briefing but take no action at this point.

A possible option is to initiate discussions at the expert level on UNAMA's mandate renewal.

Also an option is a statement on the outcome of the parliamentary elections if the final results are out by the time the Council meets.

Council Dynamics

Most members do not see any urgent need for formal Council action in December. After a year during which there has been heavy international focus on Afghanistan, members appear to want to take a step back and allow for a period of consolidation. Also, Turkey, the lead country on Afghanistan, will be leaving the Council at the end of

December and this may be another factor to why any action may only take place in early 2011.

Russia has become an increasingly active player on this issue, particularly on the issue of counter-narcotics. Other permanent members, such as the UK, the US and France, are strongly supportive of UNAMA and de Mistura.

Although the Council will lose two elected members, Japan and Turkey, who have played a key role on this issue, the 2011 Council will include Germany, the third largest troop-contributor to ISAF, and India, a close neighbour. Both are expected to take a keen interest in this issue.

UN Documents

Selected Security Council Resolutions

- S/2010/1943 (13 October 2010) extended ISAF's mandate until 13 October 2011.
- S/RES/1917 (22 March 2010) extended UNAMA's mandate until 23 March 2011.
- S/RES/1401 (28 March 2002) created UNAMA.

Latest Secretary-General's Report

- S/2010/463 (14 September 2010)

Other

- S/2010/548 (22 October 2010) was the quarterly ISAF report from 1 May 2010 to 31 July 2010.
- S/PV 6394 (29 September 2010) was the September debate on Afghanistan.
- SC/9992 (23 July 2010) was the Council press statement on the Kabul Conference.

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 30 September):* 345 international civilians, 1,526 local civilians, 14 military observers, 57 UN volunteers
- *Duration:* 28 March 2002 to present; mandate expires on 23 March 2011

ISAF Military Commander

General David Petraeus (US)

Senior Civilian Representative

Ambassador Mark Sedwill (UK)

ISAF: Size, Composition and Duration

- *Total strength (as of August 2010):* about 119,819 troops
- *Contributors of military personnel:* 47 NATO and non-NATO countries
- *Current top contributors:* US, UK, Germany, France, Italy and Canada
- *Duration:* 20 December 2001 to present; mandate expires on 13 October 2011

Operation Enduring Freedom: Size, Composition and Duration

- *Current strength:* 33,000 (this is an estimate as the troop numbers shift continually)
- *Lead contributor:* US
- *Duration:* 7 October 2001 to present

Iraq

Expected Council Action

At press time there were indications that the US (Council president in December) is planning to convene a high-level meeting on Iraq in December. It remains to be seen what the focus for such a meeting will be.

Council members should have before them the Secretary-General's regular four-monthly report on Iraq. In addition the Council will need to address the question of funding for the activities of the high-level coordinator on the Iraq and the Kuwait missing persons issue, which expires at the end of December. A progress report on the issue is expected during the month. Also, the mandate for the Development Fund for Iraq (DFI) and related immunities also expires at the end of the year. Some action with regard to the DFI is also likely during the month.

Key Recent Developments

Efforts to form the new government in Iraq progressed on 11 November when the Iraqi parliament re-elected Jalal Talabani as president. The move was part of an agreement among Iraq's political parties which apparently also included a point system to

match ministry posts to political parties based on the number of seats held in parliament, with Nouri al-Maliki to serve another term as prime minister and Ayad Allawi of the Iraqiya coalition heading a new national council on strategic policies that has yet to be created.

However, Ayad Allawi and members of his Iraqiya coalition walked out, reportedly after failing to secure a vote on several provisions pledged by Maliki as part of the agreement. While the walkout illustrated the remaining tensions in the Iraqi government, it was unclear whether the agreement on government formation would be affected.

On 12 November the Council adopted a presidential statement welcoming the Iraqi agreement to form a national partnership government.

On 25 November Talabani formally nominated Maliki for a second term as prime minister, after which Maliki has thirty days to appoint ministers.

On 10 November UN Controller Jun Yamazaki briefed the Council on the DFI. He said that while progress has been made to enable Iraq to fully manage its own export revenues, further progress was required. In particular, he noted that the independent interim audit for the first half of 2010 showed that the installation of a comprehensive oil metering system was behind schedule, with 51 percent of meters installed so far. He also encouraged Iraq to address recommendations made by the independent audit, including appointing an independent party to verify the technical implementation of the plan.

With regard to the immunities associated with the DFI that expire at the end of December, Yamazaki noted that Iraq has proposed they be extended for another year and that the Secretary-General had addressed the legal issues relating to the immunities in his 1 April DFI report. In light of these issues, it remains for the Council to assess the Iraqi proposal. (The 1 April report stated that "there is no legal basis on which to perpetuate the protected status of the fund once it becomes a fully nationally owned and controlled fund".) With regard to remaining outstanding letters of credit related to the oil-for-food programme, Yamazaki noted

that Iraq was willing to pay 32 of the letters and that if the Secretariat does not receive requisite documentation for the others, the Council has the option of cancelling the remaining letters of credit. This should be subject to Iraq's providing an indemnity for all UN activities connected with the oil-for-food programme.

Abdul Basit Turki Saed, head of Iraq's Committee of Financial Experts, presented Iraq's quarterly report to the Council. Regarding potential foreign financial claims against Iraq, he said that despite efforts made with foreign banks and international financial institutions, Iraq had been unable to secure guarantees to protect its assets at the level of protection provided by the DFI-related immunities. In light of Iraq's circumstances and the delay in forming a government, Iraq requested the extension of the DFI immunities for another year. He said Iraq also hoped the Council would consider setting a June 2011 deadline for Iraq to accept further commercial creditor claims in order to address the issue of unknown and unregistered claims. In addition, Iraq had continued contacts with the US Federal Reserve Board with regard to establishing accounts for a successor mechanism and had taken steps to strengthen financial and administrative control of the DFI.

On 12 November the president of the Governing Council of the UN Compensation Commission (UNCC) reported to the Council on its 9-11 November meeting. The Governing Council supported consultations between Iraq and Kuwait resuming as soon as possible and stressed the importance of maintaining arrangements to transfer 5 percent of Iraqi oil proceeds to the UNCC in a successor mechanism. An outstanding balance of \$21.7 billion of compensation remains to be paid to Kuwait.

Violence in Iraq continued. On 10 November the Council issued a press statement condemning recent terrorist attacks targeting civilians, including Christian and Muslim places of worship, killing dozens of people. (Recent attacks included a 31 October attack on a Baghdad church and a series of bombs in the capital on 2 and 10 November.)

Human Rights-Related Developments

On 26 October the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, commented on the Wikileaks release of information on torture and ill treatment of detainees by Iraqi forces. Pillay expressed her concern that serious breaches of international human rights law had occurred in Iraq, including summary executions of a large number of civilians and torture and ill treatment of detainees. She stated that the US and Iraqi authorities should take necessary measures to investigate all allegations made in these reports and to bring to justice those responsible for unlawful killings, summary executions, torture and other serious human rights abuses. She also called on Iraq to ratify the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol and urged the Iraqi government to facilitate visits of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq human rights teams to monitor the human rights situation in detention facilities. On 4 November, Pillay strongly condemned attacks targeting religious communities in Iraq and urged the government to do more to protect civilians in an effort to prevent a "deadly" upsurge in sectarian violence. She was speaking in the immediate aftermath of the deaths of many Christians and Shi'as in separate incidents.

Key Issues

A key issue for the Council in December is assessing progress made by Iraq to establish a successor mechanism to the DFI, as called for in resolution 1905. Another key issue is how much progress has been achieved with regard to resolving the question of missing Kuwaiti persons and property and whether the activities of the high-level coordinator should be continued.

Another issue is when Iraq will take the steps necessary for the lifting of restrictions imposed by the Council in Saddam-era resolutions. A related issue is the overall security situation in Iraq.

Options

Options for the Council include:

- allowing the DFI successor mechanism to begin functioning on 1 January;



- extending the DFI and the related immunities for another year, as requested by Iraq;
- extending the DFI or immunities for a shorter period, perhaps three months or six months;
- removing one or more measures imposed on Iraq in historical resolutions related to the regime of Saddam Hussein as part of the action on the DFI (perhaps with relation to the oil-for-food programme);
- reasserting the ongoing importance of resolving the issues of concern to Kuwait; and
- approving the continued financing of the high-level coordinator.

Council and Wider Dynamics

While Council members remain concerned over the tortuous process of government formation in Iraq, the recent agreement is seen as a positive step that may provide some increased stability and down the track open the way for appropriate action on the DFI. Some Council members are open to some sort of extension of immunities in order to provide additional support to the Iraqi government in the near term. Others remain more sceptical and would like a stronger case to be made by Iraq on the necessity of continued financial protection.

While Council members appear to hold different views on how much progress has been achieved in resolving the issue of missing persons and property, none seem to advocate ending the activities of the high-level coordinator at this time. It is hoped that more progress will be possible on the issue in the months following the formation of a new Iraqi government.

It seems uncertain how much additional progress with regard to resolving other outstanding Chapter VII issues (such as disarmament and Iraq/Kuwait issues) may be possible.

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

UN Documents

Selected Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1905 (21 December 2009) extended the arrangements for the DFI and the IAMB until 31 December 2010 and called on Iraq to develop an action plan and timeline for a post-DFI mechanism in 2010.
- S/RES/1483 (22 May 2003) established sanctions against the previous Iraqi government, created the DFI, provided immunity to Iraqi petroleum products and envisaged the termination of the oil-for-food programme.
- S/RES/1284 (17 December 1999) appointed a high-level coordinator for Iraq/Kuwait missing persons and property.

Selected Presidential Statement

- S/PRST/2010/23 (12 November 2010) welcomed the Iraqi agreement to form a national partnership government.

Selected Meeting Record

- S/PV.6418 (10 November 2010) was the latest briefing on the DFI and the IAMB.

Selected Letters

- S/2010/567 (28 October 2010) transmitted Iraq's third quarterly report on the DFI.
- S/2010/378 (12 July 2010) informed the Secretariat that the Council had approved funding for the activities of the High-Level Coordinator for missing Kuwaiti persons and property.

Latest Secretary-General's Reports

- S/2010/606 (26 November 2010) was on UNAMI.
- S/2010/563 (1 November 2010) was on the DFI and the IAMB.
- S/2010/300 (9 June 2010) was on Iraq/Kuwait missing persons and property.

Selected Press Statement

- SC/10081 (10 November 2010) was on recent terrorist attacks targeting civilians in Iraq.

Other Relevant Facts

Secretary-General's High-Level Coordinator for Iraq/Kuwait Missing Persons and Property

Gennady Tarasov (Russia)

Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

Expected Council Action

The Council is expected to renew the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa, which expires on 31 December 2010. The renewal is expected to take place by the close of the year following consultations among the Council—likely to be announced in a presidential note.

Key Recent Developments

By the end of 2010, the working group, chaired by Uganda, will have held four meetings:

- Adoption of its programme of work and priorities.
- 20 July—closed consultations with the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA) upon the creation of the UN Office in Central Africa.
- 16 August—an open interactive panel discussion on the “role of conflict early warning and response mechanisms in the prevention and resolution of conflicts in Africa,” with panellists from DPA, Intergovernmental Authority for Development and Economic Community of West African States.
- 2 December—an open interactive briefing on security sector reform.

