Armed conflict and political discord continued to trouble a number of African countries in 2000, most seriously in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sierra Leone. Africa's political and security challenges were complicated by the pervasive problems of economic stagnation and the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS, both of which had consequences for peace in the continent.

In 2000, the Security Council and the General Assembly considered ways to implement the Secretary-General's 1998 recommendations on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa. A working group established by the Assembly reported in July on those recommendations, covering areas such as conflict prevention and maintenance of peace, and strengthening peacekeeping capabilities. The Council, under the presidency of the United States, devoted the month of January to discussing the problems of Africa.

The war in the DRC continued to dominate events in the Great Lakes region where the situation remained unstable and the conflict continued between the DRC Government, supported by Angola, Namibia and Zimbabwe, and various rebel groups, loosely allied with the neighbouring countries of Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. Among other diplomatic efforts to seek a solution, a Security Council mission visited the country in mid-May when a ceasefire was briefly in effect. However, the situation deteriorated rapidly in June with heavy fighting in and around the city of Kisangani, and the DRC forces encountered opposition there from the armies of Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda as well as from armed groups. By the end of the year, the situation had improved; Rwandan and Ugandan troops withdrew from Kisangani and the fighting diminished and shifted to other parts of the country.

In Burundi, efforts to end the ethnic conflict were spearheaded by the Facilitator of that process, former President Nelson Mandela of South Africa. The Arusha Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation, a framework for political reform, was signed by 19 political parties, but some of the main combatant rebel forces were not parties to it. By the end of the year, armed groups continued to carry out attacks against government forces and civilians. Burundi accused certain neighbouring countries of supporting the rebel groups.

In contrast to other Great Lakes countries, the security situation in Rwanda improved and the Government began laying the foundation for the transition to democracy. Steps were made to draw up a new constitution, overhaul the justice system and promote the observance of human rights. In April, the Security Council considered the 1999 report of the Independent Inquiry it had commissioned to evaluate the UN role during the 1994 genocide in Rwanda.

The situation in Sierra Leone reached a new crisis point in May and June when rebel groups detained hundreds of peacekeepers of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) and seized their weapons. By the end of July, most of the UN troops had either been rescued during UN operations or released by their captors, but nine UN peacekeepers were reported killed and others were missing. Despite those developments, UNAMSIL continued its efforts to bring peace to the country under the terms of the 1999 Lome Peace Agreement, signed by the Government and the main opposition force. Following the attacks on UN personnel, the Security Council increased the size of the Mission from 6,000 to 13,000 peacekeepers and expanded its mandate. The Council also took action to restrict the capacity of rebel groups to wage war by prohibiting the importation of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone without official certification of their origin and by strengthening the arms embargo against those groups. The Council was also considering a proposal to establish a special court in order to bring to justice those responsible for serious crimes and atrocities against the people of Sierra Leone and UNAMSIL peacekeepers. UNAMSIL and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) continued their efforts to mediate with the parties. On 10 November, the Government and the main rebel group reached a ceasefire agreement, agreeing that UNAMSIL would supervise and monitor the ceasefire. Opposition forces displayed reluctance to fulfil their commitments under the new agreement; however, the situation was relatively calm, but tense, at the end of the year.

The instability in Sierra Leone and the activities of rebel groups there affected other countries
in West Africa. In December, the Council condemned recent incursions into Guinea by rebel groups from Liberia and Sierra Leone along the length of Guinea's border. ECOWAS was also active in efforts to consolidate peace in the sub-region, participating in the summit meeting of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone that dealt with shared political, security and socio-economic concerns. In December, the three countries agreed that an ECOWAS interposition force be sent to the border areas.

In Liberia, where the internal situation remained fragile, the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia (UNOL) continued to work towards the consolidation of peace and democracy in cooperation with the Government and ECOWAS. The Secretary-General reported that, despite the transition from civil conflict to an elected Government in 1997, Liberia was beset with governance problems and inadequate external support for its reconstruction programme.

Guinea-Bissau was also in the early stages of a new, democratically elected Government. In January, it held the second and final round of presidential elections in accordance with the 1998 Abuja Peace Accord that ended the civil conflict there. The military establishment continued to interfere in the establishment of democratic institutions and, in November, led an attempted coup d'etat. By the end of the year, the situation was relatively calm, but tense.

Angola continued to be one of the most unstable countries in Africa in 2000. Implementation of the 1994 Lusaka Protocol, by which the Government and the opposition guerrilla group agreed to the extension of the State administration, remained at a standstill. In April, the Security Council reiterated that the primary cause of the crisis was the refusal of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to comply with the Lusaka Protocol. The Government continued its offensive against the UNITA guerrilla forces and was able to re-establish its authority in several UNITA strongholds. Military operations in southern and south-eastern border areas spilled into neighbouring Namibia and Zambia, where bombing and shelling incidents were reported and refugee flows occurred. The Expert Panel established by the Security Council in 1999 to investigate sanctions against UNITA determined that the sanctions were ineffective. Angola approved the status of the United Nations Office in Angola (UNOA), which had replaced the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (UNOMA) in 1999, and agreed that the Office should aim to build the country's capacity in humanitarian assistance and human rights.

The border war between Eritrea and Ethiopia intensified in May despite the fact that both parties had agreed to abide by the terms of the Framework Agreement drawn up by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1998. Under OAU auspices, the two Governments resumed proximity talks and signed a ceasefire agreement on 18 June. By its terms, they agreed to seek a UN peacekeeping mission under OAU auspices, to redeploy troops to their positions before the war, and to establish a temporary security zone between the two sides. To monitor that plan, the Security Council decided on 31 July to establish the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) with a deployment of up to 4,200 personnel. The ceasefire agreement was followed by the signing of a Peace Agreement in December.

In Somalia, new steps were made in the peace process under the proposals suggested by the President of Djibouti. Preparatory meetings organized by Djibouti in early 2000 brought together representatives of most of Somalia's numerous clans, and during the year agreement was reached on a Transitional National Charter, the election of a Transitional National Assembly and the election of a president to head the transitional Government. Following his inauguration, the President made efforts to bring Somaliland and Puntland, two factions that had boycotted the peace conference, into the peace process. In June, the Security Council urged representatives of all forces in Somalia to participate in the peace process. By the end of the year, the new transitional Government had only limited control of the country and banditry and lawlessness prevailed.

Following the establishment of a new democratically elected Government in the Central African Republic in 1999, the United Nations withdrew its mission from that country in February 2000 and replaced it with the United Nations Peace-building Support Office (BONUCA). The situation in 2000 was dominated by the confrontational approach between the ruling party and the numerous opposition parties.

The United Nations pursued its goal of holding a referendum in Western Sahara for the self-determination of its people, as agreed in 1990 by Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (POLISARIO), but progress remained elusive. Direct meetings between Morocco and POLISARIO in May, July and September, organized by the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy, failed to make progress on the main issues. The Secretary-General concluded that further meetings of the parties to seek a political solution could not succeed unless Morocco, as adminis-
trutive Power, was prepared to support some
genuine devolution of governmental authority
for all inhabitants and former inhabitants of the
Territory.

A number of regional organizations sought to
lift the Security Council sanctions against the
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which were suspended
in 1999 but not completely removed. It was ar-
gued that removal was called for since the two
Libyan suspects charged with the 1988 bombing
of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland,
were currently being tried by a Scottish court sit-
ting in the Netherlands.

Promotion of peace in Africa

During 2000, the General Assembly and the
Security Council continued to consider ways to
implement the recommendations made by the
Secretary-General in his 1998 report on the
causes of conflict and the promotion of durable
peace and sustainable development in Africa
[YUN 1998, p. 66]. In that report, the Secretary-
General had highlighted three areas to which Af-
rica should devote particular attention: it should
demonstrate the political will to rely on political
rather than military responses to problems; it
should take good governance seriously; and it
should meet and adhere to reforms needed to
promote economic growth. In addition, the inter-
national community should summon the politi-
cal will to intervene where it could have an im-
port and invest where resources were needed, the
Secretary-General had stated.

In order to follow up on the Secretary-
General's recommendations, the General Assem-
bly had established an open-ended working
group, which issued its report in July 2000. Cov-
ering such areas as conflict prevention and main-
tenance of peace, refugees, strengthening peace-
keeping capacities and arms sanctions, the report
outlined where progress had been made and
areas where obstacles remained. It also made
proposals for further action and called for con-
tinued monitoring. In December, the Assembly
endorsed those proposals, and extended the
mandate of the working group for a year so that it
could continue to monitor progress in imple-
menting the Secretary-General's recommenda-
tions.

The United States, as President of the Security
Council, declared January 2000 the "month of
Africa". The Council discussed African issues at
six open Council meetings and in four informal
consultations. Particular attention was paid to
AIDS (see p. 81) and the situation of refugees and
internally displaced persons (see p. 1154).

Report of Working Group. The Open-ended
Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Con-
flict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and
Sustainable Development in Africa, established
by the General Assembly in resolution 53/92
[YUN 1998, p. 77] to monitor the Secretary-
General's recommendations, issued a report in
July [A/55/45] covering progress made in imple-
menting the recommendations, obstacles en-
countered and modalities for further action. The
Working Group held three sessions during the
year (7 and 13-15 March, 15-19 May and 17-21
July), as well as a number of informal meetings.

