

effectively, loyally and impartially, in the service of the Central African people;

Also recalled the importance of implementing an effective arms-collection programme.

**Decision of 18 October 2002 (4627th meeting):  
statement by the President**

At its 4627th meeting,<sup>33</sup> on 18 October 2002, the Council invited the representative of the Central African Republic to participate. The President (Cameroon) made a statement on behalf of the Council,<sup>34</sup> by which the Council, inter alia:

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<sup>33</sup> At its 4571st meeting, held in private on 11 July 2002, the Council heard a briefing by the Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of BONUS. At its 4658th meeting, held in private on 9 December 2002, the Council had a discussion with the Prime Minister of the Central African Republic.

<sup>34</sup> S/PRST/2002/28.

Welcomed the holding of the Summit of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community in Libreville on 2 October 2002 to consider the situation between the Central African Republic and the Republic of Chad;

Strongly supported the intention of the President of the Republic of Chad to visit Bangui in the very near future;

Also welcomed the readiness expressed by the African Union to continue to contribute towards ongoing efforts to normalizing the relations between Central African Republic and Chad and to promote peace and stability in the Central African region as stipulated in the communiqué of the eighty-fifth ordinary session of the central organ of the mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution issued on 11 October 2002, in Addis Ababa;

Expressed its full support for the decision to deploy in the Central African Republic an International Observation Force of 300 to 350 troops from Gabon, Cameroon, the Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Mali with three main tasks: ensuring the safety of the President of the Central African Republic; observing and ensuring security on the border between Chad and the Central African Republic; and participating in the restructuring of the Central African Republic armed forces;

Requested the Secretary-General, through his Representative, to establish appropriate liaison with the Force; and invited the leadership of the Force to provide periodic reports, at least every three months.

## 12. The situation in Africa

**Deliberations of 10 January 2000  
(4087th meeting)**

At its 4087th meeting,<sup>1</sup> on 10 January 2000, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "The impact of AIDS on peace and security in Africa". At the meeting, the Council heard a briefing by the Secretary-General, following which statements were made by most Council members,<sup>2</sup> the

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<sup>1</sup> For more information on the discussion at this meeting, see chap. I, part V, case 12, with regard to the order of speakers under rule 27 of the provisional rules of procedure; chap. XI, part I, sect. B, with regard to Article 39 of the Charter and interpretations of what constitutes a threat to international peace and security; and chap. VI, part II, sect. B, case 5, with regard to relations between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, in relation to Article 65.

<sup>2</sup> The representatives of China and the Russian Federation did not make statements. The representative of Mali, in addition to a statement in his national capacity, read out

representatives of Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Cape Verde (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, New Zealand,<sup>3</sup> Nigeria, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union<sup>4</sup>), the Republic of Korea, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as well as by the President of the World Bank, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, and the Assistant Secretary

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a message on behalf of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

<sup>3</sup> Australia, Fiji, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu aligned themselves with the statement.

<sup>4</sup> Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey aligned themselves with the statement.

for Health and Surgeon-General of the United States of America.<sup>5</sup>

The President of the Security Council (United States) noted that the debate represented the first time the Council was discussing a health issue as a “security threat” which constituted a step away from the classic security agenda of the Council. Observing that when a single disease threatened “everything from economic strength to peacekeeping”, a security threat of the greatest magnitude was clearly to be faced and called for the new agenda to be pursued with determination, adequate resources and creative use of the new tools at the world’s disposal.<sup>6</sup>

Recognizing that HIV/AIDS was causing social and economic crises which in turn threatened political stability, the Secretary-General stated that the fight against HIV/AIDS in Africa should be an immediate priority as part of the efforts to achieve peace and security in the continent and welcomed the Council as an additional partner in the fight against the disease.<sup>7</sup>

In his briefing, the President of the World Bank observed that, AIDS being an issue that affected the peace and security of Africa, concerted efforts by the United Nations, as well as other actors such as the private sector and civil society, were needed. In this connection, he added, the focus on the priorities could be given by the Security Council. Recalling that poverty and development were the root causes of most of the conflicts, he held the view that it was essential for the Security Council to take actions in anticipation of a world that, without such action, would be a world in conflict.<sup>8</sup>

In his briefing, the Administrator of UNDP proposed to the Council a set of actions which included, inter alia, the support of Africa’s front-line efforts to combat HIV/AIDS; the promotion of inter-country cooperation; the allocation of adequate resources; a coordinated response by all stakeholders;

new public-private partnerships; cooperation with the pharmaceutical industry to bring down treatment costs. Emphasizing that HIV/AIDS was a “particularly cruel manifestation” of wider development challenges, he welcomed the fact that the Council had elevated it from a long-term economic and social issue to a current danger to be addressed as a matter of political priority.<sup>9</sup>

Recalling that over the past year African Governments, the United Nations, international donors, civil society and the private sector had come together to form a new international partnership against AIDS in Africa, the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS noted that there were no development problems that more urgently commanded a collective response from the international community.<sup>10</sup>