On 16 July, during the Nigeria presidency the Council held an open debate on “optimising the use of preventive diplomacy tools: prospects and challenges in Africa.” The presidential statement issued recognised the value that the working group added to “the process of embedding preventive diplomacy practices into the UN's conflict management architecture.” (The concept note for the debate had asked participants to consider how best to mobilise the working group to launch a concrete initiative, in partnership with key regional actors, to achieve optimal use of preventive diplomacy tools in specific pre-conflict situations.)

On 22 October, the Council under the Uganda presidency held an open debate on assistance to AU peacekeeping. The Secretary-General's report:

- highlighted that annual exchanges between the Council and AU Peace and

Security Council (AUPSC) would be more useful with improved preparation and follow-up mechanisms; and

- proposed that the Council consider using the working group as an informal secretariat for the joint meetings.

Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Japan and Nigeria noted this concept positively in their statements. However, the working group was not mentioned, in this or any other capacity, in the presidential statement issued.

Key Issues

The immediate issue is whether to renew the mandate of the working group. A related issue is how to better utilise the working group as a tool to improve the Council's consideration of situations in Africa.

Options

The Council could renew the mandate of the working group:

- without any change to its mandate;
- adding new elements to its mandate, perhaps related to the recommendations of the Secretary-General; or
- flagging the potential of the working group to decide to revisit its mandate in the future.

Council Dynamics

Uganda's goals for the working group were to strengthen the working relationship between the Council and the AU and its subregional organisations on the issues of conflict prevention and resolution and peacebuilding in Africa and to focus on how better to support countries emerging from conflict to avoid relapse. Nigeria and Gabon have been supportive of these goals and interact frequently with Uganda on ways the working group can be used to advance conflict prevention priorities.

The wider membership of the Council is in general supportive of the working group. Some express the view that the potential exists for it to do more. But there are also some sceptics. There was resistance within the Council in October to endorsing a new role for the working group in the context of joint Council/AUPSC meetings.

In general it seems that Council members are ready to continue the working group in 2011 but it will be necessary to decide a

new chair, as Uganda leaves the Council at the end of 2010. Past practice has been to select an African member. Nigeria may seek this role, given its demonstrated interest in the issue of conflict prevention. South Africa chaired the working group in 2008 and may seek to return to that role.

UN Documents

Selected Security Council Resolution

- S/RES/1625 (14 September 2005) was a declaration on the Security Council's role in conflict prevention.

Selected Presidential Statements

- S/PRST/2010/21 (22 October 2010) was on assistance to AU peace-keeping.
- S/PRST/2010/14 (16 July 2010) requested the Secretary-General to submit recommendations on how best to utilise preventive diplomacy tools within the UN system.

Selected Letter

- S/2010/371 (9 July 2010) was the concept note prepared by Nigeria for the debate it chaired on conflict prevention in Africa.

Selected Secretary-General's Report

- S/2010/514 (14 October 2010) was on support to AU peacekeeping operations authorised by the UN.

Other

- S/PV.6409 (22 October 2010) was the debate on support for AU peace-keeping.
- S/PV.6360 (16 July 2010) was an open debate on "optimising the use of preventive diplomacy tools: prospects and challenges in Africa."
- S/2009/650 (15 December 2009) was the presidential note extending the work of the working group until 31 December 2010.
- S/2002/207 (1 March 2002) outlined the terms of reference and mandate for the working group.

Other Relevant Fact

Chair of the Working Group

Ruhakana Rugunda (Uganda) since January 2009

Women, Peace and Security: Sexual Violence in Conflict

Expected Council Action

The Council is expected to hold an open debate on sexual violence in conflict on 16 December. Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict Margot Wallström will present the Secretary-General's report on this issue (due the first week in December).

The Secretary-General seems likely to recommend that the Council establish a mechanism for the UN to monitor and report on sexual violence in conflict in situations on the Council's agenda. (This could be similar to the monitoring mechanism on children and armed conflict, initially focused on child soldiers and extended to sexual violence against children in resolution 1882, but the focus would be more limited, ie. specifically concentrating on situations on the Council agenda.)

For detailed analysis of the Council's past dynamics and approach to sexual violence in conflict within the broader issues of women, peace and security please see our *Cross-Cutting Report on Women, Peace and Security* published in October 2010.

Key Recent Developments

The Council has adopted two resolutions to deter the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war. In 2008 resolution 1820 identified sexual violence as an impediment to international peace and security when used or commissioned as a tactic of war in order to deliberately target civilian populations or as part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations. In 2009 resolution 1888 established a series of mechanisms to implement resolution 1820 and requested additional information from the Secretary-General to inform the Council's approach (some of which is expected in the Secretary-General's report).

The mechanisms established by resolution 1888 included:

- a special representative of the Secretary-General on sexual violence in conflict to lead and coordinate the UN's response (Wallström was appointed in February);
- a team of experts deployable to situations of particular concern to work with host governments to strengthen rule of law; and



- the identification of women's protection advisers among gender advisers and human rights protection units in relevant peacekeeping operations.

The General Assembly is currently negotiating funding for Wallström's office. It is understood the General Assembly advisory committee on budget matters recommended Wallström's office be allocated seven of the nine positions requested.

From 30 July to 2 August, 200 to 400 armed men allegedly from a Hutu rebel group, *Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda* (FDLR), and the Mai Mai tribal militia raided some 13 villages in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo's (DRC) Walikale region and committed mass rape. Humanitarian sources reported 303 rape survivors were treated. Reports of these rapes reached the Council via the media on 22 August. The Council sought briefings from Wallström and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. Assistant Secretary-General Atul Khare and a member of Wallström's office traveled to the scene. Khare briefed the Council on 7 September, outlining the UN's understanding of what happened and a series of practical measures to improve the UN's ability to protect civilians from such attacks in the future and apprehend those responsible.

Wallström also eventually visited the DRC and briefed the Council on her visit on 14 October. Wallström called upon the members of the DRC Sanctions Committee to consider applying sanctions against FDLR commander "Lieutenant Colonel" Serafim. Khare had mentioned in his briefing that Serafim was present at the scene. Wallström recounted recent arrests of several FDLR and militia leaders on charges related to sexual violence, including:

- FDLR Executive Secretary Callixte Mbarushimana (arrested under an ICC warrant in France on 11 October);
- two FDLR leaders, Ignace Murwanashyaka and Straton Musoni (arrested earlier in the year in Germany); and
- a commander of the Mai Mai tribal militia,

“Lieutenant Colonel” Sadoke Kokunda Mayele (arrested by UN peacekeepers in the DRC on 5 October).

From 30 September to 10 October, a high-level panel convened by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to consider the adequacy of reparations available to victims of sexual violence met survivors in six towns in the DRC. The panel reported its preliminary findings in Kinshasa on 12 October, concluding the needs of victims were largely unmet.

In late October reports emerged that 100 to 600 Congolese women, men and children in a group expelled from Angola had been raped, though it was unclear by whom. Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Valerie Amos called for a prompt investigation by both national authorities.

On 26 October the Council held a high-level meeting on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of resolution 1325 (the resolution in which the Council first recognised the disproportionate impact of conflict on women and girls). The Council issued a presidential statement in which it reiterated its demand that all parties in armed conflicts immediately and completely cease all forms of violence against women and girls, including acts of sexual violence.

On 22 November the Council held a debate on protection of civilians, where it issued a presidential statement that expressed deep regret at the level of civilian casualties in armed conflict, including from sexual violence.

Key Issues

The key issue for the Council is whether to mandate a monitoring mechanism to track and deter the use of systematic sexual violence in conflict situations on the Council agenda.

A related issue is ensuring the Council has sufficient information on the causes and impacts of targeted sexual violence in different situations on its agenda, as well as well-researched information on the likely perpetrators.

A further issue is how to integrate this issue into the Council’s ongoing work on protection of civilians.

A technical issue is that the Council has already established a mechanism to

monitor and report on sexual violence in the context of children and armed conflict. This mechanism is still at an early stage, but it underlines the inconsistency in the Council’s approach to sexual violence in conflict, in that under the 1882 mechanism the Council’s attention ceases when victims turn 18. The Secretary-General’s new recommendations would rectify that anomaly.

Options

The Council could:

- set up a new, separate mechanism for the UN system to monitor and report on sexual violence against persons over 18 years in the situations on the Council’s agenda;
- adapt the monitoring and reporting mechanism established in resolution 1882 to take into account victims over the age of 18;
- broaden the scope of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict to include situations not on the Council’s agenda; or
- outline its intention to apply measures, including targeted sanctions, to isolate perpetrators of sexual violence.

A resolution would be an option if the recommendations of the Secretary-General were sufficiently detailed regarding a potential monitoring and reporting mechanism for the Council to take action. Otherwise, the Council could ask the Secretary-General for more detailed recommendations in a presidential statement and indicate possible paths to carry out other recommendations.

Council Dynamics

The US is the lead country on this issue and is likely to take the lead in promoting a robust approach by the Council, including the careful establishment of a monitoring and reporting mechanism that would not adversely impact the existing mechanism on children and armed conflict. Other members, such as the UK, France, Austria, Mexico and Japan, have been consistent advocates of this issue in the Council and would likely support US efforts.

Other members, including Russia and China, believe that the issue of sexual violence is adequately covered by the protection aspects of the broader topic of women, peace and security (in resolution 1325) and that singling out one crime in

conflicts diverts attention from other heinous crimes, such as trafficking, targeted killings and maiming.

There seems to be little appetite in the Council to create a separate working group on sexual violence in conflict.

There is possibly some fatigue in the Council at the end of 2010, following the large number of recent thematic debates and negotiations on women, peace and security and protection of civilians. That may sway some in the Council away from a detailed outcome in December in favour of a more measured approach in 2011. Conversely, these recent debates seem to have built momentum within many of the delegations for the Council to address a number of the related issues the Secretary-General’s report is expected to highlight.

UN Documents

Selected Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1888 (30 September 2009) established mechanisms for the UN to address sexual violence in conflict.
- S/RES/1882 (4 August 2009) expanded the criteria for the Secretary-General’s “list of shame” in his reports on children and armed conflict beyond the recruitment of child soldiers to include rape and other sexual violence against children.
- S/RES/1820 (19 June 2008) confirmed the Council’s readiness to address more systematically the use of sexual violence in conflicts on its agenda.
- S/RES/1325 (31 October 2000) acknowledged conflict has a disproportionate impact on women and encouraged their increased participation and protection.

Selected Presidential Statements

- S/PRST/2010/25 (22 November 2010) was on protection of civilians.
- S/PRST/2010/22 (26 October 2010) condemned all acts that violate international law committed against women and girls in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict situations.
- S/PRST/2010/17 (17 September 2010) urged the DRC government to prosecute the perpetrators of the mass rapes that occurred in eastern DRC in late July and August.

Selected Secretary-General's Report

- S/2009/362 (15 July 2009) was the first Secretary-General's report issued in response to resolution 1820.

Selected Security Council Meetings

- S/PV.6411 (26 October 2010) was a high-level debate held on the tenth anniversary of resolution 1325.
- S/PV.6400 (14 October 2010) was a briefing by Wallström on her September visit to the DRC.
- S/PV.6378 (7 September 2010) was a briefing by Khare on his visit to the DRC, following the mass rapes in the Walikale area of Eastern DRC.

Côte d'Ivoire

Expected Council Action

In December the Council is expected to consider the Secretary-General's report on Côte d'Ivoire. The mandate of the UN peacekeeping mission UNOCI expires on 31 December and in light of the ongoing gravity of the situation the Council is expected to renew it. The head of UNOCI, Choi Young-jin, will brief the Council.

