

17. Security Council meetings in Nairobi (18-19 November 2004)

Initial proceedings

Decision of 26 October 2004 (5063rd meeting): resolution 1569 (2004)

At its 5063rd meeting, on 26 October 2004, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled “Security Council meetings in Nairobi (18-19 November 2004)”. The President (United Kingdom) drew attention to a draft resolution;¹ it was then put to the vote and unanimously adopted as resolution 1569 (2004), by which the Council, inter alia:

Decided to hold meetings in Nairobi on 18 and 19 November 2004, and that the agenda for those meetings would be “The reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan”;

Decided to discuss the Sudan with representatives of the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, and to discuss other peace efforts in the region;

Decided to waive the requirement that a verbatim record should be made available on the first working day following the meeting and decided that the verbatim record would be issued subsequently in New York.

¹ S/2004/857.

18. Items relating to the African Union

A. Institutional relationship with the African Union

Initial proceedings

Decision of 19 November 2004 (5084th meeting): statement by the President

At its 5084th meeting, held in Nairobi on 19 November 2004, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled “Institutional relationship with the African Union”.¹ The Council heard a briefing by the Chairman of the African Union (Nigeria), following which statements were made by the representatives of Benin and the United Kingdom.

The Chairman of the African Union welcomed the decision of the Council to convene the meeting in Nairobi, which was a confirmation of the importance that the Council attached to African issues. He noted that cooperation between the African Union and the Council

had covered a wide variety of areas, inter alia, conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and development. In particular, he noted the cooperation in Darfur, Sierra Leone, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Côte d’Ivoire. He reaffirmed the commitment of the African Union to play a strong role on the continent in the area of conflict resolution, and sustainable peace and development.²

The representative of Benin stated that the creation of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union and the decision to establish an Africa rapid reaction standby force and an early warning system had created a new structural dynamic, making the African Union a partner of the United Nations in

¹ For more information on the discussion at this meeting, see chap. XII, part III, sect. A, with regard to general considerations of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter.

² S/PV.5084, p. 2.

resolving the problems faced by Africa in matters of international peace and security.³

The representative of the United Kingdom observed that the Peace and Security Council was far-reaching and even recognized the principle that an intervention on a territory may be permissible if a Government was not protecting its own citizens, or if the situation in that country affected neighbouring countries; and that intervention, if necessary, could be made against the wishes of the country concerned. Noting that the mission in Darfur undertaken by the African Union was being carried out, he underlined the importance of the draft presidential statement since it recognized the need to help the African Union develop its capabilities, including a rapid-reaction capability. He concluded by underlining the United Nations responsibility to work with the African Union to address African issues.⁴

The President (United States) made a statement on behalf of the Council,⁵ by which the Council, *inter alia*:

Welcomed the establishment of the African Union Peace and Security Council and expressed its support for early ratification of the Peace and Security Protocol by all African States and the establishment of an African standby force and an early warning system in Africa;

Recognized the importance of strengthening cooperation with the African Union in order to help build its capacity to deal with collective security challenges;

Particularly welcomed the leading role of the African Union in efforts to settle crises in the African continent and expressed its full support for the peace initiatives conducted by the African Union, and through subregional organizations;

Also welcomed the strengthening of practical cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, as demonstrated in the case of the African Mission in the Sudan and the African Mission in Burundi;

Called on the international community to support the efforts of the African Union to strengthen its capacities for peacekeeping, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction, through the provision of information, training, expertise and resources, as well as to support the activities of the United Nations and its agencies in this regard.

³ Ibid., pp. 2-3.

⁴ Ibid., pp. 3-4.

⁵ S/PRST/2004/44.

B. Briefing by the Chairman of the African Union

Initial proceedings

Deliberations of 31 May 2006 (5448th meeting)

At its 5448th meeting, held on 31 May 2006, the Security Council heard a briefing by the Chairman of the African Union (Congo).⁶

In his statement, the Chairman stated that in the light of the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa,⁷ the partnership that had been established between the United Nations and the African Union was based upon a vision which clearly established that there could be no peace without development and there could be no development without peace. He stressed that because international peace and security were so closely linked, the Security

Council and the African Union must deal appropriately with issues of economic and social development, poverty elimination, national reconciliation, good governance, social justice and others. He pointed out that the creation within the African Union of the peer review mechanism had responded to the need to be aware of the multidimensional aspect of the conflicts in Africa. He welcomed the creation of the Peacebuilding Commission as the African Union appealed for sustained, long-term international support that could avoid a relapse or return to post-conflict situations in Angola, Burundi, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone. He welcomed the adoption of the resolution on enhancing the effectiveness of the role of the Security Council in conflict prevention, particularly in Africa,⁸ and noted that the African Union now had the

⁶ The Congo was represented by its President, and the United Republic of Tanzania by its Prime Minister.

⁷ S/1998/318.

⁸ Resolution 1625 (2005).

appropriate tools to implement the partnership, including the African Union Peace and Security Council and the African Union Non-Aggression and Common Defence Pact. Lastly, the Chairman emphasized the common will to put an end to the intolerable situations that continued in Africa by making best use of all the means that international cooperation provided, particularly in the framework of

the partnership that had been established between the Security Council and the African Union.⁹

Immediately following the briefing, at the 5449th meeting, held in private, the members of the Council and the Chairman of the African Union had a constructive exchange of views.

⁹ S/PV.5448, pp. 2-3.

19. Briefings by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Defence of Uganda

Initial proceedings

Deliberations of 19 April 2006 (5415th and 5416th meetings)

At its 5415th meeting, held on 19 April 2006, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled “Briefings by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Defence of Uganda”. The Council heard briefings by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Defence of Uganda.

In his briefing, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uganda noted the threat posed to regional peace and security in northern Uganda, southern Sudan and the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo by the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA). He focused on the establishment by the Government of Uganda, the United Nations, core partner countries and representatives of non-governmental organizations of the joint country coordinating and monitoring mechanism to support the Government’s strategy and plan of action to address the humanitarian situation and the resettlement of internally displaced persons in northern Uganda. This would comprise, inter alia, a joint monitoring committee, tasked with identifying, discussing and monitoring issues related to the emergency action plan for humanitarian intervention in LRA-affected areas; providing advice to Government, key partners and other stakeholders on action areas; establishing benchmarks and mobilizing resources needed for the implementation of the emergency humanitarian action plan; and ensuring that decisions taken by the joint monitoring committee were implemented by relevant ministries and institutions. The committee would be expected to ensure the timely implementation of the emergency action plan designed to improve the humanitarian situation facing internally displaced persons as well. He informed the Council that the Government of Uganda was working with development partners on a comprehensive peace, recovery and development strategy for northern Uganda.¹

In his briefing, the Minister of Defence of Uganda addressed the question of the LRA terrorist organization as a regional threat to peace and security in northern Uganda, southern Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. While the LRA terrorist group had been severely degraded by combined efforts of the Uganda People’s Defence Force, the Sudan People’s Liberation Army and the Sudanese Armed Forces, LRA was now operating mainly in Garamba National Park in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. He expressed concern that LRA was slowly rebuilding its capacity by recruiting through abductions in southern Sudan and the