

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6204th 22 October 2009	Report of the Secretary-General on MINURCAT (S/2009/535)		Rule 39 Assistant Secretary- General for Peacekeeping Operations	Assistant Secretary- General for Peacekeeping Operations	

^a Belgium, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and United States.

17. Peace and security in Africa

Overview

During the period 2008-2009, the Security Council held 18 meetings, including 2 private meetings,²⁴⁶ and adopted three resolutions and five presidential statements under the item entitled “Peace and security in Africa”. Discussions covered thematic issues, focusing on cooperation with regional organizations, particularly the African Union, the resurgence of unconstitutional changes of government in Africa and drug trafficking, and country-specific situations relating to Kenya, Djibouti and Eritrea, Zimbabwe, and Mauritania.

6 February 2008: Presidential Statement on the post-election violence in Kenya

On 6 February 2008, the Council adopted a presidential statement²⁴⁷ in which it welcomed the announcement of progress in the negotiations, overseen by Mr. Kofi Annan, between President Mwai Kibaki and the opposition leader, Raila Odinga, including the adoption of an agenda and a timetable for action to end the crisis in Kenya following the disputed elections of 27 December 2007. The Council expressed its deep concern that civilians continued to be killed, subjected to sexual and gender-based violence, and displaced from their homes. It emphasized that the only solution to the crisis lay through dialogue, negotiation and compromise, and strongly urged Kenya’s political leaders to foster reconciliation and to elaborate and implement the actions agreed to on 1 February without delay.

12 June 2008 to 14 January 2009: border dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea

By a presidential statement of 12 June 2008,²⁴⁸ the Council, *inter alia*, expressed its strong concern about the serious incidents that had occurred on 10 June 2008 along the frontier between Djibouti and Eritrea. The Council called upon the parties to commit to a ceasefire and urged both parties, in particular Eritrea, to show maximum restraint and withdraw forces to the status quo ante. Moreover, the Council encouraged the Secretary-General urgently to use his good offices to facilitate bilateral discussions to determine arrangements for decreasing the military presence along the border and to develop confidence-building measures to resolve the border situation.

On 24 June 2008, the Council held an emergency meeting in response to a request from the representative of Djibouti concerning the border dispute between his country and Eritrea.²⁴⁹ The Director of the Africa I Division of the Department of Political Affairs, providing an update on the situation, stated that interlocutors had described the situation on the border as calm but tense, with military regrouping occurring on either side. Reporting on his respective meetings with the representatives of Eritrea and Djibouti, he said that the former had claimed that the border skirmishes had been initiated by Djibouti. However, the representative of Djibouti had said that Eritrea had thus far failed to explain the reasons for its military presence in the area and had refused to resume

²⁴⁶ 5920th meeting, held on 23 June 2008, and 6044th meeting, held on 15 December 2008.

²⁴⁷ S/PRST/2008/4.

²⁴⁸ S/PRST/2008/20.

²⁴⁹ See S/2008/387.

dialogue with Djibouti.²⁵⁰ The representative of Djibouti stated that the conflict, which had already caused many casualties since Eritrean troops had attacked the positions of Djibouti's army on 10 June, deserved the attention of the Council. Contrasting the current crisis with those of the past between the parties, he noted that in the existing situation Eritrean troops had not only violated the territory of Djibouti, but had also occupied it and had begun construction work on Djiboutian soil.²⁵¹ In response, the representative of Eritrea stated that his country had made no incursions into the territory of Djibouti, nor did it have any territorial ambitions in the region. He also stated that there had been numerous contacts between officials of the two countries at the highest levels, but Djibouti had taken the matter to the public arena, with unwarranted hostile anti-Eritrean campaigns. He stressed that although attempts to drag Eritrea into animosity had continued, his country had chosen the path of restraint and patience, adding that the provocative campaign had been designed and packaged not in Djibouti but elsewhere.²⁵² Speakers expressed concern about the incidents that had taken place on the border between Eritrea and Djibouti and urged both parties to peacefully resolve the dispute. The representative of the United States stated that if Eritrea failed to engage in a peaceful solution and pull its forces back from its border with Djibouti, the Council should consider appropriate actions or measures.²⁵³