Key Recent Developments

On 3 November, Choi, the head of the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), briefed the Council via video teleconference on the electoral and security situations following the first round of elections on 31 October. He indicated that the voter turnout was over 80 percent and that no major human rights violation had been recorded.

The Council subsequently issued a statement:

- welcoming the holding of the presidential election in Côte d'Ivoire on 31 October;
- commending the Ivorian people for their massive and peaceful participation in this crucial vote and urging all stakeholders to continue to be fully committed to a democratic, peaceful and transparent completion of the electoral process;
- stressing the critical role of the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) in announcing the provisional results of the vote quickly possible;
- welcoming the assistance of UNOCI in helping the IEC overcome logistical challenges; and
- expressing its resolve to continue to

closely monitor the situation, "in particular the security conditions on the ground and the efforts to successfully conclude the electoral process."

On 12 November, Choi recognised the results of the first round of elections as valid, following the announcement of the provisional results by the IEC during the night of 3-4 November, and the proclamation of the final results by the Constitutional Council on 10 November. No presidential candidate received a majority of votes in the first round. Veteran opposition figure and former prime minister Alassane Ouattara led the first round and incumbent President Laurent Gbagbo came in second, thus qualifying to run in the second round of the presidential elections.

On 23 November the Secretary-General submitted his latest report updating the Council on the political and security situation in Côte d'Ivoire. He highlighted the progress made and the challenges to the current and the longer term electoral process (including the run-off and legislative elections). The Secretary-General also recommended an extension of UNOCI's mandate "on the basis of an additional assessment of the evolving security situation...following the completion of the electoral cycle." The assessment will be included in a report to the Council in March and will include proposals for the UN's post elections presence in the country.

On 24 November the Council authorised the temporary redeployment of a maximum of three infantry companies and an aviation unit comprised of two military utility helicopters from the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to UNOCI, to assist with security arrangements. (The Council's action was in response to a request on 22 November by the Secretary-General for advance approval of the redeployment of troops and aviation assets from UNMIL as a contingency security measure.)

On 28 November run-off presidential elections were held in Côte d'Ivoire (but official results had not been announced at the time of going to press).

Key Issues

A key issue for the Council is renewing the mandate of UNOCI and how best to use the opportunity to adequately respond to the ongoing challenges in the political process.

The ongoing developments in the presidential elections, security concerns and legislative elections slated for February 2011 highlight the fragility of the situation in the country.

A closely related issue will be for the Council to determine how best to use its meeting on the Secretary-General's report to consider, at least preliminarily, the future of UNOCI, and possibly give indications of this in UNOCI's renewal mandate.

Underlying Issues

The tense and fragile political and security situations pose latent threats to stability in the country, especially during this phase of openly competitive contests. Critical tasks outlined in the Ouagadougou Agreements remain unfulfilled, particularly the process of disarming former combatants of the *Forces Nouvelles*. The dismantling of militias remains incomplete, and the government has yet to attain effective control throughout the country.

Options

Options for the Council include:

- renewing the mandate of UNOCI without any significant changes for four months as proposed by the Secretary-General or for the standard six months, while setting the stage for possible mandate modification down the line, such as by authorising a technical assessment mission to evaluate the situation in the country and make proposals for the future direction of UNOCI;
- renewing the mandate of UNOCI with major changes, including fine-tuning the mandate by incorporating any relevant recommendations by the Secretary-General regarding UNOCI's future role;
- beginning the process of Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) engagement as a proactive measure to facilitate enhanced peace consolidation; and
- actively implementing the penultimate paragraph of its presidential statement of 5 August 2009 (S/PRST/2009/24), in which it recognised the importance of introducing peacebuilding elements in peacekeeping operations before transfer to the PBC.

Council Dynamics

Council members agree on the need to renew the mandate of UNOCI, given its continuing value in securing peace and providing crucial technical and logistical support to the Ivorian electoral commission, including the transportation of voting materials and reports.

In light of political uncertainties and the fragile security situation, most Council members seem to prefer retaining the current mandate of UNOCI and extending it for a few months before giving serious consideration to modifying it.

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

UN Documents

Selected Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1951 (24 November 2010) authorised the temporary deployment of troops from UNMIL to UNOCI.
- S/RES/1946 (15 October 2010) renewed the sanctions and the mandate of the group of experts until 30 April 2011.
- S/RES/1942 (29 September 2010) authorised the deployment of 500 additional troops to UNOCI to help with security during the election period.
- S/RES/1933 (30 June 2010) extended the mandate of UNOCI until 30 December 2010.

Selected Presidential Statements

- S/PRST/2009/24 (5 August 2009) requested the Secretary-General to provide in his reports on specific missions an indication of progress towards achieving a coordinated UN approach in-country, and in particular on critical gaps to achieving peacebuilding objectives alongside the mission.
- S/PRST/2007/8 (28 March 2007) endorsed the Ouagadougou Agreement.

Selected Secretary-General's Reports

- S/2010/600 (23 November 2010) was the latest UNOCI report.
- S/2010/537 (18 October 2010) was the Secretary-General's mid-term report on UNOCI.
- S/2008/250 (15 April 2008) contained the five-criteria for the Special

Representative to certify all stages of the Ivorian electoral process.

Selected Letters

- S/2010/601 (22 November 2010) was the request by the Secretary-General to the Council for approval of the redeployment of troops and aviation assets from UNMIL to UNOCI.
- S/2010/493 (23 September 2010) was from the Secretary-General informing the Council about the head of UNOCI's certification of the Ivorian electoral process.
- S/2010/486 and S/2010/485 (17 September 2010) was the exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the Council on raising the level of authorised UNOCI military and police personnel leading up to the presidential election.
- S/2008/834 (30 December 2008) contained the fourth supplementary agreement to the Ouagadougou Agreement.
- S/2007/144 (13 March 2007) contained the Ouagadougou Agreement.

Other

- SC/10076 (3 November 2010) was the latest statement by the Council on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire.
- S/PV.6415 (3 November 2010) was the briefing by Special Representative Choi to the Council on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire.

Other Relevant Facts

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission

Choi Young-jin (Republic of Korea)

Force Commander

Major-General Abdul Hafiz (Bangladesh)

Chair of the Sanctions Committee

Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti (Brazil)

Police Commissioner

Major-General Jean Marie Bourry (France)

Size and Composition of UNOCI

Strength as of 30 August 2010: 7,186 troops, 189 military observers, 1,167 police personnel, 393 international civilian personnel, 759 local staff and 274 UN volunteers.

Approved Budget

1 July 2010-30 June 2011: \$485.1 million

Central African Republic

Expected Council Action

In early December, the Council expects to receive the Secretary-General's report on the UN Integrated Peace-building Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA). The Secretary-General's Special Representative Sahle-Work Zewde is likely to brief the Council. The Council seems ready to renew BINUCA's mandate, which expires on 31 December 2010, without major changes.

Council members are likely to focus attention on the upcoming elections in the Central African Republic (CAR) and the role of BINUCA in the post MINURCAT environment.

Key Recent Developments

On 8 November, Zewde updated the informal meeting of the Peacebuilding Commission's country-specific configuration on CAR and said that BINUCA was focused on:

- the ongoing preparations for the presidential and legislative elections;
- the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programme; and
- the consequences of the imminent departure of the UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT).

Concerning the elections, Zewde said that preparations continue to be slow due to political, logistical and financial challenges. She noted that there were some funding issues that the CAR electoral commission needed to resolve. As for DDR, results were mixed; six thousand former combatants processed in the northwest but little had been achieved in the northeast. Zewde also noted that with the departure of the MINURCAT peacekeepers, the challenges faced by the CAR armed forces were enormous. She called for closer attention to DDR issues especially removing military-grade weapons.

On 20 October, Special Representative and Head of MINURCAT Youssef Mahmoud told the Council that the security situation in northeastern CAR was volatile and worrisome. He was concerned by attacks in Birao by the Ugandan rebel group, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). Given MINURCAT's imminent withdrawal, Youssef urged the international community to do its

best to assist CAR to deploy additional forces to Birao.

On 30 July, after several delays, President François Bozizé decreed that the presidential and parliamentary election would be held on 23 January 2011, with political campaigning to commence on 10 January. This arrangement was supported by opposition parties and former rebel groups, who agreed to abide by a code of conduct for the elections. As part of the preparations, the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) declared it was satisfied with the results of the census, which was completed on 21 October. The IEC will next prepare the electoral rolls and update the voters' list.

On 28 June, Zewde told the Council that the peace process in CAR depended on the DDR process, reintegrating former combatants and successful elections. She stressed that international support for CAR was important to avoid a return to violence, as the situation remained "precarious and fraught with challenges and pitfalls." After Zewde's briefing, the Council adopted a press statement calling on all national stakeholders to "move forward expeditiously" to prepare and conduct free, fair, transparent and credible elections. The Council also expressed concern at the slow pace of the implementation of the DDR process and strongly condemned the attacks by the LRA.

Developments in the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

On 20 September, the PBC's CAR configuration and the World Bank (WB) organised a high-level event at the sidelines of the Millennium Development Goals summit in New York. It was an opportunity for the UN to place the international spotlight on CAR and to help generate momentum for a prospective donor's conference in 2011. Ambassador Jan Grauls, chair of the CAR configuration of the PBC, said that the "unique collaboration" between the World Bank and the PBC was an indication of the two institutions' "genuine willingness to work together in support of CAR's efforts in achieving peace and development."

On 8 November, Grauls indicated that a donor's roundtable could be organised in the first half of 2011 after the successful conclusion of elections in CAR. The

date for this roundtable would be finalised after considering various ongoing processes, such as the country's new poverty reduction strategy and the review of the PBC's strategic framework for peacebuilding.

Grauls also said that the PBC is expected to conduct the next mission visit to CAR in the first trimester of 2011. There were no visits scheduled for 2010. The specific timing will be determined after consultations with CAR authorities and BINUCA.

Human Rights-Related Developments

During a visit to CAR from 10 to 17 July, Representative of the Secretary-General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons, Walter Kaelin, noted that the return and reintegration of internally displaced persons whose rights have been violated are "crucial factors for a sustainable peace." Kaelin also participated in a workshop where CAR government and other stakeholders developed a vision for legislation on internal displacement.

Key Issues

A key issue is the elections in January 2011 and whether they will be free and fair. Success can boost confidence and create momentum for further international support for peacebuilding in CAR.

A second key issue is the security situation post MINURCAT, including whether there are likely to be any logistical gaps for BINUCA without MINURCAT's presence.

Council Dynamics

There continues to be general consensus among Council members on the need to encourage CAR to complete the elections successfully. Council members remain supportive of ongoing peacebuilding efforts in CAR.

UN Documents

Selected Presidential Statement

- S/PRST/2009/35 (21 December 2009) welcomed the establishment of BINUCA, called for all political stakeholders to "ensure free, fair, transparent and credible preparation and conduct of the 2010 elections,"



and asked that the elections take place within the timeframe set by the Constitution."

Latest Secretary-General's Report

- S/2010/295 (10 June 2010).

PBC-Related Document

- PBC/4/CAF/5 (11 February 2010) contained the recommendations and conclusions on the first biannual review of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in CAR.

Council Meeting Record

- S/PV.6345 (28 June 2010) was the debate on the Secretary-General's report on the situation in CAR.

Other

- SC/9963 (28 June 2010) was the press statement following the debate on CAR.