In the area of peacemaking and peacekeeping,
the Working Group noted that progress made
was described in a report submitted by the
Secretary-General to the Security Council in Sep-
tember 1999 [YUN 1999, p. 78]. Peacemaking activi-
ties included such measures as the Secretary-
General's appointment of special envoys and
representatives to help resolve conflicts in a
number of countries and coordinating mediation
efforts with other organizations involved in the
process. Progress had also been made in post-
conflict peace-building to promote the transition
from relief to development, financing recovery,
coordinating political, human rights, humani-
tarian and development activities, promotion of
human rights, elimination of discrimination
against women, social development, food secur-
ity, debt relief and opening international mar-
kets.

However, the Working Group identified a
number of obstacles that remained, including
insufficient political will on the part of some
African countries and the international commu-
nity, inadequate financial resources and human
resource capacity, deficiencies in governance in
some African countries, the persistence of armed
conflict, limited access to technology, poor public
health and the major threat of HIV/AIDS, a weak
private sector and economic structure and coor-
dination difficulties. The Working Group pre-
sented a list of modalities for further action, at
both the national and international levels,
towards further implementation, and stated that
there was a need for regular monitoring in order
to ensure effective implementation. It made spe-
cific proposals in the areas of poverty eradica-
tion, debt relief, financing for development,
HIV/AIDS and malaria, conflict prevention
and post-conflict peace-building, refugees and
internally displaced persons, coordination and
follow-up.

With regard to finding solutions to the on-
going armed conflicts in Africa, the Working
Group welcomed the efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to strengthen its mechanism for conflict prevention and resolution and to promote peace and stability, while emphasizing that further efforts were needed to prevent violent conflicts at their earliest stages. It recognized the need to strengthen the early warning capacity of the United Nations, OAU and African subregional organizations to respond to conflict situations. The Group also supported the Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa process initiated by Africa and called on the Secretary-General to explore ways to provide support to that initiative. It proposed that the Economic and Social Council create an ad hoc advisory group on countries emerging from conflict, with a view to assessing their economic needs and elaborating a long-term programme of support beginning with the integration of relief into development. It further proposed that greater financial support be given for demobilization, demilitarization and reintegration programmes, with funding provided through peacekeeping operations' budgets as a solution to the shortfall in resources. Post-conflict peace-building should include assisting the reintegration of demobilized soldiers and other war-affected groups, including child soldiers.

The Working Group recommended that the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the World Bank, strengthen coordination mechanisms, including the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative on Africa and the Comprehensive Development Framework of the World Bank, with a view to streamlining them and creating complementarity and synergy.

The Working Group emphasized that the General Assembly had primary responsibility for monitoring progress in implementing the Secretary-General's recommendations, with due regard being given to the competences of the other main UN organs. The review had revealed a need for continued monitoring in all areas included in the Secretary-General's report. It therefore proposed: that its mandate be extended; that applicable benchmarks be developed to assess impact and measure performance; and that thematic working groups be established to make specific proposals on issues that had not yet been covered in the Working Group's sessions.

In a September note [A/55/431], the Secretary-General informed the Assembly that the Secretariat had provided assistance and information to the Working Group for the preparation of its report. In view of that, he did not see the need to submit another report to the Assembly on the same subject.

Security Council consideration. The United States, as President of the Security Council, declared January the "month of Africa". The Council discussed African issues at six open meetings, some of which were attended by heads of State, and four informal consultations. Two presidential statements were issued, one on the situation of refugees in Africa (S/PRST/2000/1), in which the Council underlined the importance of taking measures aimed at conflict prevention and resolution in Africa in order to avoid circumstances that led to internal displacement and the outflow of refugees (see p. 1154), and the other on support for the peace agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/PRST/2000/2) (see p. 121). A resolution on support for the Burundi peace process was also adopted (resolution 1286(2000)) (see p. 144). Also in January, the Council held an open debate to discuss the devastating impact of AIDS in Africa and its consequences for regional peace and security (see p. 81), Angola (see p. 149) and Sierra Leone (see p. 189).

On 4 August [S/2000/772], the Council decided to meet on 7 September, during the Millennium Summit, at the level of heads of State and Government, to consider the topic "Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa". At the 7 September meeting [S/PV.4194], the Council adopted resolution 1318(2000) on the topic (see p. 64).

Adviser for Special Assignments. On 7 November [S/2000/1082], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his decision to extend the appointment of Ibrahim Gambari as his Adviser for Special Assignments in Africa until 28 February 2002. Mr. Gambari had pursued the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Africa with particular attention to Angola (see p. 149). The Council took note of the decision on 10 November [S/2000/1083].

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION


Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 53/92 of 7 December 1998 and 54/234 of 22 December 1999 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa,
Having considered the report of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa, as well as the note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 54/234,

Recalling its resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, the annex to which contains the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, its resolutions 48/214 of 23 December 1993, 49/142 of 23 December 1994 and 51/32 of 6 December 1996, on the mid-term review of the New Agenda, as well as its resolution 53/90 of 7 December 1998 on the implementation of the New Agenda, as well as chapter VII of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Reaffirming the close linkage between peace, security and sustainable development and the need for a comprehensive implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General,

Expressing deep concern about the obstacles to the effective implementation of the recommendations of the Secretary-General, including the lack of financial and technical resources for development in Africa,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen further the political will that is indispensable for the successful implementation of the recommendations of the Secretary-General and the proposals of the Working Group,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa;

2. Endorses the proposals of the Working Group contained in paragraphs 25 to 57 of chapter IV of its report, entitled "Modalities for further action", and the follow-up action proposed in paragraph 60 of the report;

3. Encourages Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international and regional institutions, within their respective mandates, to take necessary measures to implement fully the proposals made by the Working Group in its report;

4. Decides to extend the mandate of the Working Group until the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, to enable it to continue to monitor the implementation of all of the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report;

5. Requests the Working Group, in devising the modalities for its work, to consider the need for a comprehensive follow-up to the recommendations of the Secretary-General and the necessity of ensuring efficiency by focusing on selected thematic areas;

6. Invites the Security Council to pursue its consideration of the follow-up to the recommendations in the areas of peace and security, with a view to ensuring coordinated and integrated implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

7. Requests the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 2001, to consider the proposals of the Working Group contained in chapter IV of its report, including the creation of an ad hoc advisory group on countries emerging from conflict, with a view to assessing their humanitarian and economic needs and elaborating a long-term programme of support for implementation that begins with the integration of relief into development;

8. Requests that, where applicable, benchmarks be developed by the Secretary-General to assess the impact of and measure performance in the implementation of the recommendations contained in his report and that he submit them to the Working Group for its consideration;

9. Requests the Working Group to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a progress report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in his report.

In other action related to the maintenance of peace in Africa, the Assembly, in resolution 55/56, called on States to implement Security Council measures aimed at breaking the link between the illicit trade in rough diamonds and the supply to rebel movements of weapons, fuel or other prohibited materiel (see p. 77). In resolution 55/77, the Assembly expressed its particular concern about the impact of large-scale refugee populations on the security, socio-economic situation and environment of African countries of asylum (see p. 1158).

By decision 55/458 of 23 December, the Assembly decided that the agenda item on causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa would remain for consideration during its resumed fifty-fifth (2001) session.

Great Lakes region

In the Great Lakes region of Africa, the situation remained tense and unpredictable in 2000, particularly in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), where the conflict showed no sign of ending, despite the efforts of both the United Nations and OAU. Fighting in the DRC, which had been engulfed in war since the beginning of the armed rebellion in August 1998, had resulted in the death of hundreds of civilians and caused massive harm to an already fragile economy. Insecurity and the lack of serious commitment to the peace process by the various warring parties and their supporters from several neighbouring countries continued to hamper the full deployment of UN peacekeepers and military observers.

Optimism was generated by efforts to implement the 1999 Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement on the DRC [YUN 1999, p. 87] and to pursue the Arusha peace process on Burundi, but that gave way later to caution and some scepticism. The breakdown
of mediation efforts in the DRC further reduced the likelihood of a constructive dialogue between the Government and the warring factions. In Burundi, despite some progress to achieve a settlement, concrete results remained elusive. The situation in Rwanda was marked by increasing tension, particularly in the north-west of the country.

Communications. The Secretary-General, on 21 September [S/2000/907], informed the Security Council of his intention to extend until the end of December 2001 the mandate of his Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region, Berhanu Dinka, whom he had appointed in December 1999 [YUN 1999, p. 81]. In that capacity, Mr. Dinka had been sounding out the views of countries in the region regarding the proposed organization of an international conference on the Great Lakes; representing the Secretary-General at meetings under the Arusha peace process on Burundi; and addressing the regional dimensions of the conflict in the DRC through, among other steps, close interaction with his Special Representative in that country. With respect to Burundi (see p. 143), the signing of the Arusha peace agreement on 28 August 2000 had created a momentum towards a comprehensive agreement to which all parties subscribed. It was therefore desirable for Mr. Dinka to stay engaged in the efforts to address the political and humanitarian situation in Burundi and its regional dimensions. On 26 September [S/2000/908], the Council took note of the Secretary-General’s intention.