On 23 October 2008, at the request of the Government of Djibouti,²⁵⁴ the Council convened an open meeting to hear a briefing by the President of Djibouti. While recounting his Government's efforts to find a diplomatic and peaceful solution to its dispute with Eritrea, the representative of Djibouti stated that Eritrea had failed to cooperate and had continued its incursions into Djibouti.²⁵⁵ The representative of Eritrea countered by stating that on 1 June 2008, Djibouti had unleashed an unprovoked attack against Eritrean units within Eritrean territory and that Eritrea had chosen the path of restraint and patience in order not to escalate the crisis "not of Djibouti's making" but

created by others.²⁵⁶ Council members expressed their concern over the situation between Djibouti and Eritrea, and committed themselves to assisting the parties concerned in finding a sustainable solution through peaceful means. Some speakers believed that Eritrea's refusal to cooperate threatened the whole region and urged Eritrea to accept regional and international proposals for mediation. At the same time, they commended the efforts of the African Union, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to engage the two parties in dialogue. Several members condemned Eritrea for having failed to respond positively to the offer by the Secretary-General to deploy his good offices, and urged that it respond positively to that proposal.

On 14 January 2009, the Council adopted resolution [1862 \(2009\)](#) by which it, *inter alia*, welcomed the fact that Djibouti had withdrawn its forces to the status quo ante and condemned the refusal of Eritrea to do so. The Council also demanded that, no later than five weeks after its adoption of the resolution, Eritrea withdraw its forces and all their equipment to the positions of the status quo ante; ensure that no military presence or activity was being pursued in Ras Doumeira and Doumeira Island where the conflict had occurred in June 2008; and acknowledge its border dispute with Djibouti in Ras Doumeira and Doumeira Island, engage actively in dialogue to defuse the tension and engage also in diplomatic efforts leading to a mutually acceptable settlement of the border issue.

23 December 2009: imposition of sanctions measures against Eritrea

On 23 December 2009, the Council adopted resolution [1907 \(2009\)](#), expressing its grave concern at the findings of the Monitoring Group on Somalia that Eritrea had provided political, financial and logistical support to armed groups engaged in undermining peace and reconciliation in Somalia and regional stability,²⁵⁷ expressing its deep concern that Eritrea had not withdrawn its forces to the status quo ante as called for in resolution [1862 \(2009\)](#) and the presidential statement of 12 June 2008,²⁵⁸ and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, it imposed an arms

²⁵⁰ S/PV.5924, pp. 2-3.

²⁵¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 3-6.

²⁵² *Ibid.*, pp. 6-7.

²⁵³ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

²⁵⁴ S/2008/635.

²⁵⁵ S/PV.6000, pp. 2-4.

²⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 4-5.

²⁵⁷ See S/2008/769, annex. For more information, see sect. 3 in the present part.

²⁵⁸ S/PRST/2008/20.

embargo, a travel ban and an assets freeze on the political and military leaders of Eritrea.²⁵⁹

Most speakers welcomed the adoption of the resolution and called on all parties to join the Djibouti peace process and support the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia. The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya explained, however, that his delegation voted against the resolution because as the victim of sanctions for many years, his country had committed itself to not being party to the imposition of sanctions against any African country.²⁶⁰ The representative of China, who had abstained in the vote, stated that the Council should act with prudence in imposing sanctions and added that the African Union was better suited to address conflicts in the Horn of Africa through political and diplomatic efforts.²⁶¹ The representative of Djibouti emphasized that by adopting the resolution, the Council had further highlighted its growing cooperation with the African Union in maintaining peace and security on the continent and underscored its determination to put an end to destabilization activities against Somalia by Eritrea. He stated that his Government and the people of Djibouti welcomed that justice had been done at last against the unprovoked, naked and blatant aggression against his country by Eritrea almost two years ago.²⁶² The representative of Somalia expressed the view that Eritrea had been a major negative factor in prolonging the conflict in his country, as Eritrea had been giving refuge and safe haven to known terrorists, rebels, spoilers and violators of human rights and providing, financing and facilitating the flow of arms and other resources to the extremists and terrorist elements in Somalia. However, the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia stood ready to enter into serious dialogue with Eritrea in order to solve any outstanding matters.²⁶³