Chad/CAR

Expected Council Action

The Council expects to receive a report from the Secretary-General on the situation in Chad and the Central African Republic. As requested by resolution 1923, the report is likely to include an assessment of lessons learned in the context of MINURCAT which finally expires on 31 December. The Secretary-General's Special Representative and head of MINURCAT, Youssef Mahmoud, is also likely to brief the Council in December.

Additionally, the Council's informal expert group on protection of civilians is expected to meet in December to discuss the termination of MINURCAT.

Key Recent Developments

On 15 October the UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) ceased all military operations and began the final phase of withdrawal. By 31 December, all military and civilian personnel will have been withdrawn, though MINURCAT will leave behind campsites in both countries.

The situation in Chad has been relatively calm and there has been a significant decline in incidents of banditry. Greater vigilance by Chadian security authorities, improved relations between N'Djamena and Khartoum and the activities of the joint Chad-Sudan border monitoring force have been credited with this improved security situation. An exceptionally intense rainy season has probably also been a factor considerably reducing travel along roads where banditry commonly occurs. The security situation may become more challenging in the upcoming dry season.

In early October, Chad submitted a revised version of its sustainability plan for the *Détachement intégré de sécurité* (DIS) outlining the financial and logistical needs to support the force after MINURCAT's withdrawal. Chad is currently seeking donors to assist in financing the DIS and has initiated discussions with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the UN Development Programme on a successor arrangement to the trust fund for the DIS, which was established by the Secretary-General in 2007 to help Chad and CAR build the law and order capacity needed to ensure security for displaced persons.

By contrast, the situation in northeastern CAR continues to be volatile and concerns remain as to how CAR will be able to fill the security vacuum left by MINURCAT's departure.

The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) continues to compromise security, particularly in Birao in northeastern CAR. On 10 October, some forty to fifty individuals affiliated with the LRA attacked Birao, pillaging the village and kidnapping 19 people.

On 16 November, it was reported that insecurity and logistical difficulties have prompted the UN Refugee Agency to relocate some 2,500 Sudanese refugees from a camp in northeastern CAR to a new camp in the south-central part of the country.

On 26 November, the CAR government announced that the town of Birao had been retaken by its forces after being captured by members of the Convention of Patriots for Justice and Peace (CPJP) two days earlier. However, a CPJP spokesman told reporters that it continues to hold the town, despite reports to the contrary.

Representatives from CAR, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), South Sudan and Uganda met in Bangui under AU auspices on 13 and 14 October to find a regional solution to the LRA threat. The participants agreed to increase military cooperation between their armies through information exchange, joint border patrols and a mixed military brigade pursuing LRA groups.

Reports in late September indicated that CAR and Sudan had signed a military protocol to form a joint border force, which would be similar to the current Chad-Sudan border patrol. Since the establishment of the Chad-Sudan force, rebel activity has declined along that border, but has increased along the border with CAR.

CAR's upcoming first round elections are expected to take place in January 2011 as scheduled, despite reports in late October of rebel groups attempting to obstruct vote preparations. Also in late October, the European Commission pledged \$15 million to help fund presidential and parliamentary elections in CAR.

The trial of Jean-Pierre Bemba, former vice president of the DRC, began on 22 November before the International Criminal Court. Bemba, leader of the Movement for the Liberation of Congo (MLC), is charged with two counts of war crimes and three counts of crimes against humanity relating to atrocities allegedly committed by the MLC in CAR from October 2002 and March 2003.

Human Rights-Related Developments

In his 14 October report on MINURCAT the Secretary-General informed the Council that in preparation for the assumption of human rights responsibilities by national counterparts, MINURCAT had conducted 35 field visits during the reporting period to refugee camps, camps for internally displaced persons, towns and villages, as well as 16 monitoring visits to detention facilities in eastern Chad. The visits had provided opportunities for local officials and human rights organisations to acquire practical knowledge of national counterparts, introduce them to monitoring tools and mentor them on advocacy for human rights. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) had also undertaken an assessment mission to Chad.

The Chad government had acknowledged the current limited capacities of the Ministry of Human Rights and Promotion of Liberties and national and regional institutions. It expressed its commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights at national and local levels and its readiness to continue to engage with OHCHR.

Key Issues

The key issue for the Council is the effect of the withdrawal of MINURCAT on security in the two countries.

A related issue is the sustainability of the DIS after MINURCAT's withdrawal, particularly considering the financial and logistical challenges confronting the force.

A further issue is how best to support CAR's capacity to assume protection responsibilities and ensure security in the northeast after MINURCAT withdraws.

Options

One option for the Council is to take no formal action in December.

Another option would be for the Council to issue a statement confirming its ongoing intention to follow the security situation in Chad and CAR. Such a statement might:

- welcome Chad's efforts in providing security to civilians and humanitarian workers, which has led to a more secure environment;
- note the ongoing risks to the security situation in Chad and the importance of giving high priority to protection of civilians and displaced persons and the intention to follow developments closely;
- urge potential donors to support the financial and logistical aspects of the DIS to ensure that it maintains its capacity;
- express concern about the ongoing security situation in northeastern CAR;
- urge bilateral partners to support the situation in CAR by offering operational assistance to the armed forces of CAR;
- encourage greater involvement of the Economic Community of Central African States; and
- request the Peacebuilding Commission to engage urgently with regional, bilateral and multilateral partners to determine their realistic capacity to provide assistance in post-drawdown security arrangements and advise the Council on the matter.

Council Dynamics

Due to MINURCAT's imminent withdrawal, there are no longer any pronounced divisions among Council members on the issue. Council members maintain a strong interest in conducting MINURCAT's withdrawal in a manner conducive to establishing long-term stability in both countries. While being generally optimistic about eastern Chad, Council members appear less confident in the security situation in northeastern CAR.

France is the lead country on this issue.

UN Documents

Selected Security Council resolutions

- S/RES/1923 (25 May 2010) renewed MINURCAT's mandate until 31 December 2010, authorising gradual reduction of its strength.
- S/RES/1922 (12 May 2010) rolled over MINURCAT's mandate to 26 May 2010.
- S/RES/1913 (12 March 2010) rolled over MINURCAT's mandate to 15 May 2010.
- S/RES/1861 (14 January 2009) renewed MINURCAT's mandate until 15 March 2010 and authorised the deployment of a military component to replace EUFOR.
- S/RES/1778 (25 September 2007) established MINURCAT and authorised EUFOR.

Latest Secretary-General's Report

- S/2010/529 (14 October 2010)

Other

- S/PV.6406 (20 October 2010) was the most recent briefing by Youssef Mahmoud.
- S/2010/536 (15 October 2010) was a letter from Chad transmitting the updated plan for the sustainment of the DIS as requested by resolution 1923.

Other Relevant Facts

Special Representative of the Secretary-General

Youssef Mahmoud (Tunisia)

MINURCAT

- *Authorised strength as of 25 May 2010:* 300 police, 25 military liaison officers, 2,200 military personnel and an appropriate number of civilian personnel

- *Strength as of 30 August 2010:* 2,315 total uniformed personnel, including 2,139 troops, 22 military observers, and 154 police officers, as well as 409 international civilian personnel, 597 local civilian staff, and 149 UN volunteers (Statistics for international and local civilians are as of 30 June 2010)
- *Cost:* approved budget 1 July 2010–31 December 2010: \$215 million (A/C.5/64/19)
- *Duration:* September 2007 to present; mandate expires 31 December 2010

Iran

Expected Council Action

A quarterly briefing from the chair of the 1737 Sanctions Committee on Iran is expected in December. An IAEA report on Iran's compliance with Council resolutions is also expected. No Council action seemed likely at time of writing.

Key Recent Developments

On 30 November a spokesman for EU foreign affairs head Catherine Ashton said talks had been agreed in Geneva for 6-7 December with Iranian nuclear negotiator Saeed Jalili. It seems likely that representatives from the E3+3 (China, France, Germany, Russia, the UK and the US) will also attend. The agreement to hold the meeting came after discussions in recent weeks about the focus and location of future talks.

On 15 November, Nigerian Foreign Minister Odein Ajumogobia told reporters that Nigeria had reported a possible sanctions violation to the committee. The shipment in question apparently originated in Iran and allegedly contains proscribed weapons.

On 5 November the Secretary-General notified the Council that after consulting with the Iran sanctions committee, he had appointed the panel of experts requested in resolution 1929, approved in June. The resolution established the panel for a period of one year, and it is meant to assist the committee in carrying out its work. The panel consists of eight members: from China, France, Germany, Japan, Nigeria, Russia, the UK and the US. An interim report is due from the panel to the Council ninety days after its appointment.



Human Rights-Related Developments

On 18 November the General Assembly's Third Committee passed a resolution expressing deep concern at serious ongoing and recurring human rights violations in Iran, and called on the government to address concerns highlighted in the recent report of the Secretary-General (A/65/370).

Key Issues

A key issue is whether the measures imposed by the Council are having any effect.

Council and Broader Dynamics

In light of the recommencement of talks in Geneva in December it seems that Council members will be content with simply receiving the sanctions committee briefing. On the other hand if the talks do not proceed constructively, given the US presidency of the Council in December, moves to initiate Council discussion may occur.

Most Council members seem to view the recent appointment of the panel of experts favourably, though obtaining agreement on its membership apparently required more time than some had originally foreseen. It is hoped that the panel will now be able to provide practical support to the committee, particularly with assisting the monitoring of the implementation of sanctions measures. For example, resolution 1929 called on states to report to the committee within sixty days on the steps they had taken to implement its provisions, and some hope the panel will be of help as the committee continues to receive and assess these country reports. (Only 36 reports had been received at the time of the 15 September sanctions committee briefing.)

Regarding Nigeria's recent communication about a possible sanctions violation, it seems that little information has been communicated to the committee at this point. Nigeria is apparently continuing its investigation of the matter, and committee members expect that this process will take some time to complete.

UN Documents

Selected Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1929 (9 June 2010) imposed a fourth round of sanctions against Iran and requested the Secretary-General to establish a panel of experts to assist the sanctions committee.
- 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.

Selected Meeting Record

- S/PV.6384 (15 September 2010) was the most recent briefing by the chair of the 1737 Committee.

Latest IAEA Report

- GOV/2010/46 (6 September 2010)

Selected Other Document

- A/65/370 (15 September 2010) was a report by the Secretary-General on the human rights situation in Iran.

Other Relevant Facts

Sanctions Committee Chairman

Tsuneo Nishida (Japan)

Burundi

Expected Council Action

In December, the Council is expecting a briefing on Burundi and will consider the report of the Secretary-General on BINUB. BINUB's mandate expires on 31 December.

Council members are likely to discuss the future role of the UN in Burundi. A smaller-sized political mission is expected to replace BINUB to reflect a more forward-looking relationship between the UN and Burundi, especially after the elections.

Key Recent Developments

On 10 May, the head of the UN Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB), Charles Petrie, briefed the Council and expressed optimism about preparations for the elections in Burundi. He said that BINUB was

working with partners to support the orderly and non-partisan management of any disputes. After the meeting, the Council issued a press statement that commended the National Independent Electoral Commission, the Burundian authorities, political parties and civil society on their efforts to ensure a successful process for the elections.

On 23 June, the Council issued a press statement that called on all political stakeholders to participate fully in the elections and to respect the results of the polls.