Uganda, on 26 January, transmitted to the Council a document by President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, which described the historical background to the conflicts in the Great Lakes region [S/2000/73].

On 13 December [S/2000/1186], Rwanda requested the Council to support Zambia in disarming and repatriating the ex-Rwandese Armed Forces and Interahamwe forces currently on Zambian territory who had fled the DRC after having provoked fighting there. Rwanda’s main concern was that, if allowed to return to the DRC, they would fuel more war in the region.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

In 2000, the United Nations continued its efforts to support the implementation of the 1999 Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, which was signed by the Government of the DRC, one of the two main rebel movements and five regional States. The Agreement provided for a ceasefire to be monitored by the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), OAU and Zambia; withdrawal of foreign forces from the country; and re-establishment of State administration throughout the country. Although some progress was made in implementation, such as the positioning of UN military liaison officers in the DRC and agreement on a disengagement plan, obstacles encountered included lack of cooperation on the part of the DRC Government and other parties to facilitate deployment of MONUC, continued fighting between the parties, especially in eastern DRC, and the DRC’s refusal to meet with the neutral Facilitator appointed by the Secretary-General.

Throughout the year, the DRC remained in the throes of a crisis that continued to elude attempts to solve it. Since 1998 the country had been the scene of a conflict involving seven neighbouring countries and numerous rebel groups that threatened to destabilize the Central African region and exacerbated the already dire socio-economic and political situation of the country. The protagonists in the war were the country’s neighbours to the east—Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda—in a loose alliance with various rebel factions, and the DRC Government, supported, at its request, by Angola, Namibia and Zimbabwe, member countries of the Southern African Development Community. A number of diplomatic missions were undertaken to the DRC during the year to try to maintain momentum for peace, but they made little headway. They included a Security Council mission in mid-May, which reported that the ceasefire was holding at that time. However, the agreements were subsequently subjected to many major breaches caused by fighting between government forces and rebels, as well as forces from neighbouring countries.

Some of the heaviest fighting occurred in and around the city of Kisangani in June, when clashes took place between Ugandan and Rwandan troops and their affiliated rebel groups. The conflict between the Government and the Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie (RCD) flared up in August, when the DRC encountered opposition from the armies of Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and RCD-Goma and other armed groups. For its part, the Government relied on counter-rebel militias for its defence. The DRC complained that the Burundian and Rwandan armies, as well as RCD, had carried out attacks on the civilian population. By the end of the year, Rwandan and Ugandan troops had withdrawn from Kisangani to a distance of 100 kilometres from the city, although rebel groups remained there. The scene of the fighting shifted at that time to other areas of the country in the north, south and east.
The Security Council responded to the crisis in February by authorizing the expansion of MONUC from a force of 90 to over 5,500 military personnel, with a mandate to facilitate the implementation of the Agreement and liaise with the parties' forces. However, largely due to the lack of cooperation on the part of the parties, particularly the Government, further deployment of troops remained blocked and by the end of the year the strength of the Mission remained at just over 200.

The Secretary-General's Special Representative for the DRC, Kamel Morjane (Tunisia), was based in Kinshasa throughout the year.

Implementation of Lusaka Peace Agreement

Report of Secretary-General (January). The Secretary-General reported on 17 January [S/2000/30] on MONUC, as requested by the Security Council in resolution 1279(1999) [YUN 1999, p. 92]. MONUC, which comprised UN military liaison personnel, together with civilian, political, humanitarian and administrative staff, was established by the Council under resolution 1258(1999) [ibid., p. 89] to assist in developing modalities for implementing the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement [ibid., p. 87]. By the Agreement, a Joint Military Commission (JMC) was established which, together with the United Nations and OAU, would be responsible for executing peacekeeping operations until the deployment of the UN peacekeeping force. In late 1999, JMC began work on a number of issues [ibid., p. 93], including the question of the stationing of UN liaison officers in the DRC.

The military and security situation in the DRC deteriorated in late 1999 [ibid., p. 94] and early 2000, with fighting reported between government troops and rebel forces in several areas and alleged atrocities against women and children. The Secretary-General stated that MONUC, in its preliminary deployment in the DRC, was able to position officers at eight locations (Gbadolite, Goma, Kananga, Kindu, Gemena, Isiro, Lisala and Boende), although it continued to encounter difficulties in positioning military liaison officers at the rear military headquarters of the belligerents and other key locations. At the time of the report, 79 UN military liaison officers were deployed in the DRC and in the capitals of the belligerent parties and elsewhere in the subregion. MONUC was prepared to deploy additional military officers to assist JMC to assume its tasks under the Lusaka Agreement.

Implementation of the Lusaka Agreement required close cooperation between the United Nations, the parties to the conflict, JMC and OAU, said the Secretary-General. The United Nations, at Headquarters and through MONUC, continued to develop that cooperation through such efforts as deploying two military liaison officers at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to improve links with OAU, providing training to OAU observers deployed by JMC and providing assistance for JMC deployment. While progress had been made in implementing the Agreement, some setbacks had been registered, particularly the fighting in some parts of the country and obstacles and delays encountered in receiving the necessary clearances to position personnel, thus prohibiting MONUC from performing all its tasks.

The Secretary-General was of the view that the deployment of additional UN military personnel would contribute to restoring momentum for the implementation of the Agreement. The signatories bore a crucial responsibility for ensuring implementation. In that context, no military offensives should be launched, the security and freedom of movement of UN personnel should be guaranteed, and the spreading of hostile propaganda, especially incitements to attack unarmed civilians, should cease.

In view of its essential role, JMC needed to be established on a permanent basis and be able to react swiftly to events. The inter-Congolese dialogue to be conducted under the auspices of the neutral Facilitator, Sir Ketumile Masire, former President of Botswana, with OAU assistance, was an indispensable step towards national reconciliation.

Subject to the parties' agreement to taking those steps, the Secretary-General recommended the expansion of MONUC to 3,400 troops, as follows: deployment of four reinforced protected infantry battalion groups, accompanied by up to 500 military observers; two marine companies (for river patrol) with supporting military personnel and equipment; and the additional civilian personnel required. Its main tasks would be: to liaise with all the parties' military forces and with JMC; to assist the parties in developing modalities for implementing the Agreement; to monitor the ceasefire; in cooperation with JMC, to investigate violations of the ceasefire; and to verify the disengagement of forces. Other tasks would include facilitating the release of prisoners of war and humanitarian operations, supervising the redeployment of the parties' forces to defensive positions or administrative assembly areas and preparing for the next phase of UN deployment. Until the full deployment of a UN force, the role of JMC remained crucial and the Secretary-General appealed to donors to provide it with the resources to support its operations.
SADC summit (January)

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) held an extraordinary summit meeting in Maputo, Mozambique, on 16 January, at the invitation of President Joaquim Alberto Chissano in his capacity as Chairman of SADC. The objective of the summit, as stated in the final communique transmitted to the Security Council on 18 January [S/2000/36], was to evaluate the degree of implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and to review the work of the commissions set up by the Agreement on the modalities and mechanisms of implementation, with a view to the adoption of appropriate measures for the rapid normalization of the DRC situation.

While applauding the appointment of Sir Ketumile Masire by the Congolese parties as the Facilitator of the National Dialogue, the summit noted with concern the lack of progress in implementing the Agreement. The summit urged the signatories to cooperate more actively in the implementation and called on the Security Council to send urgently a full peacekeeping force to the DRC and to provide the logistical means for its operation. It also appealed to the international community to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced populations and to provide resources for national reconstruction.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (January)

On 24 and 26 January [meeting 4092], the Security Council discussed the situation in the DRC. The meeting, at which the United States Secretary of State presided, was attended by the heads of State of Angola, the DRC, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe and at the ministerial level by Belgium, Burundi, Canada, France, Mali, Namibia, South Africa and the United Kingdom. The OAU Secretary-General and the Facilitator of the inter-Congolese dialogue also addressed the Council.

On 26 January, the Council President made statement S/PRST/2000/2 on behalf of the members:

The Security Council expresses its appreciation to the heads of State of Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Burundi, Canada, Namibia, South Africa and the United States of America, the Vice-Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium, the Minister Delegate for Cooperation and Francophone of France, the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Minister of the Armed Forces of Mali, who participated in its meeting of 24 January 2000 on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council also expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the representative of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, and the Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue nominated by the Organization of African Unity. Their presence and their statements attest to their renewed commitment to the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka on 10 July 1999 and to the search for a durable peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region. Their presence in New York also reinforces the political impetus for the fully effective implementation of the Southern African Development Community, held in Maputo on 16 January 2000, and the meeting of the Political Committee for the implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, held in Harare on 18 January 2000. The Council expects that this progress will continue at the next Political Committee meeting and summit of the signatories to the Agreement.

The Council urges all the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to build on the momentum of those meetings in order to create and sustain the climate necessary for the full implementation of the Agreement. It underlines the importance of a revised implementation calendar for the full and effective implementation of the tasks set forth in the Agreement.


The Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 17 January 2000. The Council expresses its determination to support the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement. Accordingly, it has now begun consideration of a draft resolution authorizing the expansion of the present mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo along the lines recommended by the Secretary-General in that report. It expresses its intention to act promptly on this basis. It expresses its intention also to consider at the appropriate time preparations for an additional phase of United Nations deployment and further action. It welcomes the statements by the heads of State and delegation in support of the proposals of the Secretary-General. The Council welcomes the arrival of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, expresses its support for his efforts, and urges all parties to provide him with the assistance and cooperation he will require to carry out his functions.
The Council supports the establishment of a coordinated Mission and Joint Military Commission structure with co-located headquarters and joint support arrangements. The Council believes this is a vital step in enhancing the ability of the United Nations to support the Ceasefire Agreement. In this regard, the Council urges Member States and donor organizations to continue to provide assistance to the Commission.

The Council underlines the absolute necessity of security and access for United Nations personnel deployed in support of the Lusaka process, and stresses that such a climate of cooperation is an essential prerequisite for the successful implementation of the mandate of the Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council calls upon all signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement to provide assurances of safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, and, in this regard, attaches importance to the statement by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the security of the Mission and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

The Council stresses the importance of the national dialogue as called for in the Ceasefire Agreement, and affirms that it must be an open, inclusive and democratic process conducted independently by the Congolese people under the established facilitation. It affirms that the national dialogue is the best means for all Congolese parties to address the political future of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Council strongly supports the designation of the former President of Botswana, Sir Ketumile Masire, as the Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue as provided for by the Ceasefire Agreement, and calls upon Member States to provide full financial and other support for his efforts and the process as a whole. The Council welcomes the declared readiness of the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to begin the national dialogue, and to guarantee the security of all participants.

The Council stresses the need for the continued operation by the United Nations and other agencies of humanitarian relief operations and the promotion and monitoring of human rights, under acceptable conditions of security, freedom of movement and access to affected areas. The Council expresses its serious concern at the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as the shortfall in responses to the United Nations consolidated humanitarian appeal. It therefore urges Member States and donor organizations to make available the necessary funds to carry out urgent humanitarian operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Council expresses its concern that the presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo of non-signatory armed groups that have yet to be demobilized constitutes a threat to the Lusaka process. The Council recognizes that disarmament, demobilization, resettlement and reintegration are among the fundamental objectives of the Ceasefire Agreement. The Council underlines the fact that a credible plan for disarmament, demobilization, resettlement and reintegration must be based on an agreed and comprehensive set of principles.
Ugandan rebels there. Uganda was ready to cooperate with JMC and the United Nations to provide security and humanitarian relief to the affected communities.

Expansion of MONUC

The January report of the Secretary-General on MONUC (see p. 120) was considered by the Security Council on 24 February. The Council expanded the size of MONUC to up to 5,537 military personnel and authorized it to establish a joint structure with JMC.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (February)


The Security Council,


Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, and the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States in the region,

Reaffirming further the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo over its natural resources, and noting with concern reports of the illegal exploitation of the assets of that country and the potential consequences of these actions on security conditions and the continuation of hostilities,

Expressing its strong support for the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka on 10 July 1999, which represents the most viable basis for the peaceful resolution of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Reiterating its call for the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in accordance with the Ceasefire Agreement,

Noting the commitment of all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to locate, identify, disarm and assemble all members of all armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo referred to in chapter 9.1 of annex A to the Ceasefire Agreement and the commitment of all countries of origin of those armed groups to take the steps necessary for their repatriation, and noting also that these tasks must be conducted by the parties in accordance with the Agreement,

Endorsing the selection by the Congolese parties, with the assistance of the Organization of African Unity, of the Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue provided for in the Ceasefire Agreement, and calling upon all Member States to provide political, financial and material support to the facilitation,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General of 17 January 2000,

Stressing its commitment to work with the parties to implement fully the Ceasefire Agreement, while underlining the fact that its successful implementation rests first and foremost on the will of all parties to the Agreement,

Stressing also the importance of the re-establishment of state administration throughout the national territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as called for in the Ceasefire Agreement,

Stressing further the importance of the Joint Military Commission, and urging all States to continue to provide it with assistance,

Emphasizing that phase II of the deployment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo should be based on the following considerations:

(a) That the parties respect and uphold the Ceasefire Agreement and the relevant Council resolutions,

(b) That a valid plan is developed for the disengagement of the forces of the parties and their redeployment to positions approved by the Joint Military Commission,

(c) That the parties provide firm and credible assurances, prior to the deployment of the forces of the Mission, for the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and related personnel,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994 and the statement by the President of the Security Council of 10 February 2000,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

Expressing its serious concern at the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and encouraging donors to respond to the United Nations consolidated humanitarian appeal,

Stressing the importance to the effectiveness of such humanitarian assistance and other international operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo of favourable conditions for local procurement and recruitment by international organizations and agencies,

Expressing its deep concern at all violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law, in particular those alleged violations referred to in the report of the Secretary-General,

Expressing its deep concern also at the limited access of humanitarian workers to refugees and internally displaced persons in some areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and stressing the need for the continued operation by the United Nations and other agencies of relief operations as well as the promotion and monitoring of human rights, under acceptable conditions of security, freedom of movement and access to affected areas,

Determining that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,
1. Calls upon all parties to fulfil their obligations under the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka;
2. Reiterates its strong support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and his overall authority over United Nations activities in that country, and calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with him;
3. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo until 31 August 2000;
4. Authorizes the expansion of the Mission to consist of up to 5,537 military personnel, including up to 500 observers, or more, provided that the Secretary-General determines that there is a need and that it can be accommodated within the overall size and structure of the force, and appropriate civilian support staff in the areas of, inter alia, human rights, humanitarian affairs, public information, child protection, political affairs, medical support and administrative support, and requests the Secretary-General to recommend immediately any additional force requirements that might become necessary to enhance force protection;
5. Decides that the phased deployment of personnel referred to in paragraph 4 above will be carried out as and if the Secretary-General determines that Mission personnel will be able to deploy to their assigned locations and carry out their functions as described in paragraph 7 below, in conditions of adequate security and with the cooperation of the parties, and that he has received firm and credible assurances from the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to that effect, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed in this regard;
6. Decides also that the Mission will establish, under the overall authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, a joint structure with the Joint Military Commission that will ensure close coordination during the period of deployment of the Mission, with co-located headquarters and joint support and administrative structures;
7. Decides further that the Mission, in cooperation with the Joint Military Commission, shall have the following mandate:
   (a) To monitor the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and investigate violations of the ceasefire;
   (b) To establish and maintain continuous liaison with the field headquarters of the military forces of all the parties;
   (c) To develop, within forty-five days of adoption of the present resolution, an action plan for the overall implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement by all concerned, with particular emphasis on the following key objectives: the collection and verification of military information on the forces of the parties, the maintenance of the cessation of hostilities and the disengagement and redeployment of the parties’ forces, the comprehensive disarmament, demobilization, resettlement and reintegration of all members of all armed groups referred to in chapter 9.1 of annex A to the Agreement and the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces;
   (d) To work with the parties to obtain the release of all prisoners of war, military captives and remains, in cooperation with international humanitarian agencies;
   (e) To supervise and verify the disengagement and redeployment of the forces of the parties;
   (f) Within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to monitor compliance with the provisions of the Ceasefire Agreement on the supply of ammunition, weaponry and other war-related materiel to the field, including to all armed groups referred to in chapter 9.1 of annex A;
   (g) To facilitate humanitarian assistance and human rights monitoring, with particular attention to vulnerable groups including women, children and demobilized child soldiers, as the Mission deems within its capabilities and under acceptable security conditions, in close cooperation with other United Nations agencies, related organizations and nongovernmental organizations;
   (h) To cooperate closely with the Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue, provide support and technical assistance to him, and coordinate the activities of other United Nations agencies to this effect;
   (i) To deploy mine action experts to assess the scope of the mine and unexploded ordnance problems, coordinate the initiation of mine action activities, develop a mine action plan, and carry out emergency mine action activities as required in support of its mandate;
8. Decides, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that the Mission may take the necessary action, in the areas of deployment of its infantry battalions and as it deems within its capabilities, to protect United Nations and co-located Joint Military Commission personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, and protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence;
9. Calls upon the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to support actively the deployment of the Mission to the areas of operations deemed necessary by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, including through the provision of assurances of security and freedom of movement as well as the active participation of liaison personnel;
10. Requests the Governments of the States in the region to conclude, as necessary, status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General within thirty days of adoption of the present resolution, and recalls that pending the conclusion of such agreements the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 should apply provisionally;
11. Requests the Secretary-General, on the basis of concrete and observed military and political progress in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and relevant Council resolutions, to continue to plan for any additional United Nations deployments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to make recommendations for further action by the Council;
12. Calls upon all parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need, and recalls that the parties must also provide guarantees for the safety, security and freedom of movement for United Nations and associated humanitarian relief personnel;
13. Also calls upon all parties to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross to enable it to carry out its mandates as well as the tasks entrusted to it under the Ceasefire Agreement;
14. Condemns all massacres carried out in and around the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and urges that an international investigation into all such events be carried out with a view to bringing to justice those responsible;

15. Calls upon all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to protect human rights and respect international humanitarian law and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948, and calls upon all parties to refrain from or cease any support to, or association with, those suspected of involvement in the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, and to bring to justice those responsible and facilitate measures in accordance with international law to ensure accountability for violations of international humanitarian law;

16. Expresses its deep concern at the illicit flow of arms into the region, calls upon all concerned to halt such flows, and expresses its intention to consider this issue further;

17. Expresses its serious concern at reports of illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including in violation of the sovereignty of that country, calls for an end to such activities, expresses its intention to consider the matter further, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council within ninety days on ways to achieve this goal;

18. Reaffirms the importance of holding, at the appropriate time, an international conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the Great Lakes region under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, with the participation of all the Governments of the region and all others concerned;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to provide a report every sixty days to the Council on progress in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and the present resolution;

20. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

By a 28 February letter [S/2000/172], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his intention to appoint Major-General Mountaga Diallo (Senegal) as Force Commander of MONUC. The Council took note of the decision on 2 March [S/2000/173].