**23 June to 15 December 2008: situation
in Zimbabwe following the presidential
elections and rejection of a draft resolution
imposing sanctions**

On 23 June 2008, the Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs

concerning the situation in Zimbabwe. The Under-Secretary-General stated that four days before the scheduled presidential run-off election of 27 June, the situation had deteriorated to alarming levels. He stated that following the beginning of the political impasse subsequent to the 29 March elections, the situation in Zimbabwe not only constituted a major challenge to regional stability in Southern Africa, but also created a dangerous precedent for the political future of the continent. He informed the Council that the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, on the basis of his mission dispatched to Zimbabwe with the mandate to discuss ways to improve the political climate ahead of the run-off elections, had observed that conditions did not exist for free and fair elections in Zimbabwe and that no outcome of a run-off election could be considered credible. The Under-Secretary-General also reported a widespread campaign of intimidation, threats and violence; growing concerns about the restrictions on domestic election observer groups adopted by the authorities; the blurred distinction between the ruling party, Government and State institutions; and the announcement by the opposition leader Morgan Tsvangirai of the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) that he would withdraw from the election. Therefore, the Under-Secretary-General held that the run-off election should be postponed for an appropriate period to ensure that conditions were in place for a credible process to take place, and called on the parties to immediately engage in talks to establish a period during which conditions for free and fair elections could be created. Reiterating the Secretary-General's offer of good offices, the Under-Secretary-General held that the United Nations was prepared to work urgently with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the African Union to help resolve the political impasse and restore security and the rule of law in the country.²⁶⁴ Later the same day, the Council met in private to discuss the item.²⁶⁵

At a third meeting the same day, the Council, in a presidential statement,²⁶⁶ condemned the campaign of violence against the political opposition in Zimbabwe. It further condemned the actions of the Government of Zimbabwe that had denied its political opponents the right to campaign freely, and called upon the

²⁵⁹ For more information, see parts VII and X.

²⁶⁰ S/PV.6254, p. 3.

²⁶¹ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

²⁶² *Ibid.*, pp. 6-8.

²⁶³ *Ibid.*, pp. 8-9.

²⁶⁴ S/PV.5919, pp. 2-4.

²⁶⁵ 5920th meeting.

²⁶⁶ S/PRST/2008/23.

Government to stop the violence, cease political intimidation, end restrictions on the right of assembly, and release the political leaders who had been detained. The Council regretted that the campaign of violence and the restrictions on the political opposition had made it impossible for a free and fair election to take place on 27 June 2008, and noted that the result of the elections of 29 March 2008 must be respected. The Council called upon the Zimbabwean authorities to cooperate with all efforts aimed at finding a peaceful way forward, through dialogue between the parties, that allowed a legitimate government to be formed that reflected the will of the Zimbabwean people. Moreover, the Council condemned the Government's suspension of humanitarian operations, and called upon it to immediately allow humanitarian organizations to resume their services.²⁶⁷

On 8 July 2008, the Council was briefed by the Deputy Secretary-General, who reported that despite calls for the election's postponement, the second-round of elections was held on 27 June, without national observers on the ground, which stripped the elections of a critical measure of transparency and credibility. Moreover, observer missions from the African Union, the Pan-African Parliament and SADC were on the ground and reported that the elections had fallen short of accepted African Union standards, were not free, fair or credible and did not reflect the will of the Zimbabwean people. She maintained that those observations indicated that the electoral process leading to the declared re-election of President Mugabe had been seriously flawed. The Deputy Secretary-General also reported that the African Union, at its summit in Sharm el-Sheikh, called for mediation efforts by SADC to be continued and strengthened. She held that the creation of a government of national unity as a way forward enjoyed broad support in the region. She concluded that it was the urgent responsibility of the Government of Zimbabwe to protect its citizens and cease immediately all forms of violence.²⁶⁸