On 28 June, President Pierre Nkurunziza was re-elected unopposed after opposition candidates boycotted the presidential elections because of allegations of fraud in local elections; EU observers have reportedly said that the elections met international norms. Agathon Rwaswa, a former rebel and opposition leader who boycotted the elections, then went into hiding and is now apparently rearming his rebel group, the National Liberation Forces, in neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo.

On 3 November, Burundi's foreign minister, Augustin Nsanze, briefed the informal meeting of the Peacebuilding Commission's (PBC) country-specific configuration on Burundi. He said the new government assessed the security situation to be good and was "confident" that remaining security problems would be resolved in a "short time." Nsanze also said that the government prefers that BINUB not continue and that it was looking towards a new relationship with the UN, shifting from "monitoring and reporting" to "consultation and cooperation." Nsanze said that Burundi was no longer in a "continuing transition." It was now ready for a "normal development partnership" with the UN. The government hoped that BINUB would be replaced by a light structure of 55 to 80 UN staff, including locally recruited staff. Nsanze said that Burundi continues to see a role for the PBC.

Developments in the Peacebuilding Commission

On 6 October, Swiss Ambassador Paul Seger, as PBC chair of the Burundi configuration, met with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to establish contact with Burundi-related officials and to discuss peacebuilding issues. They focused on:

- the assessment of the situation, current challenges and prospects;
- the peacebuilding agenda as a priority; and,
- the new poverty-reduction strategy paper, which could be used as the basis for a possible joint donor conference.

In its latest work plan, the PBC-Burundi configuration is expected to focus on three tasks until February 2011:

- discussions with Burundi on the role of the UN after December 2010;
- a review of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding; and
- the national planning process for the new poverty-reduction strategy paper.

Seiger is expected to visit Burundi in January 2011 to participate in the final round of discussions on the Fifth Review of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding.

Human Rights-Related Developments

On 1 October, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child adopted its final observations and recommendations on Burundi's report presented under the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The committee welcomed Burundi's adoption in 2009 of a new penal code that raised the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 13 to 15 years and increased penalties for cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment of children. The committee was concerned, however, at the large number of child refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as child labour, which it found was widely practiced in Burundi. The committee strongly recommended that high priority be given to enabling the new Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender to adopt a national policy for children.

Fatsah Ouguergouz, UN independent expert on the situation of human rights in Burundi, conducted his first visit to Burundi from 8 to 17 November.

Key Issues

A key issue is designing a new role for the UN in Burundi in light of the evolving situation in the country.

A related issue is the mandate of the political mission that will succeed BINUB.

Council Dynamics

There is a general consensus among Council members about the need to listen to the views of Burundi and review the mandate of BINUB accordingly.

Some Council members have highlighted the fact that BINUB's approved strength of 450 personnel is several times more than other peacebuilding missions and have suggested a need to reduce the number in the new mandate. A likely figure is a headcount of fewer than 100.

Some Council members have suggested that while reviewing the mandate, some consideration should be given to avoid duplication with the new UN Office for Central Africa, which will be established in Gabon in January 2011.

UN Documents

Selected Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1902 (17 December 2009) extended the mandate of BINUB until 31 December 2010.
- S/RES/1719 (25 October 2006) established BINUB.

Latest Security Council Presidential Statement

- S/PRST/2008/10 (24 April 2008)

Latest Secretary-General's Report

- S/2009/611 (30 November 2009)

Other

- SC/9959 (23 June 2010) was a press statement on Burundi.
- SC/9921 (10 May 2010) was a press statement on Burundi.
- S/2009/445 (3 September 2009) was a letter from the Secretary-General to the president of the Council on the findings of the electoral needs assessment mission that visited Burundi.

Cyprus

Expected Council Action

In December, the Council is expected to extend the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, UNFICYP, for another six months. The Secretary-General's Special Representative for Cyprus, Lisa Buttenheim, is expected to brief Council members in infor-

mal consultations. A Secretary-General's report on UNFICYP is due on 1 December.

Key Recent Developments

The UN-facilitated reunification talks between Turkish Cypriot leader Derviş Eroğlu and Greek Cypriot president Demetris Christofias recently reached an impasse over the property issue, which is considered one of the most difficult of the items under discussion. (The talks have focused on this issue since they resumed in May after Eroğlu's election. The other issues on the agenda are governance and power sharing; EU matters; economic matters; territory; and security arrangements and guarantees. On the first three of these, there appears to be some convergence.)

The property issue arises from numerous complex claims relating to private property abandoned because of the conflict between the two communities. As much as 80 percent of the property in the north was owned by Greek Cypriots who now live in the south. Greek Cypriots insist that the original owners should be able to reclaim the property left behind, whereas Turkish Cypriots argue that the current occupiers should be able to keep the property and that the original owners should instead receive compensation.

A Greek Cypriot proposal to link the property issue with the issues of territorial adjustment and open the port of Famagusta to external trade under EU supervision has reportedly been rejected by the Turkish Cypriot side.

On 18 November, the Secretary-General held a tripartite meeting in New York with Christofias and Eroğlu to bring new momentum to the process. At a press conference following the meeting, the Secretary-General said both leaders recognised the need to "move more quickly and decisively" to reach a settlement and agreed to intensify their contacts in the coming weeks. They also agreed to meet with the Secretary-General again in Geneva at the end of January.

In separate comments to the press, Christofias said he was satisfied with the meeting. He pointed out that no time frames had been established and that the Secretary-General had not attempted to exert pressure.



On 30 November, the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Cyprus, Alexander Downer, briefed Council members in informal consultations on the 24 November good offices report. The report concludes that progress in the talks has been "frustratingly slow" and that a "critical window of opportunity is rapidly closing" and calls for the two leaders to come fully prepared to the January meeting to overcome remaining differences. Among its recommendations, the Secretary-General expressed his intention to conduct an assessment of the UN presence in Cyprus with a view to propose adjustments based on developments in the talks.

Key Issues

A key issue for the Council is whether to be proactive in encouraging further progress in the reunification talks at the time of UNFICYP's mandate renewal.

A related issue is whether it is appropriate at this time to signal the beginning of an exit strategy for UNFICYP.

Options

One option for the Council is to adopt a resolution with no substantive changes.

Another option is to include language in the resolution seeking to encourage the parties to reach a settlement, emphasising that the process cannot be indefinite, perhaps signalling the need for benchmarks and extending UNFICYP's mandate for a more limited period and expressing support for an assessment of the UN presence in Cyprus as recommended by the Secretary-General.

Council Dynamics

Council dynamics on this issue often reflect the relationship of various members with the Cypriot parties. Russia and to some extent France tend to support the Greek Cypriots who oppose any attempt to exert pressure on the parties. The UK is more sympathetic to the Turkish Cypriot side and seems less patient about continued UN involvement.

Resolutions on UNFICYP in the past have been discussed among the P5 before being circulated to elected members, a practice which is, in general, attracting growing criticism among the wider membership. At press time, Council members had just received Downer's assessment of the status of the talks, and positions on the UNFICYP mandate renewal were still unclear.

Turkey has voted against the three UNFICYP resolutions adopted since it joined the Council and is expected to do so this time as well unless references to the Government of Cyprus as the sole government of the island are removed from the text.

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

UN Documents

Selected Security Council Resolution

- S/RES/1930 (15 June 2010) renewed UNFICYP's mandate until 15 December, welcomed progress made in the negotiations, urged the parties to "intensify the momentum of negotiations" and looked forward to decisive progress "consistent with the hope expressed by the two sides on 21 December 2009 that, if possible, 2010 would be the year of solution."

Latest Reports from the Secretary-General

- S/2010/264 (28 May 2010) was on UNFICYP.
- S/2010/603 (24 November 2010) was on the good-offices mission in Cyprus.

Other

- S/2010/570 (2 November 2010) was a letter from Turkey responding to Christofias' statement in the General Assembly on 24 September.
- S/PV.6339 (15 June 2010) was the meeting record of the Council's adoption of resolution 1930 with Turkey's explanation of vote.

Golan Heights (UNDOF)

Expected Council Action

UNDOF was established in May 1974 to monitor the ceasefire between Israel and Syria. The mandate expires on 31 December. Following its usual practice, the Council

is expected to extend the mandate for six months and call upon Israel and Syria to implement resolution 338.

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

The Secretary-General's report is due in early December and may be followed by a briefing in consultations. A meeting with troop-contributing countries is also likely.

Key Recent Developments

The upcoming December report is not expected to reveal any significant changes since the last reporting period. The June 2010 Secretary-General's report on the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) noted that the ceasefire had been maintained and that the area of operation had remained generally quiet. The Secretary-General encouraged Israel and Syria to resume peace negotiations. (This was the first UNDOF report since June 2008 that didn't explicitly encourage Israeli-Syrian talks under the auspices of Turkey. These were suspended after Israeli incursions into Gaza in December 2008. Turkish-Israeli relations have been strained since the Gaza flotilla incident in May. Previously, the last attempt at peace talks was in 2000.)

On 22 November the Israeli Knesset passed a bill requiring a two-thirds majority in parliament before withdrawal from the Golan or East Jerusalem. If a parliamentary majority isn't achieved the bill calls for a national referendum. (The bill was tabled in December 2009. At that time, Syria called it a serious threat to any Israel-Syria peace track.)

On 15 November both Israel and Syria participated in an open debate in the Council on general issues relating to terrorism. Syria accused Israel of "state terrorism." Israel said Syria is a "sanctuary for terrorists."

On 8 November, Syrian President Bashar al-Assad met with US Senator John Kerry during his tour of the region (Kerry is the chair of the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee). Previously, Assad had met with the American (George Mitchell) and French (Jean Claude Cousseran) Middle East envoys on 16 and 13 September, respectively.

On 28 October, after Council consultations on the implementation of resolution 1559 regarding Lebanon, US Ambassador to the UN Susan Rice expressed concern about Hezbollah's destabilising influence in the region and Syrian support for the group.

On 25 October, Syria sent a letter to the General Assembly regarding Israeli violations involving water resources in the occupied Syrian Golan that were negatively impacting the Syrian agricultural sector.

On 28 September, Walid Muallem, the Syrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, said in an address to the General Assembly that Syria was willing to resume peace negotiations on the return of the Golan with Israel via Turkish mediation. Israeli Foreign Affairs Minister Avigdor Liberman's address to the General Assembly made no reference to the Israel-Syria track. (Syrian support for Hezbollah seems to be an important Israeli calculation in considering the resumption of talks.)

On 27 September, US Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton met Muallem on the sidelines of the General Assembly. Prior to the meeting, a US official said "a comprehensive peace has to include the Israel-Syria track."

Human Rights-Related Developments

On 16 September the Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly on the occupied Syrian Golan as requested in resolution 64/95. The resolution had called upon Israel to desist from imposing Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on Syrian citizens and from its repressive measures against the population in the occupied Syrian Golan. The Secretary-General reported that the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights had asked Israel to provide information but had received no response in time for his report (A/65/372). Syria responded that since 1994 it had been raising Israel's violations of human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan, including denial of family visits to Syria even in cases of illness or death and called upon the international community to intervene to resume family visits under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Key Issues

A key issue is whether any Council member wishes to take the lead in proposing a more proactive Council policy that will encourage both Syria and Israel to resume peace talks.

Another issue is whether to adjust the timing of the mandate renewal from six to 12 months.

A further issue is whether more robust reporting from the Secretariat would be useful (bearing in mind the limitations of the UNDOF mandate and sensitivities in the region).