Political and military developments

Communications. On 17 March [S/2000/229], the DRC stated that Rwandan Patriotic Army troops had entered two Congolese towns on 14 March, thereby demonstrating that Rwanda was trying to prevent further MONUC deployment. The DRC called on the Security Council to condemn the attack by the armed coalition of Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi on the DRC, which began on 2 August 1998; demand that Rwanda comply with the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement; and demand the disengagement of the regular Rwandan troops and their redeployment to the positions they occupied prior to 1 March 2000.

Responding on 22 March [S/2000/239], Uganda rejected allegations and insinuations of Ugandan involvement and affirmed its commitment to the Lusaka Agreement. Rwanda, on 21 March [S/2000/234], complained of violations of the Agreement by the “Kabila forces” over the previous three days in the northern Katanga region. It identified those forces as DRC troops, ex-Rwandese Armed Forces (ex-FAR), the Interahamwe and Burundi rebels. On 31 March [S/2000/273], the DRC charged that Rwandan and Ugandan regular armies were currently reinforcing their positions around the town of Kisangani. Such deployments could provoke a new clash between their armies in the DRC, and the DRC urged the Council to call for their withdrawal from DRC territory.

The OAU Chairman, in a communiqué of 24 March [A/54/814-S/2000/254], expressed deep concern at the resumption of armed conflict in the DRC, in violation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, which jeopardized the security and stability of the region. He called on the parties to respect the ceasefire and cooperate with the United Nations and JMC in order to establish the conditions required for implementation of the Agreement.

On 3 March [S/2000/187], Portugal transmitted to the Secretary-General a European Union (EU) statement of 29 February expressing concern that Archbishop Emmanuel Kataliko had been prevented from returning to his archdiocese in Bukavu to resume his work. It appealed to RCD leaders, in accordance with their verbal undertaking, and the Rwandan Government to ensure that the Archbishop could return. The EU Presidency issued a 12 April statement [S/2000/317] expressing concern at the continuing tension in the DRC and reiterating support for the Lusaka Agreement. It stressed that responsibility for implementation rested with the parties themselves, including the assurance that conditions were in place to enable early MONUC deployment.

In a 17 April letter [S/2000/333], the DRC provided the Security Council with a list of violations of the Lusaka Agreement by the rebels and their allies that had occurred between 10 July 1999 and 7 March 2000. It requested Sir Ketumile Masire to continue his work and to organize the inter-Congolese dialogue as soon as possible, in Kinshasa, and urged the speedy deployment of MONUC with a view to securing the withdrawal of aggressor forces.

Report of Secretary-General (April). On 18 April, the Secretary-General, as requested in Security Council resolution 1291(2000), submitted his second report on MONUC [S/2000/330 & Corr.1]. He reported that the Under-Secretary-General
for Peacekeeping Operations had visited the DRC and the other belligerent States and rebel movements in March. He had stressed to DRC officials the need for MONUC to enjoy freedom of movement within the country. Authorities in several cases had refused or delayed clearances for MONUC aircraft to leave Kinshasa airport. Despite affirmations of cooperation with MONUC and adherence to the Lusaka Peace Agreement, the authorities continued to limit MONUC flights and access to certain parts of the country. Flights were further hampered by explosions on 14 April that devastated Kinshasa airport.

JMC met in Kampala, Uganda, on 4 April to discuss a draft plan for the disengagement from confrontation lines of belligerent forces and their redeployment to designated assembly points under MONUC monitoring. The plan, drawn up by MONUC and adopted by the Political Committee on 8 April, set a date for cessation of hostilities (14 April) and a schedule for disengagement. It provided for the withdrawal of all forces to a distance of 15 kilometres from the confrontation line and the creation of a 30-kilometre zone of disengagement. All parties undertook to provide a secure environment in the areas under their control and to facilitate the access of UN personnel and guarantee their freedom of movement. The plan also called for the deployment of MONUC phase II between mid-May and mid-September.

The Secretary-General reported that, during February, fighting continued around Mbandaka, where government troops and troops of the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo were reportedly engaged in clashes; around Ikela, where Zimbabwian, Namibian and Congolese troops relieved the encirclement of an allied force; and in the east, where clashes between armed groups and Rwandan and rebel forces were reported. The Secretariat had also received reports of fighting between the Lendu and Hema communities in the north-east. Unrest was also reported from Goma and Bukavu, where the local population conducted strikes against the RCD authorities. The disturbances were accompanied by the re-emergence of Radio patriotique, which had broadcast anti-Tutsi messages in August 1998 inciting massacres of Tutsis. In March, RCD-Goma reportedly launched an offensive in central DRC. Such military activities raised questions about the commitment of the parties to the ceasefire.

The inter-Congolese dialogue had not advanced, according to the report, despite the discussions with some of the parties held by the neutral Facilitator, Sir Ketumile Masire. There was increasing awareness that a peaceful solution of the conflict might not be possible in the absence of progress in the national dialogue. Furthermore, the human rights situation remained grave (see p. 736) and humanitarian needs had attained massive proportions, with some 1.3 million internally displaced persons and 300,000 refugees, and a further estimated 14 million in need of humanitarian assistance.

Overall, the Secretary-General observed that there had been a number of recent indications of progress in the Lusaka process, including, in particular, the undertakings of cooperation made by the leaders of the DRC and the other signatory States during the visit of the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations; the decision of the Political Committee on 8 April to adopt the disengagement and redeployment plan; the communique issued by the allied Presidents the following day calling for the speedy deployment of MONUC military observers; and the outcome of the special cabinet meeting of the DRC on 10 April. However, the Secretary-General was disturbed at the resumed fighting, ethnic violence and evidence that some of the parties could be preparing for new military activities. Delays continued to arise in the granting of flight clearances for MONUC but it was hoped that the deployment of military liaison officers to Bukavu, Kabalo, Kabinda, Kalemie, Mbandaka and Mbuji Mayi would be completed in a short period of time.

The Security Council held a private meeting on 25 April [meeting 4132] to consider the situation in the DRC, at which it was briefed by Sir Ketumile Masire.

Communications. On 1 May [A/54/853-S/2000/369], Algeria forwarded a communique issued by the OAU summit on the DRC’s situation (Algiers, 30 April), in which the heads of State called on the parties concerned to respect the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and expressed support for the disengagement plan adopted by the Political Committee. They appealed to the parties to organize and convene the inter-Congolese dialogue.

On 5 May [S/2000/386], the DRC said that fighting had resumed that day between troops of the regular armies of Rwanda and Uganda in the Congolese city of Kisangani, which had been under the control of those armies since 1998. The clashes were taking place under the same circumstances as those in which the same protagonists clashed in August 1999 [YUN 1999, p. 90] in the same city. According to the DRC, the fighting, which was taking place during a ceasefire and shortly before a Security Council mission was to visit the area (see p. 127), was the result of Uganda’s determination to regain control over the dia-
mond trade in the region. The DRC called on the Council to condemn the aggression by Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda and to put an end to the illegal exploitation of DRC riches (see p. 128), which had motivated the war of aggression.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (May)

On 5 May [meeting 4135], following consultations among Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2000/15 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council expresses its grave concern at renewed fighting between Ugandan and Rwandan forces in Kisangani, Democratic Republic of the Congo, which began on 5 May 2000. The Council endorses the statement made by its mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, on 5 May 2000, in Kinshasa, calling for an immediate halt to the fighting.

The Council condemns unreservedly the outbreak of military hostilities in Kisangani. This renewed fighting is, once more, threatening the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka on 10 July 1999. The Council is also concerned at reports of the killing of innocent Congolese civilians.

The Council demands that these latest hostilities cease immediately and that those involved in the fighting at Kisangani reaffirm their commitment to the Lusaka process and comply with all relevant Council resolutions. The Council reaffirms its commitment to the national sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Council considers that this violent action directly violates the Ceasefire Agreement, the Kampala Disengagement Plan of 8 April 2000, the ceasefire of 14 April 2000, the subsequent written instructions to field commanders to abide by this ceasefire, and relevant Council resolutions.

The Council will remain actively seized of the matter.