On 11 July 2008, a draft resolution²⁶⁹ was put to the vote but it was not adopted owing to the negative votes of permanent members. By the draft resolution, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

would have, *inter alia*, condemned the Government of Zimbabwe's campaign of violence against the political opposition and the civilian population and imposed an arms embargo on Zimbabwe as well as a travel ban and a freeze on the financial assets of President Robert Mugabe and 13 senior officials in the Government of Zimbabwe.²⁷⁰

At the meeting, the representative of Zimbabwe expressed the view that the draft resolution was a clear abuse of Chapter VII of the Charter, as it sought to impose sanctions on Zimbabwe under the pretext that the country was now a threat to international peace and security simply because the election held had not yielded a result favourable to the United Kingdom and its allies. In addition, he held that it was not the role of the Council to certify national elections of Member States, stressing that Zimbabweans had a right to choose their own leaders. He argued that the adoption of the draft resolution would be "in disregard of Africa's own position" and that the draft sought to involve the Council in a purely bilateral dispute between Zimbabwe and the United Kingdom.²⁷¹ The representative of South Africa, whose country had been appointed as facilitator by SADC, held that the African Union summit had not called for sanctions against Zimbabwe and maintained that the Council must give space for the African Union summit decision to be implemented.²⁷² Similarly, other Council members which voted against the draft resolution or abstained maintained that the draft would have been against the spirit of the African Union resolution adopted in Sharm el-Shiekh, which encouraged dialogue and reconciliation among the parties and appealed to States and all parties concerned to refrain from any actions that might negatively impact on the climate for dialogue. They also argued that the situation in Zimbabwe did not pose a threat to peace and security in the region, and therefore, it did not fall within the Council's purview. By adopting the draft resolution to impose sanctions, the Council would hinder the ongoing mediation efforts by SADC to find a solution to the situation in Zimbabwe and interfere in its internal affairs.²⁷³ In contrast, the Council members

²⁶⁷ The Council considered the item at its 5920th meeting, held in private on 23 June 2008, and also at its 6044th meeting, held in private on 15 December 2008.

²⁶⁸ S/PV.5929, pp. 2-3.

²⁶⁹ S/2008/447.

²⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

²⁷¹ S/PV.5933, pp. 2-4.

²⁷² *Ibid.*, pp. 4-5.

²⁷³ *Ibid.*, pp. 5-6 (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); pp. 6-7 (Indonesia); p. 7 (Viet Nam); pp. 9-10 (Russian Federation); and pp. 12-13 (China).

who supported the draft resolution argued that it would not compromise or undermine the dialogue. Some also stressed that the draft resolution would have exerted some countervailing pressure and strengthened the mediation efforts by giving them the full weight of the international community. In addition, they held that the conflict in Zimbabwe threatened to destabilize the region, to which the Council should respond.²⁷⁴ The representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States criticized the vote of the Russian Federation against the draft as “inexplicable” and “disturbing”, in the light of the recent decision of the Group of Eight that recommended taking further steps, inter alia, introducing financial and other measures against those individuals responsible for violence.²⁷⁵ The representative of the Russian Federation countered that his country’s position was precisely on the basis of the position formulated by the Group of Eight, whose decision did not make reference to the actions of the Council.²⁷⁶ The representative of Angola, speaking as Chair of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, stated that the draft resolution sanctioning one of the parties would have complicated the situation and exacerbated tensions to the point of damaging the ongoing dialogue.²⁷⁷