In their statements, speakers, inter alia, welcomed the initiative to discuss in the Council the impact of HIV/AIDS on peace and security in Africa; acknowledged that HIV/AIDS posed a threat to security, economic, social, and political development in Africa and elsewhere; highlighted that human security encompassed not only traditional threats to security but also humanitarian concerns; stressed the need for continued and concerted international cooperation to combat the disease; welcomed the fact that the United Nations and the Security Council had recognized the relationship between the spread of HIV/AIDS and the challenge of peace and security in Africa and their intent to coordinate efforts to combat the spread of the pandemic; concurred that, to combat the scourge of HIV/AIDS, some priority measures should be taken, including, inter alia, new private-public partnerships and the allocation of adequate resources, both for prevention and treatment; suggested different courses of actions that the United Nations could undertake, including, inter alia, the convening of a special session of the General Assembly and a more systematic cooperation between the Security Council and the other organs and bodies of the United Nations.

#### **Deliberations of 31 January 2000 (4096th meeting)**

At its 4096th meeting, on 31 January 2000, the Council heard a statement by the Deputy Secretary-General, following which all members of the Council,

<sup>5</sup> The representatives of Bulgaria and Croatia were invited to participate in the meeting, but did not make statements. Namibia, Uganda and Zimbabwe were represented by their respective Ministers of Health. The President of the Security Council was represented, for the first part of the meeting, by the Vice-President of the United States.

<sup>6</sup> S/PV.4087, pp. 2-4.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., pp. 4-5.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., pp. 8-9.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., pp. 9-11.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., pp. 11-12.

as well as the representatives of Algeria (on behalf of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)), South Africa and Zambia made statements.<sup>11</sup>

In her opening statement, the Deputy Secretary-General encouraged the Council to undertake an energetic follow-up of the proposals made during the Security Council's "month of Africa". Noting, *inter alia*, that the Council had given new impetus to the fight against HIV/AIDS by recognizing the pandemic as a threat to Africa's security, she welcomed the fact that the Council had reaffirmed its long-standing engagement with Africa and pledged that the Secretariat would do everything possible to sustain the momentum generated by the "month of Africa" and to make sure that it was effectively harnessed with the United Nations system.<sup>12</sup>

In their statements, speakers expressed support for the "month of Africa" in the Security Council and concurred that it had raised public consciousness about important issues related to Africa and had broadened the definition of issues affecting peace and security; agreed that it was imperative to strengthen the momentum generated by the "month of Africa" and follow up with concerted and timely action on the issues of providing assistance to internally displaced persons as well as on the initiative on HIV/AIDS in Africa through the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. Many speakers raised points that dealt with specific situations. With regard to the situation in Burundi, they expressed support for the ongoing Arusha peace process and the facilitation efforts of former President Mandela. With regard to the situation in Angola, they welcomed the reiteration by the Government of Angola of its commitment to the Lusaka Protocol, expressed concern for the humanitarian situation, and supported the innovative work undertaken by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola. With regard to the situation in Sierra Leone, many speakers supported the expansion of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) and, in connection with the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, agreed that the Council needed to rapidly adopt a resolution authorizing a

peacekeeping operation with a mandate under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and expressed support for the Facilitator of the inter-Congolese dialogue, Sir Ketumile Masire; called for closer collaboration with OAU; and supported the convening of an international conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the Great Lakes region.

**Decision of 31 January 2002 (4465th meeting):  
statement by the President**

At its 4460th meeting,<sup>13</sup> on 29 and 30 January 2002, the Council included in its agenda a letter dated 10 January 2002 from the representative of Mauritius addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a guideline document for the meeting.<sup>14</sup> At the meeting, the Council heard briefings by the Deputy Secretary-General and the Secretary-General of OAU, following which statements were made by all members of the Council,<sup>15</sup> the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine and Zambia,<sup>16</sup> as well as by the President of the Economic and Social Council, the High Representative of the European Union for the European Union Common Foreign and Security Policy,

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<sup>13</sup> For more information on the discussion at this meeting, see chap. VI, part II, sect. B, case 8, with regard to relations between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council in relation to Article 65 of the Charter; and chap. XII, part III, sect. A, with regard to the role of regional organizations and Articles 52 to 54.

<sup>14</sup> S/2002/46.

<sup>15</sup> The United Kingdom was represented by its Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; Guinea and Ireland by their respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Mexico by its Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs for Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe and the United Nations; and Norway by its State Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

<sup>16</sup> The representative of Djibouti was invited to participate but did not make a statement. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Senegal and Zambia were represented by their respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Mozambique and Morocco by their respective Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Algeria by its Minister in Charge of African Affairs; Angola by its Vice-Minister for External Relations; and South Africa by its Minister for Environmental Affairs and Tourism.

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<sup>11</sup> South Africa and Namibia were represented by their respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs, and Zambia by the President of the Republic.