Security Council mission to DRC

The Security Council informed the Secretary-General on 24 April [S/2000/344] that it had decided to send a mission to the DRC, from 2 to 8 May. The terms of reference of the mission were annexed to the letter. Concerned by developments since the signing of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, the mission would attempt to facilitate the parties' agreement on concrete ways to ensure its implementation. It would focus on the conditions necessary for the full deployment of MONUC, including adherence to the ceasefire, an adequate status-of-forces agreement, guarantees of security and freedom of movement for UN personnel, the relocation of JMC to Kinshasa and its establishment as a permanent body, and the need for progress on the disengagement of forces.

The mission, which comprised seven Council members and was headed by United States Ambassador Richard Holbrooke, visited the DRC, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Rwanda and Uganda. It met with the heads of State of those countries, the leaders of the two factions of RCD (RCD-Goma and RCD-Kisangani), representatives of Congolese civil society and political parties, the Political Committee and JMC. DRC President Laurent-Désiré Kabila, expressing concern over the fragility of the ceasefire, called for the speedy deployment of the second phase of MONUC. He said that his Government would interpose no obstacle to that deployment and would continue to facilitate humanitarian access as long as prior notification was received. During the visit, the status-of-forces agreement was signed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the DRC Foreign Minister, reflecting an improvement in relations between MONUC and the DRC.

In its report to the Council [S/2000/416], the mission stated that the ceasefire agreed by the parties as part of the disengagement plan of 8 April largely continued to hold during the visit; however, there were serious outbreaks of fighting at Kisangani between Rwandan and Ugandan troops. Approximately 100 Congolese civilians had reportedly been killed or injured in that fighting. The acceptance by President Paul Kagame of Rwanda and President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of Uganda of a proposal to withdraw their forces from Kisangani in a balanced manner under UN supervision, and for the rapid deployment of MONUC units in the city, had helped to ease a source of tension that had hampered the Lusaka peace process and caused many deaths of civilians and property damage. The mission accepted that the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and resettlement of the armed groups, including ex-FAR and Interahamwe militia, was an essential element in restoring confidence in eastern DRC. Unless it was resolved, it would be very difficult to restore the rule of law or ensure the security of borders. Much more needed to be done to address that question.

In regard to the inter-Congolese dialogue, the mission noted the reservations expressed by President Kabila that the facilitation programme had been drawn up without adequate consultation and reference to the timetable contained in the Ceasefire Agreement. The mission believed that progress in the dialogue, in conjunction with the deployment of MONUC and implementation of the other military aspects of the Agreement, represented the path to lasting security in the country.

The mission reported that the ceasefire of 8 April, though fragile, was a basis for future
peacemaking. While the Kisangani incident and other violations were deplorable, they did not represent breakdowns between the parties. Interim measures were needed since deployment of an enlarged MONUC would take more time. The requirement for ceasefire monitoring and verification as mandated by resolution 1291(2000) was evident; however, the mission cautioned that MONUC would face risks, noting that lessons could be learned from the Sierra Leone tragedy (see p. 189) about the deployment of peacekeepers before a conflict had run its course. At the same time, the Sierra Leone situation should not be allowed to cloud the international community’s responsibility in the DRC.

The mission recommended that the Secretary-General, before making his final decision on deployment, should seek the commitment of each party to the Agreement to assist in deploying phase II of MONUC. In the event of a positive decision, it was essential for the Lusaka and UN processes to interact effectively. As stated in resolution 1291(2000), MONUC and JMC had to work jointly from a co-located headquarters, whose location should be decided by those concerned on the ground.

Noting the agreement of 8 May signed in Kampala by Rwanda and Uganda on the demilitarization of Kisangani, the mission said that implementation was the only true test, and reports of fresh shelling and troop movements had already been received. The mission urged the Special Representative to explore whether a demilitarized Kisangani, under the temporary authority of MONUC in the early stages of its deployment, could provide the parties with secure, neutral facilities for future political and military exchanges.

The mission remained convinced of the importance of establishing a national dialogue on the future of the DRC. Sir Ketumile Masire’s facilitation needed immediate access to funds and the support of all the Lusaka signatories. It was hoped that he would address the question of the venue for the first stages of dialogue with renewed vigour. While Kinshasa was the natural eventual home of the political process, the mission recommended that an interim solution, with the venue possibly at Kisangani, could be explored and Kinshasa re-examined at a later date when confidence between the parties had grown. The issue of a disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and resettlement programme had been broached by the mission with the parties, and the issue should be taken forward in New York in June, with prior preparation by the parties and by MONUC. At the mission’s instigation, particular parties offered to take steps to exchange prisoners of war. In the mission’s view, the Council should urge the International Committee of the Red Cross to renew its approaches to turn the expressed willingness into practical results.

The Security Council discussed the results of its mission on 17 May [S/PV.4143].

**Exploitation of natural resources**

The Secretary-General, referring to Security Council resolution 1291(2000) (see p. 123), which expressed concern at reports of illegal exploitation of natural resources in the DRC, suggested, in an 18 April letter [S/2000/334], that the Council consider creating a panel of experts to undertake a preliminary investigation into the situation and to revert to the Council with recommendations. The panel, which would be financed from the regular UN budget, would be organizationally separate from MONUC, although it could request logistical support. Members would be selected for their expertise and the panel would be based at the UN Office in Nairobi. The DRC made a similar proposal on 26 April [S/2000/350].

The Council, in a 28 April reply [S/2000/362], stated that it would make a decision on an expert panel expeditiously, taking into account the conclusions of the Council’s mission to the DRC. During that mission (see above), President Kabila accused Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi of paying for weapons with diamonds taken from his country and said that it was up to the Council to put a stop to that activity through peaceful means. The mission recommended the early establishment of an expert panel to take the matter forward.

On 1 June [S/2000/515], the DRC welcomed the mission’s recommendation.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (June)**

On 2 June [meeting 453], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2000/20 on behalf of the Council:


The Council welcomes the recommendation made by its mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, contained in paragraph 77 of its report of 11 May 2000, to proceed with the early establishment of an expert panel on the illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
The Council requests the Secretary-General to establish this panel, for a period of six months, with the following mandate:

—To follow up on reports and collect information on all activities of illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including those in violation of the sovereignty of that country;

—To research and analyse the links between the exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the continuation of the conflict;

—To revert to the Council with recommendations.

The Council stresses that in order to implement its mandate, the expert panel, which will be based at the United Nations Office at Nairobi, may receive logistical support from the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and make visits to various countries of the region, making contact during its visits with diplomatic missions in the capitals concerned, and, if necessary, to other relevant countries.

The Council requests the Secretary-General to appoint the members of the panel, in consultation with the Council, on the basis of the professional expertise and impartiality of the candidates, and their knowledge of the subregion. The Council stresses that the Chairman of the panel should be an eminent personality with the necessary experience, and decides that the panel will consist of five members, including its Chairman. The Council underlines the fact that the panel might call upon the technical expertise of the Secretariat and of the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, as required. Voluntary contributions to support the panel would be welcomed.

The Council requests the Secretary-General to report to it on the steps taken to establish the expert panel. The Council requests also that the expert panel, once established, submit to the Council, through the Secretary-General, a preliminary report with initial findings after three months and a final report, with recommendations, at the end of its mandate.

The Secretary-General informed the Council on 31 July [S/2000/796] of his intention to appoint as Chairperson of the five-member expert panel Saliatou Ba-N’Daw (Côte d’Ivoire), former Minister of Energy and former senior World Bank official. The other proposed members were François Ekoko (Cameroon), Moustapha Tall (Senegal), Henri Maire (Switzerland) and Mel Holt (United States). The Council took note of the Secretary-General’s intention and proposal on 14 August [S/2000/797]. The panel, established in Nairobi on 18 September following briefings at UN Headquarters [S/2001/49], undertook consultations with the parties and visits within the region.

The DRC, by a 17 August letter [S/2000/810], forwarded to the Council a report of the non-governmental organization (NGO) Observatoire Gouvernance-Transparence on the alleged systematic trafficking by Rwanda and Uganda of the mineral, agricultural and forestry resources of the DRC provinces under their control.

Further developments

Communications. In May and June, the DRC, in letters to the Security Council, protested military activity by foreign troops in the eastern part of the country, called for an international investigation and requested the rapid deployment of MONUC. On 18 May [S/2000/453], it alleged that troops of the Rwandan Patriotic Army had murdered some 30 inhabitants of a village in South Kivu province. It called on the Council to condemn Rwanda, which it said was responsible for the massacre [S/2000/468]. On the same date [S/2000/452], the DRC asked the Council to demand that Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda withdraw their troops from DRC territory, and that those forces not be redeployed to other fronts and conflict zones within the country. A similar appeal was made to the international community on 19 May [S/2000/466]. On 7 June [S/2000/548], the DRC reported fighting in Kisangani between Rwandan and Ugandan forces, which had claimed the lives of some 100 civilians and caused material damage, and it called on the Council to impose sanctions on those two countries.