19 August 2008: presidential statement in connection with the situation in Mauritania

On 19 August 2008, the representative of Mauritania, providing a clarification of the situation and the conditions in Mauritania under which the “corrective change” had taken place on 6 August 2008, stated that the change could not be qualified as a coup d’état because all the institutions of the country were functioning normally and fundamental liberties were preserved. Rather, the present state of affairs was the consequence of factors which had put the country’s peace and social cohesion in danger. The former President of the Republic was under house arrest, for reasons of security. He assured the Council that the country had not turned its back on democracy and that

the corrective change was fully supported by the people.²⁷⁸

In a statement by the President of the same date,²⁷⁹ the Council condemned the overthrow by the Mauritanian military of the democratically elected Government of Mauritania. It opposed any attempt to change government through unconstitutional means, and demanded the immediate release of the President of Mauritania and the restoration of the legitimate, constitutional and democratic institutions immediately.

16 April 2008 to 26 October 2009: cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations with regard to conflict prevention and peacekeeping

On 16 April 2008, with high-level participation, the Secretary-General expressed his determination to enhance cooperation with all regional organizations so as to create effective mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution, as well as a predictable, interlinked and reliable system for global peacekeeping under the Charter.²⁸⁰ The Council also heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs²⁸¹ who introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the relationship between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African Union, in the maintenance of international peace and security²⁸² and his report on the implementation of resolution 1625 (2005) on conflict prevention, particularly in Africa.²⁸³ In the ensuing discussion, speakers unanimously expressed their support for the peace initiatives undertaken by the African Union and subregional organizations, and concurred that enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations could lead to more effective prevention, management and resolution of conflicts, in view of their complementary capacities and comparative advantages. Citing Chapter VIII of the Charter as the basis for cooperation with regional organizations, a number of speakers stressed that an enhanced African Union-United Nations partnership was essential for building the capacity of the African Union. With regard to the funding of regional peacekeeping operations, the

²⁷⁴ Ibid., p. 6 (Burkina Faso); pp. 8-9 (United Kingdom); p. 10 (France); pp. 10-12 (Costa Rica); p. 12 (Croatia); pp. 13-14 (Panama); and pp. 14-15 (United States).

²⁷⁵ Ibid., p. 9 (United Kingdom); and p. 14 (United States).

²⁷⁶ Ibid., p. 9.

²⁷⁷ Ibid., p. 15 (Angola).

²⁷⁸ S/PV.5960, pp. 2-4.

²⁷⁹ S/PRST/2008/30.

²⁸⁰ S/PV.5868, pp. 6-7.

²⁸¹ Ibid., pp. 3-4.

²⁸² S/2008/18.

²⁸³ S/2008/186.

majority of speakers supported the Secretary-General's proposal to establish an African Union-United Nations panel to consider various modalities of support, while some called for the funding of regional peacekeeping operations authorized by the Council through the assessed contributions of the United Nations. Some delegations, along with the Secretary-General, touched upon the situation in Zimbabwe and in that context welcomed the initiative undertaken by SADC.²⁸⁴

At the same meeting, the Council adopted resolution 1809 (2008), by which it, *inter alia*, expressed its determination to take effective steps to further enhance the relationship between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African Union, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, and to further consider how to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations in the prevention of armed conflict, particularly in Africa. Recognizing the need to enhance the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of financing regional organizations when they undertook peacekeeping under a United Nations mandate, the Council welcomed the proposal by the Secretary-General to set up within three months an African Union-United Nations panel to consider in depth the modalities of how to support such peacekeeping operations, in particular start-up funding, equipment and logistics, and to consider in depth lessons from past and current African Union peacekeeping efforts.