<sup>12</sup> S/PV.4096, pp. 2-4.

and the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

In her opening statement, the Deputy Secretary-General focused on the need to build a stronger relationship between the United Nations, OAU, and African subregional organizations in order to develop integrated approaches to conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. Noting that OAU, subregional organizations and individual African States had shown a commendable interest in assuming a more prominent role in peacekeeping in Africa, she pointed out that it was vital for the international community to make more serious and concerted efforts to build up and sustain regional capacities in peacekeeping. In the area of post-conflict peacebuilding, highlighting the crucial importance of national reconciliation and accountability for atrocities, she stressed the need to put disarmament, demobilization and, especially, reintegration programmes on a solid, long-term financial footing and suggested that the Council might wish in the future to include such matters in United Nations mandates it authorized. Regarding the effectiveness of sanctions, the Deputy Secretary-General noted the progress achieved since the Security Council had taken to establishing panels of experts to investigate violations of sanctions regimes. Recalling the mechanism envisaged by resolution 1373 (2001) to deal with those who sought to use commercial and financial transactions for illegal and violent ends, she expressed the hope that the Council would use the political momentum to reinforce its call on Member States to make the violations of arms embargoes it had imposed a criminal offence under their national laws.<sup>17</sup>

The Secretary-General of OAU stated that the United Nations should intensify its cooperation with OAU and regional and subregional organizations, which remained the key partners in any global settlement of conflicts in Africa, and therefore proposed the creation of a consultative mechanism between the Security Council and the Central Organ of OAU on conflict resolution. Highlighting the paramount responsibility of the Security Council in the partnership between the United Nations and OAU, he noted that Africa itself must shoulder its responsibilities, playing a more active role in the area of conflict prevention, management and resolution.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>17</sup> S/PV.4460, pp. 2-5.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 5-9.

Emphasizing that the multidimensional nature of conflict prevention and post-conflict peacebuilding demanded a multidisciplinary approach, the President of the Economic and Social Council underlined the importance of effective collaboration between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, so that they could work in the field in a complementary fashion.<sup>19</sup>

In their statements, delegations touched on a wide variety of issues and concurred, *inter alia*, on the need to: adopt a comprehensive, pragmatic and result-oriented approach to conflict prevention, crisis management, conflict resolution and post-conflict rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa;<sup>20</sup> implement quickly the conclusions and recommendations contained in the Millennium Declaration relating to Africa; respond to the changing nature of conflicts and the prevailing nature of regional and intra-State conflicts by modifying the approach to peacekeeping so as to reflect the new realities and by shifting from a policy of reaction to a policy of conflict prevention; undertake a more active and structured dialogue between OAU, African subregional organizations and the United Nations; promote a better coordination between the relevant United Nations organs, programmes and mechanisms, in particular the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, in dealing with conflict and post-conflict situations in Africa, as well as a better coordination of peace initiatives, both in areas of conflict prevention, conflict management and conflict settlement; support the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD); encourage African institutions to take a leading role in dealing with issues of conflict prevention, conflict management and post-conflict reconstruction and development, with the assistance of the United Nations and the international community.

Furthermore, during the debate, several conclusions containing specific proposals for the improvement of the Security Council's action in Africa were put forward by speakers. In particular, with regard to conclusions of a more institutional nature, several speakers concurred, *inter alia*, on the need to:

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 34-35.

<sup>20</sup> S/1998/318.

strengthen the framework for cooperation between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council at the institutional level,<sup>21</sup> including through the establishment of an ad hoc working group of the Security Council;<sup>22</sup> strengthen the cooperation between the Security Council and regional and subregional organizations, particularly OAU;<sup>23</sup> create a framework for consultative cooperation between the Security Council and OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution and such organs as exist within the subregional organizations;<sup>24</sup> strengthen the early warning and conflict-prevention mechanisms in Africa, within the framework of OAU and the relevant subregional organizations;<sup>25</sup> strengthen the cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions with regard to the problems of peace, security and development in Africa<sup>26</sup>.

With regard to recommendations of a more operational nature, proposals by delegations included, inter alia, regular consultations, information sharing and joint projects between African organizations and the United Nations and its structures;<sup>27</sup> further coordination in the improvement of the efficiency of sanctions and in minimizing their detrimental effects on the general population, for instance through the

creation of a “permanent follow-up mechanism” on the application of measures imposed by the Council;<sup>28</sup> more Security Council visits on the ground in connection with peacekeeping operations in Africa;<sup>29</sup> establishment by the Security Council of a working group on Africa with a clear action-oriented mandate;<sup>30</sup> more importance and adequate funding for post-conflict development, for instance through programmes of disarmament and reintegration of former combatants to ensure a smoother transition from conflict settlement to post-conflict rehabilitation;<sup>31</sup> better coordination of activities aimed at curbing the traffic of small arms and light weapons and the illegal exploitation of natural resources of Africa;<sup>32</sup> better coordination of activities to tackle the illicit exploitation of natural resources;<sup>33</sup> strengthening the peacekeeping potentials of African States and organizations, including through training and military exercises, exchange of information, logistical support and financing.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>21</sup> S/PV.4460, p. 12 (Ireland); p. 21 (Democratic Republic of the Congo); and p. 34 (South Africa, President of the Economic and Social Council); S/PV.4460 (Resumption 1), p. 3 (Colombia); p. 11 (Singapore); p. 18 (Mauritius); and p. 28 (Bangladesh); and S/PV.4460 (Resumption 2), p. 5 (Jamaica).