Options

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

A second, more proactive option, is for the Council to test the waters with a balanced approach involving on the one hand a longer period of commitment, i.e. a 12-month renewal, but also a stronger presidential statement that could include formally encouraging the renewal of a Syria-Israel peace track and requesting the Secretary-General to provide more regular and in-depth reporting and six-monthly reviews.

Council Dynamics

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

In the past there has been no commonly agreed lead country in the Council on this issue. However, it seems that there is a growing appetite in the Council to end the procedural anomaly of the Secretariat drafting the UNDOF resolution and presidential statement.

Some Council members seem interested in a one-year mandate period. Others are sensitive, however, to a Syrian desire to keep the mandate under review every six months so as not to deemphasise the Israel-Syria track.

UN Documents

Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1934 (30 June 2010) renewed UNDOF until 31 December 2010.
- S/RES/350 (31 May 1974) established UNDOF.
- S/RES/338 (22 October 1973) called for a ceasefire and comprehensive peace.

- S/RES/242 (22 November 1967) called for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied territories.

Security Council Presidential Statement

- S/PRST/2010/12 (30 June 2010) was the latest statement following the renewal of UNDOF.

Security Council Meeting Record

- S/PV.6424 (15 November 2010) was the open debate after the counterterrorism briefing where Israel and Syria referenced each other in their statements.
- S/PV.6352 (30 June 2010) was on the most recent UNDOF renewal.

Secretary-General's Reports

- S/2010/296 (9 June 2010) was the most recent UNDOF report.
- S/2008/390 (16 June 2008) was the UNDOF report welcoming the confirmation of indirect peace talks between Israel and Syria facilitated by Turkey.

General Assembly Document

- A/65/542 (25 October 2010) was a letter from Syria about Israeli violations regarding water resources in the occupied Syrian Golan.

Other Relevant Facts

UNDOF Force Commander

Major-General Natalio C. Ecarma (Philippines)

Size and Composition of Mission (30 August 2010)

- 1,035 troops, assisted by 76 military observers of the UN Truce Supervision Organisation's Observer Group Golan, supported by 39 international civilian personnel and 105 local civilian staff.
- *Troop contributors:* Austria, Canada, Croatia, India, Japan and the Philippines

Approved Budget

1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011: \$47.8 million (A/C.5/64/19)

Liberia

Expected Council Action

In December, the Sanctions Committee on Liberia is likely to take up recommendations from the panel of experts charged with investigating and reporting on implementation of sanctions.



Also, the Council is likely to renew the current sanctions regime for Liberia, which expires on 16 December and the mandate of the panel of experts, which expires on 20 December.

Key Recent Developments

On 15 September, the Security Council adopted resolution 1938, extending the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) until 30 September 2011. The resolution authorises UNMIL to provide logistical support for the general presidential and legislative elections in 2011. In a related issue, on 29 September, the UN special representatives in West Africa agreed to unite their efforts to support the electoral processes in the region.

On 16 September, the Peacebuilding Commission established a country configuration for Liberia in order to implement priorities established in letters sent to the commission by the Council and the Liberian government dated 27 May and 19 July, respectively. On 15 November, the commission adopted a draft statement, laying out the terms of partnership agreed with the Liberian government to strengthen the rule of law, to implement security sector reform and to promote national reconciliation between different groups in the country.

In a 24 September address to the General Assembly, Liberian President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf said that corruption and mismanagement are the greatest challenges facing Liberia's efforts to rebuild its society and economy. She also mentioned human trafficking and illicit drug trade in West Africa as threats to Liberia's development.

On 3 November, Johnson-Sirleaf dissolved her cabinet in order to allow for cabinet restructuring with a "fresh slate."

On 25 October, the joint UN-EU Partnership on Natural Resources, Conflict and Peacebuilding launched a training programme designed to help countries affected by resource-driven conflicts. Liberia was named one of the four pilot

countries in which a series of training modules will be implemented.

On 24 November, the Council adopted resolution 1951, authorising the Secretary-General to temporarily redeploy from UNMIL to the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire a maximum of three infantry companies and an aviation unit of two military helicopters, for a period of no more than four weeks.

In accordance with resolution 1903, the panel of experts is to produce its final report to the Council via the sanctions committee by 20 December.

Human Rights-Related Developments

Liberia's human-rights record was considered on 1 November under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) conducted by the UPR Working Group of the UN Human Rights Council (HRC). The working group made 113 recommendations, of which Liberia immediately accepted 72. Many of the recommendations related to the need to continue with the implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and to combating violence against women. The remaining 41 recommendations, covering issues such as lifting the death penalty and outlawing female genital mutilation, will be the subject of consideration and response by Liberia prior to the HRC's 16th session beginning in May 2011.

Key Issues

A key issue for the Council is striking a balance between easing the sanctions regime (reflecting the progress achieved in Liberia so far) and maintaining sufficient tools to effectively continue to address the challenges facing the country in the near future (so as not to jeopardise that progress).

A related issue is addressing the patchy implementation of the sanctions by the Liberian government.

Underlying Problems

Major socioeconomic challenges, coupled with weaknesses in state institutions relating to democracy and the rule of law, the slow pace of security sector reform and the difficulties in restoring effective state control over the national territory, all continue to threaten stability in Liberia.

In addition, problems from the wider region, such as human and drug trafficking, constitute another worrying factor.

Options

Options for the Council include:

- a simple rollover of the sanctions regime and the mandate of the panel of experts; or
- renewing the sanctions regime and the mandate of the panel of experts but reducing some aspects of the sanctions regime.

Council Dynamics

Council members are in general agreement that Liberia continues to make significant progress, due in great part to the willingness of the government to work with the UN and other international efforts.

Council members envision the sanctions regime being lifted in a gradual process in the next few years, in light of the continued improvement of the situation in the country. Nevertheless, there seems to be a sense that substantial adjustments to the sanctions regime should be deferred until after the successful completion of the October 2011 national elections and the anticipated completion of the trial of the former Liberian president, Charles Taylor, before the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

As for a future drawdown of UNMIL, many Council members feel that the progress made in Liberia could be compromised unless there is a gradual and carefully executed exit strategy. Some have expressed concern that Liberia has become overly dependent on UNMIL and bilateral US assistance, while not enough emphasis has been given to the eventual transfer of ownership of the country's institutions to the local government, particularly with respect to security sector reform.

There is much concern that Liberia's failure to fully implement Council sanctions, in particular the assets freeze, is a risk. Some Council members feel that stronger signals should be sent to the Liberian government about this.

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

UN Documents

Selected Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1951 (24 November 2010) authorised the Secretary-General to

temporarily redeploy from UNMIL to the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire.

- S/RES/1938 (15 September 2010) renewed UNMIL's mandate for 12 months.
- S/RES/1903 (17 December 2009) renewed the sanctions regime for Liberia for a further 12 months and extended the mandate of the panel of experts until 20 December 2010.

Selected Secretary-General's Reports

- S/2010/429 (11 August 2010) was the latest report on UNMIL.
- S/2007/479 (8 August 2007) was the initial drawdown plan for UNMIL.

Other

- S/2010/393 (19 July 2010) was a letter from the three co-facilitators in charge of the 2010 review of the UN peacebuilding architecture communicating their final report on the review process.
- S/2010/319 (17 June 2010) was the latest report of the panel of experts on Liberia.

Other Relevant Facts

Special Representative of the Secretary-General

Ellen Margrethe Løj (Denmark)

UNMIL Force Commander

Lieutenant-General Sikander Afzal (Pakistan)

Size, Composition, Cost and Duration

- *Strength as of 30 September*: 9,361 personnel, including 7,930 troops, 1,301 police and 130 military observers
- *Key contributing countries*: Bangladesh, Nigeria, Pakistan and Ghana
- *Cost (1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011)*: \$524.1 million
- September 2003 to present; mandate expires 30 September 2011

Chairman of the Liberia Sanctions Committee

Ivan Barbalić (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Panel of Experts on Liberia

- Rowan Bosworth-Davies (UK, finance expert)
- Wynet V. Smith (Canada, natural resources expert and coordinator of the panel)
- Hervé Gonsolin (France, arms expert)

Expected Council Action

The Council is expected in December to renew the mandate of CTED, the Secretariat body which assists the Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). The CTC plans to submit a report to the Council in December on CTED's work to date. (It was unclear at time of writing if the Council would separately consider the CTC report.)

Key Recent Developments

On 15 November the chairs of the three counterterrorism committees—the 1267 Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC, or the 1373 Committee) and the 1540 Committee—briefed the Council in what is now a regular twice-yearly joint briefing. The UK, which held the November Council presidency, encouraged the chairs to share their personal views with regard to the future of the committees. In addition, the briefing provided an opportunity for participants to present their views on the work of the CTC and the mandate renewal of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) as part of their overall feedback on the work of the three committees.

Turkish Ambassador Ertuğrul Apakan, chair of the CTC, stressed the valuable contributions and excellent work of CTED and its executive director and said CTED continues to provide needed assistance to the committee. He noted the importance of the implementation of resolution 1373 in combating terrorism and said that since capacity-building remains a significant challenge to implementation, CTC and CTED should continue focusing on the matter. As briefings and presentations by the CTC and CTED to member states have proved useful in promoting dialogue and interaction and garnering suggestions from the wider membership, he suggested these activities should continue and ways to increase interaction should be explored. Apakan also recommended that CTED should be encouraged to continue efforts, particularly in a regional approach, to work with states to address particular aspects of incitement to terrorism. Due to CTED's expanding outreach activities, it should be allowed to hold and dispense extrabudgetary funds provided by donors for specific activities. He

also emphasised that to be effective, all counterterrorism measures should respect the rule of law and human rights.

China welcomed the efforts of CTED, while Russia noted that CTED had increased the transparency of its work and supported a continuation of that practice. France said it viewed CTC's effectiveness as dependent on CTED. The UK said CTED's renewal should allow it to continue to adapt to the evolving threat of terrorism and in particular focus more on the drivers of radicalisation and on how states can better counter violent extremism.

The US said it strongly supports the mandate renewal and that CTED should intensify its regional and thematic approach while developing regional capacity, as well as devoting more attention to dialogue with countries on the issues addressed in resolution 1624. (That resolution called on states to prohibit the incitement of terrorism and to enhance dialogue among civilizations in order to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures. The CTC was directed to work with states to help build capacity and include dialogue about their efforts to implement the resolution.)

Nigeria noted the challenges facing West Africa in implementing resolution 1373 fully and the need for capacity building. It hoped that the joint efforts of CTED and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) would yield results on this front in the coming year.

Key Issues

A key issue for the Council is whether CTED's mandate should be altered to better contribute to the functioning of the CTC and therefore the fulfilment of its mandate.

A related issue is the Council remaining sensitive to differences of opinion in the wider UN membership with regard to CTED's focus and work activities, in order to maintain broad support for the overall work of the CTC.

Options

Possible options include:

- a simple extension of CTED with no new substantive elements;
- extending CTED for a further three years with some modification to its mandated activities; or



- extending CTED's mandate for a more limited period.

Council and Wider Dynamics

Members seem to have responded favourably to the UK proposal for the chairs of the three counterterrorism committees to provide personal reflections on future activities during the joint briefing on 15 November. Some members feel that if continued over time this practice may foster more informal and creative discussions about the work of the committees.

As for CTED renewal, the feedback provided during the joint briefing confirmed that Council members are supportive of its continued work. On the other hand there were few specific recommendations for any modifications to the mandate.