On 18 March 2009, the Council considered the report of the African Union-United Nations panel submitted pursuant to resolution 1809 (2008),²⁸⁵ which was introduced by the Chairman of the panel. Speakers agreed with the assessment of the panel on the need to enhance the strategic partnership between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, and considered it necessary to strengthen the capacity of regional peacekeeping operations. A number of speakers referred to the panel's recommendation concerning the funding of regional peacekeeping operations, which suggested two new mechanisms: one based on United Nations assessed funding to support specific peacekeeping operations and the other a multi-donor trust fund funded by voluntary contributions. Speakers were

unanimous in stressing the importance of securing predictable and sustainable funding to support the peacekeeping efforts of the African Union. A number of speakers supported the proposal for a multi-donor trust fund for long-term capacity-building. However, divergent opinions were heard concerning the use of United Nations assessed contributions, with some fully endorsing the recommendation and many others expressing scepticism and calling for further discussion.²⁸⁶

The President then made a statement,²⁸⁷ in which the Council underscored the importance of supporting and improving the capacity of the African Union, noted with interest the report of the African Union-United Nations panel on modalities for support to African Union peacekeeping operations, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on practical ways to provide effective support for the African Union when it undertook peacekeeping operations authorized by the United Nations.

On 26 October 2009, the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on support to African Union peacekeeping operations authorized by the United Nations,²⁸⁸ in which he assessed and responded to the recommendations made by the African Union-United Nations panel. Speakers acknowledged the indispensable role played by regional organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security, including in peacekeeping, and stressed the need to support their efforts. On the issue of financing, a number of speakers supported the use of United Nations assessed contributions to support regional peacekeeping operations, while some continued to express their reservations on such a funding source and indicated their preference for utilizing other modalities, such as a multi-donor trust fund.²⁸⁹

The President then made a statement,²⁹⁰ in which the Council reiterated that regional organizations had the responsibility to secure human, financial, logistical and other resources for their organizations, including through contributions by their members and support from donors, noted the assessment of the options for financing African Union peacekeeping operations

²⁸⁴ S/PV.5868 and resumption 1.

²⁸⁵ S/2008/813.

²⁸⁶ S/PV.6092 and resumption 1.

²⁸⁷ S/PRST/2009/3.

²⁸⁸ S/2009/470.

²⁸⁹ S/PV.6206.

²⁹⁰ S/PRST/2009/26.

authorized by the Security Council and expressed its intention to keep all options under consideration.

5 May 2009: presidential statement on the resurgence of unconstitutional changes of government in Africa

In a statement by the President dated 5 May 2009,²⁹¹ the Council expressed its deep concern over the resurgence of unconstitutional changes of government in a few African countries, and stressed the importance of expeditiously restoring constitutional order, including through open and transparent elections. The Council welcomed the decision of the Assembly of the African Union at its twelfth ordinary session, held from 1 to 3 February 2009, in which it expressed the African Union's concern and condemnation of the resurgence of coups d'état, which it had concluded not only constituted a dangerous political downturn and a serious setback to the democratic process, but could also pose a threat to the peace, security and stability of the continent.

8 December 2009: drug trafficking as a threat to international peace and security

In a presidential statement dated 8 December 2009,²⁹² the Council noted with concern the serious threats posed in some cases by drug trafficking and related transnational organized crime to international security in different regions of the world, including in Africa, and the increasing link between drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism. It stressed the importance of strengthening transregional and international cooperation on the basis of a common and

shared responsibility to counter the world drug problem and related criminal activities. The Council further stressed the need to reinforce the coordination of United Nations actions, including with INTERPOL, in order to enhance the effectiveness of international efforts in the fight against drug trafficking.

At the meeting, the Secretary-General, stating that drug trafficking had emerged as a leading threat to international peace and security, stressed the need for sustained political will and significant resources to counter the challenge, a comprehensive international approach based on a strong sense of shared responsibility and a more balanced approach to drug control.²⁹³ The Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) described the latest developments in Africa, namely, the shift in West Africa from cocaine trafficking to amphetamine manufacturing; growing heroin trafficking in East Africa; and drug trafficking across the Sahel, where the flows from West and East met. He emphasized the need to strengthen national capacity and share information among affected countries in order to disrupt trafficking networks.²⁹⁴ In the ensuing debate, many speakers highlighted their national positions and actions on the issue and focused on the problems in Africa, particularly in West Africa, while also referring to those in Afghanistan, the Americas and Asia. Many delegations commended the work of UNODC and recognized the contribution of regional and subregional organizations in tackling the issue. They also advocated mainstreaming of the issue of drug trafficking in conflict prevention and peacekeeping and peacebuilding mandates.