<sup>22</sup> S/PV.4460 (Resumption 1), p. 18 (Mauritius); and S/PV.4460 (Resumption 2), p. 15 (Kenya).

<sup>23</sup> S/PV.4460, p. 16 (Mexico); S/PV.4460 (Resumption 1), pp. 3-4 (China); p. 13 (Syrian Arab Republic); pp. 25-26 (Tunisia); p. 30 (Cuba); and p. 37 (Nigeria); S/PV.4460 (Resumption 2), p. 4 (Ghana); p. 5 (Jamaica); p. 7 (India); and p. 13 (Malaysia).

<sup>24</sup> S/PV.4460, p. 10 (United Kingdom); p. 12 (Ireland); p. 19 (Guinea); and p. 20 (Democratic Republic of the Congo); S/PV.4460 (Resumption 1), p. 2 (Colombia); p. 17 (United States); pp. 21-22 (Egypt); p. 23 (Tunisia); S/PV.4460 (Resumption 2), p. 4 (Ghana); and p. 10 (Ukraine).

<sup>25</sup> S/PV.4460, p. 10 (United Kingdom); p. 12 (Ireland); p. 15 (Norway); p. 22 (Algeria); and p. 34 (South Africa); S/PV.4460 (Resumption 1), pp. 3-4 (China); p. 5 (Russian Federation); p. 7 (Bulgaria); and p. 10 (Singapore).

<sup>26</sup> S/PV.4460, p. 15 (Mexico); and S/PV.4460 (Resumption 1), p. 28 (Bangladesh).

<sup>27</sup> S/PV.4460, p. 10 (United Kingdom); and S/PV.4460 (Resumption 1), p. 12 (Syrian Arab Republic).

<sup>28</sup> S/PV.4460 (Resumption 1), p. 15 (France).

<sup>29</sup> S/PV.4460, p. 29 (Mozambique); S/PV.4460 (Resumption 2), p. 3 (Ghana); and p. 13 (Malaysia).

<sup>30</sup> S/PV.4460, p. 10 (United Kingdom); p. 18 (Guinea); S/PV.4460 (Resumption 1), p. 11 (Singapore); p. 15 (France); p. 41 (Canada); S/PV.4460 (Resumption 2), p. 4 (Ghana); and p. 14 (Malaysia).

<sup>31</sup> S/PV.4460, p. 12 (Ireland); p. 15 (Mexico); pp. 22-23 (Algeria); p. 26 (Zambia); p. 34 (South Africa); S/PV.4460 (Resumption 1), p. 3 (Colombia); pp. 5-6 (Russian Federation); pp. 9-10 (Cameroon); p. 10 (Singapore); p. 13 (Syrian Arab Republic); p. 26 (Tunisia); p. 28 (Bangladesh); p. 34 (Côte d’Ivoire); p. 39 (Sierra Leone); and S/PV.4460 (Resumption 2), p. 13 (Malaysia).

<sup>32</sup> S/PV.4460, p. 12 (Ireland); p. 16 (Mexico); p. 23 (Algeria); p. 34 (South Africa); S/PV.4460 (Resumption 1), p. 2 (Colombia); p. 7 (Bulgaria); p. 27 (Tunisia); p. 37 (Nigeria); p. 39 (Sierra Leone); p. 41 (Canada); and S/PV.4460 (Resumption 2), p. 3 (Ghana); p. 6 (Jamaica); and p. 16 (Kenya).

<sup>33</sup> S/PV.4460, p. 16 (Mexico); p. 21 (Democratic Republic of the Congo); and S/PV.4460 (Resumption 1), pp. 41-42 (Canada).

<sup>34</sup> S/PV.4460, p. 23 (Algeria); p. 34 (South Africa); S/PV.4460 (Resumption 1), p. 2 (Colombia); p. 5 (Russian Federation); p. 9 (Cameroon); p. 22 (Egypt); p. 26 (Tunisia); and S/PV.4460 (Resumption 2), p. 3 (Ghana); p. 8 (India); and p. 12 (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya).

At the 4465th meeting, on 31 January 2002, the President (Mauritius) made a statement on behalf of the Council,<sup>35</sup> by which the Council, *inter alia*:

Reaffirmed the principles of political independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all States;

Underscored the importance of partnership and enhance coordination and cooperation between the United Nations, OAU and subregional organizations in Africa in the promotion of regional peace and stability; called on the United Nations system to intensify its cooperation to OAU and subregional organizations in Africa; stressed that good governance, democracy, rule of law, disarmament, and respect of human rights and the fight against poverty were essential for peace, stability and sustainable development in Africa;

Expressed concern over the effects of conflicts on civilian populations and underlined the need to address the problem of refugees and displaced persons;

Urged the international community and donors to coordinate their effort in the fight against AIDS;

Called upon donor countries and the Bretton Woods institutions to continue assisting Africa in implementing initiatives in support of economic growth and poverty reduction.