It appears that the US, which has the lead for the CTED renewal, hopes to circulate a draft text by the beginning of December for adoption by mid-month. While the Council's 27 September presidential statement on terrorism encouraged the CTC and CTED to continue their work with member states in close cooperation with the General's Assembly's Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, it is not clear that anything more directive will be included in the renewal at this time.

The preference of many members seems to be to renew CTED without substantially altering its existing mandate. Some members argue that modifications to CTED's working procedures that were apparently suggested in its recent report (such as the ability to use extrabudgetary funds for specific projects or to temporarily base staff in regional settings, for example in the ECOWAS Secretariat) are only slight changes that could be addressed in CTED's programme of work rather than being included in the resolution renewing its mandate. Others, however, seem more sceptical that these proposed activities are covered by the existing mandate and feel it might be better to address them explicitly as part of the mandate renewal.

UN Documents

Selected Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1904 (17 December 2009) renewed the mandate of the 1267 Committee monitoring team for 18 months.
- S/RES/1810 (25 April 2008) extended the mandate of the 1540 Committee and expert body until 25 April 2011.
- S/RES/1805 (20 March 2008) extended the CTED mandate until 31 December 2010.
- S/RES/1540 (28 April 2004) established the 1540 Committee and its mandate.
- S/RES/1373 (28 September 2001) established the CTC and its mandate.
- S/RES/1267 (15 October 1999) established the Al-Qaida and Taliban Committee and its mandate.

Selected Presidential Statement

- S/PRST/2010/19 (27 September 2010) was a presidential statement adopted following a thematic meeting on terrorism.

Selected Meeting Record

- S/PV.6424 (15 November 2010) was the most recent briefing by the chairs of the 1267, 1540 and CTC Committees.

Other

- S/2010/366 (12 July 2010) was a letter from the CTC to the Council transmitting the committee's current work programme for July to December 2010.

Other Relevant Facts

Committee Chairs

- Ambassador Ertuğrul Apakan (Turkey): CTC
- Ambassador Claude Heller (Mexico): 1540 Committee
- Ambassador Thomas Mayr-Harting (Austria): 1267 Committee

Executive Director of CTED

Mike Smith (Australia)

International Criminal Tribunals

Expected Council Action

In December the presidents and prosecutors of the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda are expected to brief the Council. The Tribunals' progress reports were circulated to Council members in November.

The Council is also expected to adopt a resolution for each Tribunal responding to various technical requests submitted by the Tribunals' presidents relating to extension of judges' mandates and authorisation of ad litem judges.

Also in December, it is possible that the Council will be ready to adopt a resolution authorising the establishment of a residual mechanism to carry out a number of essential functions after the closure of the Tribunals. At press time, negotiations on a draft were ongoing in the Council's Informal Working Group on International Tribunals, chaired by Austria.

The Working Group is also considering a request by the government of Rwanda relating to facilitation of cooperation between ICTR and national Rwandan courts in cases transferred from the ICTR. This request, which calls for the appointment of international judges to serve in Rwandan courts, would require that the Tribunal's statute be amended, but it is unclear whether any action can be expected on this in December.

Key Recent Developments

The presidents and prosecutors of the International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and Rwanda (ICTR) last briefed the Council on 18 June. President of ICTY, Patrick Robinson, focused most of his briefing on the problem of staff attrition and its negative impact on the work of the Tribunal. He said a "very significant reason" for the slippage in the trial schedule was the departure of highly experienced staff for more secure employment elsewhere. Robinson urged the Council to acknowledge the problem. This issue was also a main focus of the briefing by the ICTR president, Dennis Byron.

ICTY Prosecutor Serge Brammertz reiterated that the arrest of the two remaining fugitives, Ratko Mladić and Goran Hadžić,

remained the highest priority for his office. ICTR Prosecutor Hassan Bubacar Jallow said that in light of Kenya's continued unwillingness to cooperate in the case of Félicien Kabuga (one of three high-ranking ICTR fugitives who remain at large), he had asked the ICTR president to formally notify the Council of Kenya's non-compliance with the Tribunal's requests.

On 29 June, in resolutions 1931 on ICTY and 1932 on ICTR, the Council extended the terms of office of all the permanent judges of the Tribunals' appeals chamber until 31 December 2012 and, with a few exceptions, of the permanent and ad litem judges of the trial chambers until 31 December 2011. It also expressed its intention to extend the terms of office of the ICTY trial judges beyond that date by 30 June 2011 based on an updated trial schedule to be submitted to the Council by 15 May 2011 and amended the ICTR statute to allow the Secretary-General to appoint ad litem judges. The Council responded to the concerns regarding staff attrition by noting the importance of adequate staffing for the Tribunals to finish their work and calling on the Secretariat and "other relevant UN bodies" to address this issue. It took note of the ICTR's notification of Kenya's lack of cooperation in the case of Kabuga.

Following the arrest in Kampala on 30 June of Jean-Bosco Uwinkindi, the number of remaining ICTR fugitives is now down to ten. Uwinkindi is charged with three counts of genocide, conspiracy to commit genocide and extermination as a crime against humanity. (As he is not considered high-ranking, his case is earmarked for referral to a national jurisdiction. The ICTR prosecutor has applied for his case to be transferred to Rwanda.)

In the Council's Informal Working Group on International Tribunals, negotiations have continued on the establishment of a residual mechanism to deal with unresolved issues following the closure of the Tribunals. A fourth revised draft resolution, including a revised annex on the statute for the mechanism, was circulated to Council members in July. In October a second annex was circulated that addresses transitional issues resulting from the fact that the residual mechanism will be established before the closure of the Tribunals. Austria circulated a fifth revised draft resolution

at a meeting of the Working Group on 24 November.

Key Issues

The immediate issue for the Council is responding to the various requests from the Tribunals' presidents relating to the extension of judges' mandates and authorisation of ad litem judges.

Another key issue is assessing the Tribunals' progress in completing their work. (According to the November progress reports, there has been a further slippage in ICTY's completion schedule, with the estimated conclusion date for the appeal in the Radovan Karadžić case having moved into 2015. The ICTR is still scheduled to complete all trial work in 2011 and all appeals in 2013.) Some of the continuing key challenges include the failure to arrest the remaining high-ranking fugitives, states' lack of cooperation, obstacles to referral of cases to national jurisdiction and the staffing situation. According to ICTY's November report, "nothing has been achieved" to solve the problem of staff attrition. (It seems that the Council's call in June for relevant UN bodies to address this issue needs more specific follow-up, including by Council members in relevant intergovernmental organs.)

The most substantive issue currently facing the Council is whether it is now ready to adopt a resolution on a residual mechanism and the timing of such a decision.

Options

Main options for the Council include:

- adopting technical resolutions for each Tribunal responding to the various requests submitted by the presidents;
- authorising the establishment of a residual mechanism on a specific date and also deciding on closing dates for the Tribunals;
- authorising the establishment of a residual mechanism on a specific date but leaving open when the Tribunals will close;
- authorising a residual mechanism but reserving specific dates for a later decision;
- deferring the decision on the residual mechanism and resuming negotiations in January under the new chairmanship of the Working Group; or
- laying out more precisely exactly what

solutions or options the Secretariat should employ to address the staffing issues.

Council Dynamics

It seems that ICTR President Byron's call, in his presentation of the Tribunal's annual report to the General Assembly on 8 October, for an early decision on the residual mechanism to ensure a timely and smooth transition phase has led to greater interest among Council members in taking such action before the end of the year. Members are also acutely aware that Austria is leaving the Council and that the current leadership momentum will inevitably be reduced after 31 December.

At press time, however, there were still a number of outstanding issues in the negotiations, and it was unclear whether agreement could be reached by the end of December. One such issue is the start date for the mechanism. It seems to be common ground that there will be one mechanism with two branches starting at different dates. There is some support for the option that the ICTR branch should commence in January 2012 and the ICTY branch in January 2014. Other issues include whether the authorisation of the mechanism should be open-ended or limited in time with the possibility of an extension and whether a final date should be established for the Tribunals to shut down. There are also remaining questions on transitional issues and budgetary aspects.

Russia wants a definite closing date for the Tribunals and a time-bound mandate for the residual mechanism, but with the possibility of an extension. Other Council members, however, including France, the UK and the US, argue that this would create problems about due process and judicial independence.

UN Documents

Selected Security Council Resolutions

- S/RES/1931 and S/RES/1932 (29 June 2010) on ICTY and ICTR respectively, extended the terms of office of the Tribunals' judges.

Selected Report of the Secretary-General

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



residual mechanism or mechanisms.

Selected Letter

- S/2010/513 (13 October 2010) was from the Secretary-General transmitting a request from the president of ICTR for the Council to authorise two judges to complete their cases after their terms of office expire, extend the authorisation for the Tribunal to temporarily exceed the maximum number of ad litem judges allowed by its statute and amend the statute to allow ad litem judges to fill the positions of president and presiding judge.

Other Relevant Documents

- S/2010/574 (5 November 2010) and S/2010/588 (18 November 2010) were the latest reports from the ICTR and ICTY, respectively, on implementation of their completion strategies.
- A/64/PV.16 (8 October 2010) was the presentation in the General Assembly of the Tribunals' annual reports.
- S/2010/408 (30 July 2010) and S/2010/413 (30 July 2010) were the latest annual reports of ICTR and ICTY, respectively, to the Council and the General Assembly.
- S/PV.6342 (18 June 2010) was the latest Council briefing by the presidents and prosecutors of the ICTY and ICTR.

Other Relevant Facts

ICTY

- Two high-ranking accused at large: former Bosnian Serb military commander Ratko Mladić and former Croatian Serb politician Goran Hadžić.
- Three accused awaiting re-trial, 18 on trial and 15 at the appeal stage.

ICTR

- Ten accused at large, of which three are considered high-ranking, including Félicien Kabuga, a Rwandan businessman accused of helping to finance and organise the 1994 genocide.
- Two accused awaiting trial, 22 on trial and eight at the appeal stage.

West Africa (UNOWA)

Expected Council Action

In December the Council is expected to consider the Secretary-General's report on UNOWA and to renew the mandate of the mission, which expires on 31 December. The head of UNOWA, Said Djinnit, may brief the Council.

Key Recent Developments

On 18 November the head of the UN Office for West Africa (UNOWA) briefed Council members in consultations on the latest developments in Guinea, in the wake of the 15 November announcement of the provisional results in the second round of the country's presidential elections and the 17 November declaration of a state of emergency by the government.

In a statement to the press after the meeting, the Council president indicated that members had:

- welcomed the run-off in Guinea's presidential elections on 7 November and the high voter turnout;
- deplored the violence that erupted following the announcement of the results of the run-off elections and urged political leaders in the country to refrain from actions likely to worsen tensions;
- took note of the provisional results of the run-off elections announced by the electoral commission and appealed to all parties to follow the existing legal procedure to resolve their differences peacefully and respect the final decision to be announced by the country's Supreme Court;
- stressed the responsibility of Guinea's security forces and government officials to maintain public order and to protect civilians; and
- paid tribute to the facilitation work being carried out by Djinnit and welcomed the determination of Guinea's interim leader, General Sékouba Konaté, to pursue peaceful elections.

On 30 September, Djinnit chaired a meeting of senior UN mission officials from Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone in Dakar, Senegal during which the participants drew up joint plans to enhance stability in the West African subregion, in

light of the then-upcoming elections (e.g. in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea), and challenges posed by drug trafficking and organised crime.