²⁹¹ S/PRST/2009/11.

²⁹² S/PRST/2009/32.

²⁹³ S/PV.6233, p. 5.

²⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 6-7.

Meetings: peace and security in Africa

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
A. General issues					
5868th 16 April 2008	Letter dated 8 April 2008 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary- General (S/2008/229) Report of the Secretary- General on the relationship between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African Union, in the maintenance of international peace and security (S/2008/186) Report of the Secretary- General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1625 (2005) on conflict prevention, particularly in Africa (S/2008/18)		Rule 37 26 Member States ^a Rule 39 Under- Secretary- General for Political Affairs, Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Permanent Observer for the League of Arab States to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^b all invitees	Resolution 1809 (2008) 15-0-0

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6092nd 18 March 2009	Identical letters dated 24 December 2008 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council (A/63/666-S/2008/813)		Rule 37 16 Member States ^c Rule 39 Chairman of the African Union-United Nations panel on modalities for support to African Union operations, Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union, Chairperson of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union	Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees	S/PRST/2009/3
6118th 5 May 2009				1 Council member (Uganda)	S/PRST/2009/11
6206th 26 October 2009	Report of the Secretary-General on support to African Union peacekeeping operations authorized by the United Nations (S/2009/470)		Rule 37 Brazil, Nigeria, South Africa, Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), Tunisia (on behalf of the African Group) Rule 39 Mr. Romano Prodi, Chairman of the African Union-United Nations panel on modalities for support to African Union operations; Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations;	All Council members; Brazil, Nigeria, South Africa, Sweden, Tunisia; Mr. Prodi, Chairman of the African Union-United Nations panel on modalities for support to African Union operations; Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations; Acting Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations	S/PRST/2009/26

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2008-2009

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
			Under-Secretary-General for Field Support; Acting Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations		
B. Kenya					
5831st 6 Feb 2008			Rule 37 Kenya		S/PRST/2008/4
C. Djibouti and Eritrea					
5908th 12 June 2008		Letter from the representative of Djibouti concerning the border dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea (S/2008/381)	Rule 37 Djibouti		S/PRST/2008/20
5924th 24 June 2008	Letter dated 11 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Djibouti to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2008/387)		Rule 37 Djibouti (Prime Minister), Eritrea Rule 39 Director of the Africa I Division of the Department of Political Affairs, Adviser in the Office of the Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, Permanent Observer for the League of Arab States to the United Nations	All Council members and all invitees	

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<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6000th 23 October 2008	Note verbale dated 3 October 2008 from the Permanent Mission of Djibouti to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2008/635)		Rule 37 Djibouti (President), Eritrea	All Council members and all invitees	
6065th 14 January 2009	Letter dated 11 September 2008 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2008/602)	Draft resolution submitted by France (S/2009/25) Letter from the representative of Djibouti refuting the statement by Eritrea on the crisis (S/2008/766, annex) Letter from the representative of Eritrea (S/2009/28) with regard to a draft resolution concerning Eritrea	Rule 37 Djibouti, Eritrea		Resolution 1862 (2009) 15-0-0
6254th 23 December 2009		Draft resolution submitted by Uganda (S/2009/654) Letter from the representative of Eritrea (S/2009/602) with regard to a draft resolution concerning Eritrea	Rule 37 Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia	10 Council members, ^d Djibouti, Somalia	Resolution 1907 (2009) 13-1 (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) -1 (China)