#### **Deliberations of 22 May 2002 (4538th meeting)**

At its 4538th meeting,<sup>36</sup> on 22 May 2002, the Council included in its agenda the question of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa. The Council heard a briefing by the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Africa, following which statements were made by some Council members (Colombia, China, France, Ireland, Mauritius, Mexico, Norway and the United Kingdom),<sup>37</sup> the representatives of Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin (on behalf of the Group of African States), the Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (on behalf of the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States),<sup>38</sup>

Japan, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain (on behalf of the European Union<sup>39</sup>), South Africa, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, as well as by the Permanent Observer of OAU,<sup>40</sup> the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, and the Special Representative of the European Union Presidency for the Mano River Union countries.<sup>41</sup>

In his introductory remarks, the President of the Council (Singapore) noted that, following the establishment of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Africa in February 2002, the meeting was envisaged as an "outreach" session that would give the wider membership an opportunity to provide its input and feedback on the work of the Working Group, through a frank and interactive discussion.<sup>42</sup>

In his first briefing to the Council, the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Africa noted that the Working Group had been set up to monitor the recommendations contained in the statement by the President of 31 January 2002 and to enhance coordination with the Economic and Social Council.<sup>43</sup> He then outlined the programme of work of the Working Group which, on the basis of the note by the President dated 1 March 2002,<sup>44</sup> included

Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, the Gambia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo and Tunisia, with Liberia as an observer.

<sup>39</sup> Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey aligned themselves with the statement. The representative of Spain, after his statement, gave the floor to the Special Representative of the Presidency of the European Union to countries of the Mano River Union.

<sup>40</sup> At the outset of the meeting, the President of the Security Council drew the attention of Council members to a letter dated 20 May 2002 from the representative of Mauritius addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting that the Council extend an invitation to the Permanent Observer of OAU to the United Nations (S/2002/554).

<sup>41</sup> The representatives of Angola, Burundi, Cape Verde, Gabon, Pakistan and Malaysia were invited to participate in the meeting but did not make statements.

<sup>42</sup> S/PV.4538, p. 3.

<sup>43</sup> S/PRST/2002/2.

<sup>44</sup> S/2002/207.

<sup>35</sup> S/PRST/2002/2.

<sup>36</sup> For more information on the discussion at this meeting, see chap. VI, part II, sect. B, case 8, in regard to relations between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council in relation to Article 65 of the Charter; and chap. XII, part II, case 16, in regard to Article 24.

<sup>37</sup> The representatives of Bulgaria, Cameroon, Guinea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United States did not make statements.

<sup>38</sup> The members of the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States are Benin, Burkina Faso, the Central African

strengthening cooperation and coordination between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council; encouraging confidence-building in the region of the Mano River Union; enhancing the role of the special representatives of the Secretary-General in Africa; examining ways in which the United Nations could provide assistance to electoral observation and processes; the establishment of groups of friends for specific conflict situations; addressing the need for enhanced cooperation with OAU and other subregional organizations and the Security Council; and enlisting the contribution of non-governmental organizations, universities and academia in the work of the Working Group. Acknowledging that the programme of work was “quite ambitious”, the Chairman of the Working Group welcomed any views by non-Council members on how the Working Group could be operationalized to address the situation in Africa in concrete ways.<sup>45</sup>

In his statement, the President of the Economic and Social Council welcomed the establishment of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Africa as another important step in the improvement of cooperation between major United Nations bodies. He noted that, as a central intergovernmental body for coordination in the United Nations system, the Economic and Social Council could help in addressing the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa and create an effective partnership with the Security Council on the implementation of conflict prevention and recovery strategies. He highlighted the proposal that the Economic and Social Council establish its own ad hoc advisory group on African countries emerging from conflict.<sup>46</sup>

The Permanent Observer of OAU observed that OAU, being at a critical stage of its development that would lead to the creation of the African Union,<sup>47</sup> was undertaking a review of its structure and methods in the area of conflict prevention. Noting that one proposal which had emerged was the creation of a central organ for conflict prevention, he encouraged, inter alia, the Working Group to promote and strengthen cooperative mechanisms between OAU, subregional organizations and the Council in order to

rationalize efforts in the area of prevention of conflict.<sup>48</sup>

The Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, while stressing that the Security Council had devoted considerable time and efforts over the past five years on African issues and had strengthened bilateral cooperation between the United Nations and African organizations, welcomed the establishment of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Africa as the missing link in the work of the Council that would enable it to strengthen its cooperation with regional and subregional organizations in Africa. In addition to the regular consultations between the Working Group and the Permanent Observer of OAU in New York, he proposed the rationalization of the system of international exchanges between the Security Council and the Central Organ of OAU for periodic discussion of questions on the agenda of the two organizations that could have an impact on peace and security in Africa. Such a system, he added, could also be extended to all subregional African organizations.<sup>49</sup>

Speakers generally welcomed the establishment of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Africa and, inter alia, supported its mandate and programme of work. Stressing that the root causes of conflict included poverty and underdevelopment and highlighting the relationship between peacebuilding and socio-economic development, several speakers supported the increased cooperation being developed between the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council, also through the efforts of the Working Group; proposed to enhance cooperation between the Security Council and OAU, as well as with other African subregional organizations, on conflict prevention and resolution, in particular between the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism and the Working Group; stressed the important role of African-driven initiatives, such as NEPAD, in promoting good governance and economic responsibility; recalling the importance of conflict prevention, emphasized that regional organizations could help in providing early warning to the Security Council and the United Nations in general.