Referring to the hostilities in Kisangani on 5 May, Uganda and Rwanda put forward their assessments of the situation in letters to the Council. Uganda, on 8 May [S/2000/397], said that Rwandan troops had fired on Ugandan troops. On 17 and 26 May [S/2000/442, S/2000/503], Uganda stated that the Presidents of the two countries, at a meeting in Mwanza, United Republic of Tanzania, on 14 May, had reaffirmed their commitment to the 8 May declaration on the demilitarization of Kisangani. Rwanda, on 17 May [S/2000/445], forwarded a joint statement signed by both countries on 15 May, in which they agreed to withdraw their forces 100 kilometres from Kisangani, among other things. However, on 5 June [S/2000/537 & Corr.1], Rwanda complained that Ugandan troops had attacked its troops in Kisangani, and Uganda, on 9 June [S/2000/558], claimed that Rwanda had repeatedly violated the ceasefire in that city. Uganda added that it remained committed to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and the demilitarization of Kisangani.

On 10 June [S/2000/559], Rwanda said that heavy fighting had been going on between Ugandan and Rwandan forces for six days. The conflict was sparked off when Ugandan troops attacked Rwandan forces who were withdrawing from Kisangani. A series of ceasefire agreements, largely negotiated through MONUC, had
failed to hold owing to the intransigence of Ugandan commanders on the ground. Large numbers of Congolese civilians had been killed and property destroyed. Rwanda announced it would effect a unilateral withdrawal from Kisangani. Uganda, on 12 June [S/2000/562], claimed that Rwandan forces were not interested in a ceasefire, but Uganda would withdraw from positions it held on 5 June in order to minimize the loss of lives and destruction of property in Kisangani.

The EU, on 9 June [S/2000/584], expressed its concern at the renewed fighting between Rwandan and Ugandan forces in Kisangani, which had resulted in the deaths of civilians and damage to property and had put the safety of UN personnel at risk. It urged Rwanda and Uganda to cease hostilities, to implement the ceasefire and the demilitarization plan previously agreed by them, and to withdraw from Kisangani.

Presidents Kagame of Rwanda and Museveni of Uganda held a meeting in Entebbe, Uganda, on 2 July at which they agreed to work towards the implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and reaffirmed their commitment to the demilitarization of Kisangani [S/2000/648].

Uganda, by a letter of 16 June to the Council [S/2000/605], transmitted a press statement by the Chairman of the Political Committee on the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement issued at the conclusion of a joint session with the Security Council (New York, 15-16 June). The Committee informed the Council that although the Agreement had suffered violations, it had generally held. Uganda and Rwanda had confirmed that the fighting had stopped and that the withdrawal of their forces from Kisangani had commenced that day. The Council was urged to expedite MONUC's deployment in order to enhance the security situation. On the issue of national dialogue, the Political Committee informed the Council of the Facilitator's efforts to start them, including a recent preparatory meeting in Cotonou, Benin.

Report of Secretary-General (June). In his third report on MONUC, issued on 12 June [S/2000/566 & Corr.1], the Secretary-General stated that persistent outbreaks of heavy fighting between the belligerents—the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) and the Ugandan People's Defence Force (UPDF)—in Kisangani had caused an estimated 150 civilian deaths and more than 1,000 casualties, as well as severe property damage. Following the visit of the Security Council mission in May, the fighting eased briefly with the signing of a MONUC-brokered agreement, but resumed on 5 June with heavy fighting resulting in serious damage to the power station, the hydroelectric dam and a hospital, and the disruption of electricity and water supplies. On 12 June, Ugandan forces had reportedly withdrawn northwards and a ceasefire was in place. Fighting was also reported in Equateur province between the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo (MLC) and DRC troops, and along the central eastern border in North and South Kivu provinces, where clashes between armed groups and Rwandan troops, as well as attacks on civilians and inter-ethnic clashes, had taken place. RCD and its allies, who were nominally responsible for security there, seemed unable to prevent killings by the ex-FAR and Rwandan and Burundi rebel groups, including the Interahamwe.

In May, the Facilitator of the inter-Congolese dialogue, Sir Ketumile Masire, met with representatives of the parties to discuss the planning and preparations for the dialogue. A planning meeting was held in Cotonou on 6 June. However, the DRC Government did not attend and prevented representatives of civil society and the unarmed opposition from leaving Kinshasa. The dialogue itself was scheduled to commence no later than 3 July and to last 45 days. On 9 June, the DRC released a statement criticizing the Facilitator for remaining silent in the face of renewed fighting in Kisangani and announced it was withdrawing its confidence in him. It called on OAU to propose a new neutral Facilitator.

As at 12 June, MONUC had a total of 228 military observers and military liaison officers deployed in and around the DRC, 200 of whom were stationed at 12 sites in the country and 28 in the capitals of surrounding countries.

The Secretary-General concluded that the fighting in certain locations had cast into doubt the implementation of the 8 April ceasefire agreement despite widespread adherence to that agreement elsewhere in the country. The Government's decision not to participate in the preparatory meeting for the inter-Congolese dialogue, its blocking of the participation of the unarmed opposition in Kinshasa and the chronic shortages and delays in the provision of resources for the Facilitator's operations raised serious doubts about the future course of the dialogue. Furthermore, the fighting and the difficulties encountered in the inter-Congolese dialogue augured ill for the deployment of the second phase of MONUC. Despite the signing of the status-of-forces agreement, MONUC operations were denied full freedom of movement. Once the signatories of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement had demonstrated commitment to its terms, the United Nations could proceed with the deployment of the second phase of MONUC, provided
the necessary facilities were made available and the military units were fully equipped.

**Communication (15 June).** On 15 June [S/2000/596], Uganda transmitted to the Security Council a chronology of events and ceasefire violations in Kisangani by RPA, rejected allegations levelled at UPDF and affirmed its commitment to the Lusaka peace process.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (June)**

On 16 June [meeting 4159], the Security Council, having met in private with the members of the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement [S/PV.4157, S/PV.4158], unanimously adopted resolution 1304(2000). The draft [S/2000/587] was prepared in consultations among Council members.

The Security Council,


Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming also the obligation of all States to refrain from the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming further the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States in the region,

Reaffirming the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo over its natural resources, and noting with concern reports of the illegal exploitation of the assets of that country and the potential consequences of these actions on security conditions and the continuation of hostilities,

Calling, in this regard, upon all the parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and others concerned to cooperate fully with the expert panel on the illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in its investigation and visits in the region,

Expressing its deep concern at the dire consequences of the prolonged conflict for the security of the civilian population throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and its deep concern at all violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law, in particular in the eastern part of the country, especially in North Kivu and South Kivu, and Kisangani,

Determining that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Calls upon all parties to cease hostilities throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to fulfil their obligations under the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka and the relevant provisions of the Kampala Disengagement Plan;

2. Reiterates its unreserved condemnation of the fighting between Ugandan and Rwandan forces in Kisangani in violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and demands that these forces and those allied to them desist from further fighting;

3. Demands that Ugandan and Rwandan forces as well as forces of the Congolese armed opposition and other armed groups immediately and completely withdraw from Kisangani, and calls upon all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to respect the demilitarization of the city and its environs;

4. Demands also:
   (a) That Uganda and Rwanda, which have violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, withdraw all their forces from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo without further delay, in conformity with the

Recalling its strong support for the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka on 10 July 1999, and insisting that all parties honour their obligations under that Agreement,

Deploring the delays in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and the Kampala Disengagement Plan of 8 April 2000, and stressing the need for new momentum to ensure progress in the peace process,

Expressing its deep concern at the lack of cooperation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue designated with the assistance of the Organization of African Unity, including the fact that the delegates were prevented from attending the preparatory meeting held in Cotonou on 6 June 2000,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 12 June 2000,

Recalling the responsibility of all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for ensuring the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel throughout the country,

Welcoming the participation in its meetings, held on 15 and 16 June 2000, of the members of the Political Committee for the implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement,

Expressing its serious concern at the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo resulting mainly from the conflict, and stressing the need for substantial humanitarian assistance to the Congolese population,

Expressing its alarm at the dire consequences of the prolonged conflict for the security of the civilian population throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and its deep concern at all violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law, in particular in the eastern part of the country, especially in North Kivu and South Kivu, and Kisangani,

Determining that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Calls upon all parties to cease hostilities throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to fulfil their obligations under the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka and the relevant provisions of the Kampala Disengagement Plan;

2. Reiterates its unreserved condemnation of the fighting between Ugandan and Rwandan forces in Kisangani in violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and demands that these forces and those allied to them desist from further fighting;

3. Demands that Ugandan and Rwandan forces as well as forces of the Congolese armed opposition and other armed groups immediately and completely withdraw from Kisangani, and calls upon all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to respect the demilitarization of the city and its environs;

4. Demands also:
   (a) That Uganda and Rwanda, which have violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, withdraw all their forces from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo without further delay, in conformity with the
timetable of the Ceasefire Agreement and the Kampala Disengagement Plan;

(b) That each phase of withdrawal completed by Ugandan and Rwandan forces be reciprocated by the other parties, in conformity with the same timetable;

(c) That all other foreign military presence and activity, direct and indirect, in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo be brought to an end, in conformity with the provisions of the Ceasefire Agreement;

5. Demands, in this context, that all parties abstain from any offensive action during the process of disengagement and of withdrawal of foreign forces;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to keep under review the arrangements for the deployment of the personnel of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as authorized and in conditions defined by resolution 1291(2000), to monitor the cessation of hostilities, disengagement of forces and withdrawal of foreign forces as described in paragraphs 1 to 5 above and to assist in the planning of these tasks, and also requests the Secretary-General to recommend any adjustment that may become necessary in this regard;