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2008-2009

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
		Letter from the representative of Eritrea (S/2009/658) with regard to a draft resolution concerning Eritrea			
D. Zimbabwe					
5919th 23 June 2008	Letter dated 18 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2008/407)		Rule 37 Zimbabwe	Rule 39 Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	
5921st 23 June 2008	Letter dated 18 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2008/407)		Rule 37 Zimbabwe		S/PRST/2008/23
5929th 8 July 2008				Deputy Secretary-General	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
5933rd 11 July 2008		Draft resolution submitted by 12 Member States ^e (S/2008/447) Letter from the observer of the African Union transmitting a resolution adopted by the African Union concerning the situation in Zimbabwe (S/2008/452)	Rule 37 Angola Australia, Canada, Liberia, New Zealand, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe Rule 39 Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations	All Council members, Angola (as Chair of SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation), United Republic of Tanzania, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations	Rejection of the draft resolution 9-5 (China, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Russian Federation, South Africa, Viet Nam) -1 (Indonesia)
E. Mauritania					
5960th 19 August 2008			Rule 37 Mauritania	Mauritania	S/PRST/2008/30
F. Drug Trafficking as a threat to international security					
6233rd 8 December 2009	Drug trafficking as a threat to international security Letter dated 30 November 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2009/615)		Rule 37 20 Member States ^f Rule 39 Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, Commissioner for Human Development and Gender of the Economic Community of West African States	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^g all invitees	S/PRST/2009/32

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to Meetings: peace and security in Africa Table)

^a Algeria (former Prime Minister and Personal Representative of the President), Angola (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Botswana (Vice President), Burundi, Central African Republic (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Côte d'Ivoire (President), Democratic Republic of the Congo (President), Egypt (Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and Special Envoy of the President), Eritrea, Ethiopia (Prime Minister), Gabon (Minister for Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, Francophonie and Regional Integration), Ghana, Japan (in his capacity as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission), Liberia (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Nigeria (Minister for Foreign Affairs and Envoy of the President), Rwanda (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Senegal (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Sierra Leone (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Singapore (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Slovenia (on behalf of the European Union), Somalia (President), Sudan (Special Envoy and Adviser to the President), Swaziland (Minister of Finance), Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania (President, and Chairperson of the African Union) and Zambia (Minister for Home Affairs and Special Envoy).

^b Three Council members were represented at the level of Head of State or Government: Italy (Prime Minister); South Africa (President); and United Kingdom (Prime Minister). Six Council members were represented at the ministerial level: Belgium (Special Envoy of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs); Burkina Faso (Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation); China (Special Envoy of the President); France (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Human Rights); Indonesia (Minister for Foreign Affairs); and Viet Nam (Special Envoy of the President).

^c Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Congo, Cuba (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Czech Republic (on behalf of the European Union), Egypt, Italy, Kenya, Nigeria, Norway and South Africa (Minister for Foreign Affairs).

^d Austria, Burkina Faso, China, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom and Viet Nam.

^e Australia, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, France, Italy, Liberia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sierra Leone, United Kingdom and United States.

^f Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cape Verde, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt (as Chair of the Non-Aligned Movement), Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Luxembourg, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sweden (on behalf of the European Union) and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^g Four Council members were represented at the ministerial level: Austria (Vice-Minister for European and International Affairs); Burkina Faso (Minister for Foreign Affairs); United Kingdom (Minister of State for International Development); and Viet Nam (Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs).

Americas

18. The question concerning Haiti

Overview

During the period 2008-2009, the Security Council held eight meetings on the question concerning Haiti, including two private meetings with the troop-contributing countries,²⁹⁵ and adopted two resolutions and one presidential statement. At the

meetings, the Council heard semi-annual briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti and Head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and a briefing by the newly appointed United Nations Special Envoy to Haiti, who visited the country in July 2009. The Council also considered the work of MINUSTAH, as well as the partial elections for one third of the Senate, international funding and the challenges, particularly

²⁹⁵ 5989th meeting, held on 8 October 2008, and 6185th meeting, held on 4 September 2009.