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<sup>45</sup> S/PV.4538, pp. 3-5.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 5-7.

<sup>47</sup> On 8 July 2002, the Organization of African Unity ceased to exist and was replaced by the African Union.

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<sup>48</sup> S/PV.4538, pp. 7-8.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 8-11.

### Deliberations of 18 July 2002 (4577th meeting)

At the 4577th meeting,<sup>50</sup> on 18 July 2002, the President of the Security Council (United Kingdom) explained that, following introductory statements by the Secretary-General and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Sierra Leone and Guinea, the meeting would have the format of a workshop divided in two parts: “Lessons learned in Sierra Leone” in the morning session; and “Developing a coordinated action plan for the Mano River” in the afternoon session. Referring to the former session, the President acknowledged that, although peace was finally established in Sierra Leone, enormous post-conflict challenges remained in the delicate transition from peacekeeping to peacebuilding. She therefore stated that it was important to learn the lessons from the United Nations experience that might be relevant to other conflict situations and to consider how the United Nations could focus more on peacebuilding in Sierra Leone. Concerning the situation in the Mano River Union, the President of the Security Council stressed the importance of looking at ways to work with the countries in the Mano River Union to support a regional approach and of raising the United Nations profile to facilitate and coordinate the peace process in Liberia.<sup>51</sup>

In his briefing, the Secretary-General stated that the United Nations peacekeeping experience in Sierra Leone offered invaluable lessons, not only because of the success achieved by the Mission, but also due to the trials encountered in the early stages of the peacekeeping operation. Noting that when the United Nations decided to get involved in operations in “fluid and ambiguous” situations, it had to be prepared for the unpredictable, the Secretary-General observed that the key factors were effective preparation, adequate resources, enough analysis and information to anticipate how the crisis could develop, and the resources and political will to stay engaged until the objectives were achieved.<sup>52</sup>

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Sierra Leone, highlighting

various lessons learned from UNAMSIL as well as the unique character of the mission, held the view that in deciding to deploy a peace operation, the United Nations should, *inter alia*, take into account the particular circumstances of the conflict, the capacity of regional and subregional organizations to perform peacekeeping activities, the humanitarian dimension of the conflict, the role of natural resources in fuelling the conflict, and the special role of certain countries. He noted that the success of UNAMSIL in achieving its objectives was due in large part to the fact that the peace operation reflected the links among peacekeeping, peacebuilding, good governance, security, and post-conflict concerns, as well as to its acting in concert with regional and bilateral partners. However, citing the escalating violence in Liberia and the movements of refugees, he emphasized the importance of applying the lessons learned in Sierra Leone to the entire subregion.<sup>53</sup>

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guinea argued that one of the key factors which contributed to the success of UNAMSIL was represented by the fact that the mission had been given a clear and precise mandate and that appropriate resources were devoted. Believing that the United Nations should continue to promote peacebuilding in Sierra Leone, he outlined a number of measures for consideration by the Council, which included, *inter alia*, the restructuring of the army and the police, the extension of State authority throughout the country, the promotion of good governance and human rights, and programmes to combat poverty. Expressing concern at the situation in Liberia, which, unlike Sierra Leone, had not experienced a real exit strategy at the end of the war, he hoped that a number of measures could be adopted, such as: a ceasefire; continued inter-Liberian dialogue; a genuine disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; the adoption of an economic recovery programme; the extension of the Liberian authority throughout the country; and the continuation of sanctions until the conditions stipulated in the relevant Security Council resolutions were met by the Government of Liberia.<sup>54</sup>

Following the remarks by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Sierra Leone and Guinea, the Council started the session regarding “Lessons learned

<sup>50</sup> For more information on the discussion at this meeting, see chap. VI, part II, sect. B, case 8, with regard to relations between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council in relation to Article 65 of the Charter; and chap. XI, part III, sect. B, with regard to sanctions and Article 41.