On 13 July, Djinnit briefed the Council on the overall peace and stability of the West African subregion, which he described as having witnessed "significant progress in crisis prevention and peacebuilding amidst daunting difficulties and persistent challenges." Djinnit told the Council that despite significant progress in peace consolidation, the subregion remained "at a crossroads, owing to the persistence of the root causes of conflicts in the region, such as social disparities, ethnic tensions and governance challenges."

Key Issues

The key issue for Council members in December is assessing whether and how well UNOWA's regional approach to peace consolidation in West Africa is working in such areas as mediation, elections and responses to challenges to peace and security.

A closely related issue is whether the Council to further fine-tune the mandate of UNOWA, beyond simply renewing its mandate, and enhance the office's capacity for operations on the ground.

Council Dynamics

Council opinion on UNOWA has seen a marked shift since late 2007, when some members (e.g. the US) questioned the utility of the office. The current view is that the office is useful, especially in monitoring and addressing issues that threaten the subregion's peace and security but may not be on the Council's agenda, lack a UN mission or do not come up for regular consideration (e.g. Guinea, Niger, Togo, drug trafficking, organised crime and terrorism in the Sahel region of West Africa).

The question therefore for most Council members is not whether to renew UNOWA's mandate, but rather how they could further fine-tune the mandate of the office and how long the mandate should be.

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

UN Documents

Selected Presidential Statements

- S/PRST/2009/32 (8 December 2009) was on threats posed by drug trafficking.
- S/PRST/2009/20 (10 July 2009) was on the situation in West Africa.
- S/PRST/2009/11 (5 May 2009) expressed concern about the resurgence of unconstitutional changes of government in Africa.

Selected Letters

- S/2008/128 (26 February 2008) and S/2008/127 (21 February 2008) was an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the Council regarding the appointment of Said Djinnit as special representative for West Africa and head of UNOWA.
- S/2007/754 (21 December 2007) and S/2007/753 (28 November 2007) was an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the Council regarding the extension of UNOWA until 31 December 2010 and more frequent reporting.
- S/2001/1129 (29 November 2001) welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to establish UNOWA.

Selected Secretary-General's Reports

- S/2010/324 (21 June 2010) was the most recent report on UNOWA.
- S/2007/143 (13 March 2007) was on cross-border issues in West Africa.
- S/2004/797 (4 October 2004) was a review of the activities and performance of UNOWA spanning the period from January 2003 to July 2004.

Other

- S/PV.6358 (13 July 2010) was the latest briefing on UNOWA to the Council.

Selected UNOWA Studies and Concept Papers

- Available at <http://www.un.org/unowa/unowa/studies/studies-cp.htm>
- *Working Document on Sanctions in Africa* (June 2007)
 - *Security Landscape and Peace Consolidation in West Africa* (March 2007)

- *Youth Unemployment and Regional Insecurity in West Africa – A UNOWA Issue Paper*, 2nd edition (August 2006)
- *Life after State House: Addressing Unconstitutional Changes in West Africa – A UNOWA Issue Paper* (March 2006)
- *Youth Unemployment and Regional Insecurity in West Africa – A UNOWA Issue Paper*, 1st edition (December 2005)
- *Elections scheduled between April 2005 and December 2007 in West Africa* (June 2005)
- *Security Sector Reform and Conflict Prevention in West Africa: Challenges and Opportunities – Dakar Workshop* (November 2004)
- *The Regional Impact of the Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire* (April 2004)

Other Relevant Facts

Special Representative of the Secretary-General

Said Djinnit (Algeria)

UNOWA: Size and Composition

Staff Strength (as of 30 April 2010): 13 international civilians; ten local civilians; four military advisers

UNOWA: Duration

29 November 2001 to present; mandate expires on 31 December 2010.

Security Council Subsidiary Bodies

Expected Council Action

In December, the Council is expected to be briefed by the chairmen of subsidiary bodies whose countries will be finishing their term on the Council.

Ambassador Thomas Mayr-Harting, Permanent Representative of Austria, will brief the Council on the Security Council committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities; the Security Council committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan; and the informal working group on international tribunals.

Ambassador Tsuneo Nishida, Permanent Representative of Japan, will brief the Council on the Security Council committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) concerning Iran; the working group on peacekeeping operations; and the informal working group on documentation and other procedural questions.

Ambassador Claude Heller, Permanent Representative of Mexico, will brief the Council on the Security Council committee established pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea; the Security Council committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) concerning non-state actors and weapons of mass destruction; and the working group on children and armed conflict.

Ambassador Ertuğrul Apakan, Permanent Representative of Turkey, will brief the Council on the Security Council committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counterterrorism; the Security Council committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and the working group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004) on individuals, groups or entities involved in or associated with terrorist activities and possible compensation for their victims.

Ambassador Ruhakana Rugunda, Permanent Representative of Uganda, will brief the Council on the ad hoc working group on conflict prevention and resolution in Africa.

In addition, the Council may be briefed by the chairman of the Security Council committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone by Ambassador Nawaf Salam, Permanent Representative of Lebanon, following the dissolution of the committee by resolution 1940 (2010).

The meeting may be followed by a press statement.

Council Dynamics

In an annual practice dating back to 2002, chairmen of subsidiary bodies reflect, in their personal capacity, on the work of the subsidiary bodies that they have chaired. In the past, chairmen have briefed the Council on the key developments and

achievements of the subsidiary bodies in the course of implementing their mandates. Chairmen have also tried to assess the practical effects the regimes—imposed by some subsidiary bodies—may have had on the situations they were established to address. At times, some have taken the opportunity to assess the working methods and end products of the subsidiary bodies they chaired, as well as their controlling mandate.

The briefing sessions have also provided a forum for chairmen to share with the Council forward-looking suggestions, based on conclusions drawn from their experience. Indeed, some have used the forum to make recommendations for adjusting the mandate and working methods of the subsidiary bodies they have chaired, as well as the resources allotted to those subsidiary bodies. Chairmen have also stressed that these recommendations were aimed, in their own perspective, at enhancing the effectiveness and legitimacy of the Council's subsidiary bodies.

UN Documents

Selected Security Council Meeting Records of Briefings by Subsidiary Body Chairs

- S/PV.6238 (14 December 2009)
- S/PV.6043 (15 December 2008)
- S/PV.5806 (17 December 2007)
- S/PV.5601 (20 December 2006)
- S/PV.5332 (19 December 2005)
- S/PV.5106 (22 December 2004)
- S/PV.4888 (22 December 2003)
- S/PV.4673 (18 December 2002)

Notable Dates for December

Report Due	Reports for Consideration in December	Requesting Report
5 November	<i>ICTR completion strategy report (S/2010/574)</i>	S/RES/1534
18 November	<i>ICTY completion strategy report (S/2010/588)</i>	S/RES/1534
23 November	<i>SG report on Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) (S/2010/600)</i>	S/RES/1933
26 November	<i>SG report on Iraq (UNAMI) (S/2010/606)</i>	S/RES/1936
30 November	<i>SG report on Burundi (BINUB)</i>	S/RES/1902
1 December	<i>SG report on Women, Peace and Security (Sexual Violence in Conflict)</i>	S/RES/1888 S/2010/417
1 December	<i>SG report on UN operation in Cyprus (UNFICYP)</i>	S/RES/1930
1 December	<i>SG report on the Central African Republic (BINUCA)</i>	S/PRST/2009/35 S/PRST/2001/25
1 December	<i>SG report on Golan Heights (UNDOF)</i>	S/RES/1934
1 December	<i>SG report on Chad/CAR (MINURCAT)</i>	S/RES/1923
9 December	<i>SG report on West Africa (UNOWA)</i>	S/2007/754
10 December	<i>SG report on Iraq/Kuwait missing persons and return of property</i>	S/RES/1284 S/2010/378
13 December	<i>SG report on Afghanistan (UNAMA)</i>	S/RES/1917
late December	<i>Annual Counter-Terrorism Committee report</i>	S/RES/1805

Mandate Expiry in December 2010	Relevant Document
15 December	<i>Cyprus (UNFICYP)</i>
16 December	<i>Liberia sanctions</i>
20 December	<i>Panel of Experts for the Liberia Sanctions Committee</i>
31 December	<i>Burundi (BINUB)</i>
31 December	<i>Chad/CAR (MINURCAT)</i>
31 December	<i>Golan Heights (UNDOF)</i>
31 December	<i>Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)</i>
31 December	<i>Central African Republic (BINUCA)</i>
31 December	<i>Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa</i>
31 December	<i>DFI/IAMB arrangements (Iraq)</i>
31 December	<i>West Africa (UNOWA)</i>
31 December	<i>Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED)</i>

December 2010 Other Important Dates

2 December	<i>Regarding Sudan, President Omar Al-Bashir, First Vice President Salva Kiir and Vice President Ali Osman Taha are expected to resume talks on Abyei.</i>
6-7 December	<i>An EU meeting with Iran in Geneva on nuclear issues is expected.</i>
16 December	<i>An open debate on Women, Peace and Security (resolution 1888 on sexual violence in conflict) is expected. The Secretary-General's Special Representative Margot Wallström is expected to brief the Council.</i>

Also likely in December:

- The chair of the Sudan Sanctions Committee will present his ninety-day report to the Council in closed consultations.
- The Council's informal expert group on protection of civilians is expected to meet and discuss the termination of MINURCAT.
- The panel of experts on Liberia is to produce its final report to the Council via the sanctions committee.
- A high-level meeting on Iraq is likely.
- Discussions on a possible youth event seem likely.
- The Secretary-General's Personal Envoy for Western Sahara, Christopher Ross, is scheduled to convene another round of informal meetings between Morocco and the Polisario.

Briefings are expected by:

- Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs B. Lynn Pascoe on Nepal
- Head of UNOCI Choi Young-jin on Côte d'Ivoire
- Head of UN peacekeeping Alain Le Roy on Sudan
- Head of UNOWA Said Djinnit on West Africa
- The Head of BINUB on Burundi
- The Department of Political Affairs for the regular monthly Middle East briefing
- Special Representative for Cyprus and head of UNFICYP Lisa Buttenheim
- Special Representative and head of MINURCAT Youssef Mahmoud
- Special Representative and head of BINUCA Sahle-Work Zewde on the Central African Republic
- High-Level Coordinator for Iraq/Kuwait Missing Persons and Property
- Presidents and prosecutors of the international criminal tribunals for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and Rwanda (ICTR)
- Chair of the 1737 Sanctions Committee on Iran
- Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (Sierra Leone)
- Chairs of the subsidiary bodies
- Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court Luis Moreno-Ocampo on Sudan

Important Dates over the Horizon

- Referenda for southern Sudan and Abyei are to be held pursuant to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement by 9 January 2011.
- Parliamentary and first round presidential elections are scheduled for 23 January 2011 in the Central African Republic.
- Legislative elections are expected on 20 February 2011 and local elections on 27 March 2011 in Chad.
- First-round presidential elections are expected on 8 May 2011 in Chad.
- Parliamentary elections are scheduled for May 2011 in Cyprus.
- The transitional period as defined by the Transitional Federal Charter of Somalia expires in August 2011.
- Legislative and presidential elections in Liberia are expected in October 2011.
- Parliamentary elections and first round of presidential elections are scheduled for 27 November 2011 in the DRC.

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Security Council Report is published with the support of the Governments of Canada, Liechtenstein, Norway, Singapore and Switzerland, The Rockefeller Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation and the David and Lucile Packard 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.

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