<sup>51</sup> S/PV.4577, p. 3

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 3-4.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 4-7.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 7-9.



in Sierra Leone". Statements were made by the representatives of some Council members,<sup>55</sup> Japan, as well as the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, the Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone, the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Deputy Permanent Observer of the African Union.<sup>56</sup>

Focusing on the crisis which occurred in Sierra Leone following the abduction of several hundred United Nations peacekeepers, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations maintained that the crucial factors for the success of UNAMSIL included the willingness of the Council to strengthen the Mission's mandate and to build up troop levels, as well as the readiness by Member States to provide the necessary resources for the Mission. Citing other key lessons from the experience of UNAMSIL, he highlighted different elements such as: unity among key actors, which had translated into clarity of objectives and clearer rules of engagement; quality, training and support for Mission personnel and political guidance behind the Mission; the integrated nature of the Mission; the reassessment of the mission in the light of changed circumstances on the ground; the review of the force command structure and the restructuring of the non-military elements; and the continuous political engagement of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) after the withdrawal of the ECOWAS Monitoring Group. While recognizing the role played by the United Kingdom in Sierra Leone, he noted that the "lead nation" approach would not necessarily be applicable to all future situations. In concluding his remarks, the Under-Secretary-General observed that sustained efforts were needed in the move from peacekeeping to peacebuilding, particularly by supporting the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone to achieve long-term development, capacity-building, national reconciliation, security sector

development, good governance and the full reintegration of former combatants.<sup>57</sup>

The Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator focused on the issue of the protection of civilians and the importance of an integrated approach in Sierra Leone. While recognizing that the UNAMSIL mandate was exemplary in terms of including the protection of civilians, she added that one of the lessons learned was that it could have been even more comprehensive had it specifically referred to the special protection and assistance needs of women and girls.<sup>58</sup>

In his statement, the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997), outlining some lessons learned with respect to the sanctions applied in Sierra Leone, held the view that the arms embargo had a limited effect because the presence of UNAMSIL and the successful disarmament process had led to the eradication of the circulation of weapons in the country. Noting that sanctions were not a guarantee that weapons would not pass back into Sierra Leone, he stressed that emphasis should be placed on compliance with sanctions by third parties and that an additional effort should be made by the international community to identify the origin of the weapons circulating in the Mano River Union region and to review and update regularly the list of individuals subject to travel restrictions, in order to stimulate political processes in the countries of the region.<sup>59</sup>

In their statements related to the lessons learned in Sierra Leone, speakers, *inter alia*, focused on the importance of the following factors: flexibility in responding to changing circumstances; integrated efforts, both within United Nations agencies and between the United Nations and regional players; comprehensive approach and regional cooperation; rapid agreement to an appropriate and robust mandate for any peacekeeping force, backed up with adequate financing and resources; integrated humanitarian efforts, economic rehabilitation and reconstruction both in the short and long term; security sector and justice reform in the post-conflict phase.

The representative of the United States expressed the view that each conflict had many variables, and "overpromising" and "overextending" the United

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<sup>55</sup> Bulgaria, Cameroon, Colombia, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United States.

<sup>56</sup> The President of the Security Council drew the attention of the Council to a letter dated 15 July 2002 from the representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council requesting that the Deputy Permanent Observer of the African Union be invited to the meeting (S/2002/761).

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 9-12.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 13-16.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 17-19.

Nations capacity to deliver on the ground would not solve a conflict situation. He added that the United Nations and the Council should stand ready to support the parties' efforts and foster an environment in which peace could take root. However, while rejecting the idea that the events in Sierra Leone provided universal lessons for the United Nations, he stated that one of the lessons learned from Sierra Leone was that the Security Council and the United Nations could better manage their efforts in the peacekeeping, diplomatic and humanitarian field to support peace processes in conflict situations in which there was an existing commitment by the parties to resolve the conflict.<sup>60</sup>

Upon the resumption of the 4577th meeting, devoted to the topic "Developing a coordinated action plan for the Mano River", the Council heard briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, the Director for West Africa of UNDP, the Deputy Executive Secretary of ECOWAS,<sup>61</sup> the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa and the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia. Statements were also made by some Council members,<sup>62</sup> the representatives of Morocco and Sierra Leone,<sup>63</sup> and the Senior Social Protection Specialist for Regional Human Development of the World Bank.

Concentrating his remarks at the situation in Liberia and at the political efforts to stabilize the subregion, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs warned that the instability in Liberia risked hampering the significant gains made in the peace process in Sierra Leone. He opined that the current containment policy towards Liberia had its limitations and should therefore be complemented with a coherent and constructive political agenda. In that respect, he

held that the international community should encourage and support the efforts by ECOWAS and Liberian political and civil society organizations to exert pressure on President Taylor to create a conducive environment for carrying out security sector reforms and for promoting good governance, dialogue and national reconciliation. He also held the view that the time might have come for the establishment of a Contact Group on the Mano River Union.<sup>64</sup>

Focusing on a development perspective, the Director for West Africa of UNDP suggested two strategies which included mandating the United Nations Office for West Africa to prepare, in association with the Mano River Union secretariat in ECOWAS, a coordinated and integrated United Nations Assistance Framework and Development Strategy for the region to support, on the development side, the Rabat peace process and help in building confidence among parties by focusing on key cross-border initiatives on issues such as HIV/AIDS, fishing rights and cross-border trade.<sup>65</sup>

The Deputy Executive Secretary of ECOWAS held that peace and security in the Mano River region was based on three basic pillars: the maintenance of internal peace in Sierra Leone, through the continuation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, the reconstruction of State institutions and national reconciliation; peace in the Mano River region through, *inter alia*, the demobilization of armed groups in the region; and the importance of peace being restored in the subregion in the context of ECOWAS. With regard to the action that the Security Council could take to support the efforts of ECOWAS, he suggested that its institutions and decisions could be strengthened and efforts could be made to pressure all parties in Liberia to sit at the negotiating table.<sup>66</sup>

Following the statements by the keynote speakers, most delegations, *inter alia*, noted the need to encourage regional efforts of reconciliation within Liberia and between Liberia and its neighbours; supported the Mano River Union and ECOWAS in their efforts to promote greater security and confidence-building measures between the three countries; recognized the importance of the new United

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 21.

<sup>61</sup> Upon the resumption of the meeting, the President of the Security Council drew the attention of the Council to a letter dated 15 July 2002 from the representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council requesting that the Deputy Executive Secretary of ECOWAS be invited to the meeting (S/2002/760).

<sup>62</sup> China, Denmark (on behalf of the European Union), France, Guinea, Ireland, Norway and the Russian Federation. Guinea was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

<sup>63</sup> Sierra Leone was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

<sup>64</sup> S/PV.4577 (Resumption 1), pp. 2-3.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 4-5.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 6-7.

Nations Office for West Africa as a focal point for United Nations support of regional efforts and those within Liberia itself; concurred on the need to reinforce efforts to control the flow of small arms and stop the illegal exploitation of natural resources; agreed that sanctions had played a positive role in the search for peace in Sierra Leone, but at the same time, there was the need to reconcile differences between the Council and others on the future of sanctions, particularly in relation to Liberia; emphasized the need to strengthen the mediation and conflict resolution efforts of ECOWAS, and the possible role of the European Union

in that endeavour; concurred that it was crucial for the United Nations to mobilize resources for peacebuilding as well as peacekeeping in order to create the right environment to promote investment in the region over the long-term; stressed the importance for the international community of being engaged with Liberia and the need for a comprehensive conflict-resolution strategy for Liberia; acknowledged the critical role played by the Security Council in bringing key players together, including the international financial institutions and relevant countries in the region; and supported the creation of a Mano River Union Contact Group.

### 13. The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

#### **Decision of 12 May 2000 (4142nd meeting): resolution 1297 (2000)**

At its 4142nd meeting,<sup>1</sup> on 12 May 2000, the Security Council included in its agenda the report on the Security Council special mission visit to Eritrea and Ethiopia on 9 and 10 May 2000.<sup>2</sup> In its report, the mission noted that the Organization of African Unity (OAU) negotiations had produced a substantial number of agreements and drafts on a ceasefire, withdrawal, interim arrangements and arbitration and final demarcation of the disputed territory between Eritrea and Ethiopia. The mission observed that the differences between Eritrea and Ethiopia, while real, were clearly relatively small and manageable and could be resolved by intensive negotiations over time. Nevertheless, the two sides were on the verge of resuming a senseless war over these differences. The mission had concentrated on creating a mechanism to get past this blockage without going inside the “box” of the details of the OAU negotiations. The mechanism eventually agreed was a draft resolution calling for proximity talks to resume at the invitation of OAU, although the mission had stressed that any resolution would be the sole responsibility of the full Council and that the

mission would only seek the views of the two sides, not be bound by them.

The President (China) then drew the attention of the Council to several documents: a letter dated 12 May 2000 from the representative of Eritrea, in which he stated that Ethiopia had renewed aggression against Eritrea and requested the Council to condemn Ethiopia’s resumption of the war and to support Eritrea’s right to self-defence;<sup>3</sup> letters dated 11 and 12 May 2000 from the representative of Ethiopia, asserting that Eritrea was the aggressor and had sabotaged the peace talks and calling on the Council to assist in stopping the war; and transmitting a letter of 12 May on the origins and current status of the conflict, respectively;<sup>4</sup> and a letter dated 12 May 2000 from the representative of Algeria, transmitting a communiqué from the Chairman of OAU.<sup>5</sup>

He also drew attention to a draft resolution;<sup>6</sup> it was put to the vote and adopted unanimously and without debate as resolution 1297 (2000), by which the Council, inter alia:

Strongly condemned the renewed fighting between Ethiopia and Eritrea;

Demanded that both parties immediately cease all military action and refrain from the use of force;

Demanded the earliest possible reconvening of substantive peace talks on the basis of the Framework

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<sup>1</sup> During this period, in addition to the meetings covered in this section, the Council held a number of meetings in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea, pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B.

The meetings were held on 10 September 2001 (4369th), 14 March 2002 (4491st), 13 August 2002 (4599th), 10 March 2003 (4716th) and 9 September 2003 (4821st).

<sup>2</sup> S/2000/413.

<sup>3</sup> S/2000/420.

<sup>4</sup> S/2000/421 and S/2000/422.

<sup>5</sup> S/2000/427.

<sup>6</sup> S/2000/419.