7. Calls upon all parties, in complying with paragraphs 1 to 5 above, to cooperate with the efforts of the Mission to monitor the cessation of hostilities, disengagement of forces and withdrawal of foreign forces;

8. Demands that the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement cooperate with the deployment of the Mission to the areas of operation deemed necessary by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including by lifting restrictions on the freedom of movement of Mission personnel and by ensuring their security;

9. Calls upon all the Congolese parties to engage fully in the national dialogue process as provided for in the Ceasefire Agreement, and calls in particular on the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to reaffirm its full commitment to the dialogue, to honour its obligations in this respect and to cooperate with the Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue designated with the assistance of the Organization of African Unity and to allow for the full participation of political opposition and civil society groups in the dialogue;

10. Demands that all parties cease all forms of assistance and cooperation with the armed groups referred to in chapter 9.1 of annex A to the Ceasefire Agreement;

11. Welcomes efforts made by the parties to engage in a dialogue on the question of disarmament, demobilization, resettlement and reintegration of members of all armed groups referred to in chapter 9.1 of annex A to the Ceasefire Agreement, and urges the parties, in particular the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Government of Rwanda, to continue these efforts in full cooperation;

12. Demands that all parties comply in particular with the provisions of chapter 12 of annex A to the Ceasefire Agreement relating to the normalization of the security situation along the borders between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its neighbours;

13. Condemns all massacres and other atrocities carried out in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and urges that an international investigation into all such events be carried out with a view to bringing to justice those responsible;

14. Expresses the view that the Governments of Uganda and Rwanda should make reparations for the loss of life and the property damage they have inflicted on the civilian population in Kisangani, and requests the Secretary-General to submit an assessment of the damage as a basis for such reparations;

15. Calls upon all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to protect human rights and respect international humanitarian law;

16. Also calls upon all parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need, and recalls that the parties must also provide guarantees for the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated humanitarian relief personnel;

17. Further calls upon all parties to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross to enable it to carry out its mandate as well as the tasks entrusted to it under the Ceasefire Agreement;

18. Reaffirms the importance of holding, at the appropriate time, an international conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the Great Lakes region under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, with the participation of all the Governments of the region and all others concerned;

19. Expresses its readiness to consider possible measures that could be imposed in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations in case of failure by the parties to comply fully with the present resolution;

20. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

ICJ case. The International Court of Justice (ICJ), by a 1 July letter [S/2000/654], informed the Secretary-General that it had rendered its order on the request for the indication of provisional measures submitted on 19 June 2000 by the DRC in the case concerning Armed activities on the territory of the Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo v. Uganda) (see p. 1217). Pending a decision, the Court ordered both parties to refrain from action that might prejudice the rights of the other party in respect of any ICJ judgment, or which might aggravate the dispute. The parties were also ordered to comply with their obligations under international law and to respect fundamental human rights in the zone of conflict.

On 4 July [S/2000/649], the DRC welcomed the ICJ provisional orders and pointed out that the Council was responsible for seeing that ICJ decisions were respected.

Communications (June-August). On 22 June [S/2000/616], Uganda affirmed that its forces had been withdrawn from Kisangani under the supervision of MONUC, while some forces remained in other parts of the DRC in accordance with the Lusaka Agreement.
Botswana, in a press release of 17 June [S/2000/606], expressed concern about reports that the DRC had demanded the withdrawal of former President Sir Ketumile Masire from his assignment as Facilitator for the inter-Congolese dialogue, which it described as a serious setback to the peace process.

The DRC continued to complain of serious violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law perpetrated by Ugandan, Burundian and Rwandan forces against civilians in the eastern part of the DRC. On 6 July [S/2000/658], the DRC said that attacks continued even though Ugandan and Rwandan troops had moved away from the centre of Kisangani and that more than 104,000 people had been forced to flee their homes. The DRC called on the Security Council to take action that would cause those three countries to abide strictly by the Lusaka Agreement. A similar request was made on 21 July [S/2000/725], when the DRC complained of fresh large-scale massacres against the civilian population that had left several hundred dead. On 1 August [S/2000/767], the DRC forwarded eyewitness accounts of massacres allegedly perpetrated by the armies of Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. On 21 August [S/2000/817], the DRC said that regular Ugandan troops were preparing a large-scale offensive in Equateur province. The DRC outlined its position on the Lusaka Agreement and its support for MONUC deployment in a 29 August letter [S/2000/837], noting that it had made its position known at the SADC summit in Lusaka on 14 and 15 August. It affirmed that repeated violations of the Lusaka Agreement by the other parties were to blame for the failure of the Agreement, which it said should be revised. The DRC believed that the war of aggression waged by Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda must be separated out from the political conflict between the Government and a number of armed Congolese factions.

Rwanda, on 21 July [S/2000/740], denied reports of recent RPA movements, adding that its army had fully respected the Lusaka Agreement. On 8 August [S/2000/782], Rwanda forwarded a proposal for a disengagement plan as a move towards implementation of the Lusaka Agreement, which, in its view, the DRC had thwarted, and full deployment of MONUC. Rwanda said it would begin to disengage from certain positions on the front line in order to provide a 200-kilometre-wide zone that could be secured by MONUC.

Extension of MONUC mandate

The Secretary-General, in a letter of 14 August [S/2000/799], alerted the Council to the adverse climate that had so far prevented full MONUC deployment. He described the situation as characterized by persistent large-scale fighting in many parts of the country, severe restrictions imposed by the Government and other parties on the Mission's freedom of movement, the refusal of the Government to permit the deployment of UN armed troops, and a sustained campaign of vilification conducted against MONUC and individual members of its staff, which had created risks to their security. The Lusaka peace process was currently undergoing an extremely challenging phase that required substantial re-evaluation. In particular, he warned, the role MONUC could play under current circumstances remained unclear. At the same time, other developments needed to be studied before recommendations could be made; therefore, the Secretary-General requested that the Council consider an interim extension of MONUC's mandate until 30 September.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (August)

On 23 August [meeting 4189], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1316(2000). The draft text [S/2000/823] was prepared in consultations among Council members.

The Security Council,


Taking note of the letter dated 14 August 2000 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States in the region,

Reaffirming its commitment to assisting in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka on 10 July 1999, and noting the results of the summit of the Southern African Development Community, held on 6 and 7 August 2000, and the second summit of parties to the Ceasefire Agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, held on 14 August 2000.

Noting with concern that the lack of adequate conditions of access, security and cooperation has restricted the ability of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to deploy up to its authorized strength,

Reaffirming its will to work with the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement and other interested parties, including potential troop contributors, in order to create the conditions necessary for deployment as authorized under resolution 1291(2000),

Expressing its appreciation to all States that have declared their willingness to provide the military units required for the deployment of phase II of the Mission,

Cataching upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other parties to lift all obsta-
Recalling the responsibility of all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for ensuring the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel throughout the country, 

Commending the outstanding work of Mission personnel in challenging conditions, and noting the strong leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo until 15 October 2000;
2. Emphasizes that this technical extension of the mandate of the Mission is designed to allow time for further diplomatic activities in support of the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka and for reflection by the Council on the future mandate of the Mission and possible adjustments thereto;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council, by 21 September 2000, on progress in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and relevant Council resolutions and to make recommendations for further action by the Council;
4. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

General Assembly consideration. The DRC, on 21 August [A/54/969], requested the Secretary-General to include in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly the item entitled "Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo". The DRC wished the item to be considered in plenary meeting, without reference to a Main Committee.

On 5 September, the Assembly decided to include that item in the fifty-fifth session’s agenda (decision 54/502). By decision 55/458 of 23 December, the Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain for consideration during its resumed fifty-fifth (2001) session.

Assessment mission to Kisangani

The Secretary-General, in response to Security Council resolution 1304(2000) (see p. 131), sent an inter-agency mission to the DRC from 13 to 24 August to assess the loss of life and property damage inflicted on Kisangani as a result of the fighting between Uganda and Rwanda in June. The report of the mission [S/2000/1153] described the team’s findings concerning the events in Kisangani and its effects on the population and infrastructure. It also described the immediate reaction of the international community. According to the report, over 760 civilians were killed and an estimated 1,700 wounded in six days of indiscriminate shelling. More than 4,000 houses were partially damaged, destroyed or made uninhabitable, 69 schools were shelled and other public buildings were badly damaged. Medical facilities and the cathedral were also damaged during the shelling, and 65,000 residents were forced to flee and seek refuge in nearby forests.

The team noted that the recent war in the DRC, which was preceded by decades of political and economic mismanagement that had resulted in widespread poverty, poor infrastructure and ineffective governmental institutions, involved seven neighbouring countries and was intensifying the country’s already critical socio-economic and political situation. The major humanitarian crisis currently affected over 20 million people, including 1.8 million internally displaced people and over 400,000 refugees. The city of Kisangani was one of the worst casualties. The latest conflict there erupted on 5 June between the occupying forces of Uganda and Rwanda. Those forces and their affiliated rebel groups were vying for control of the lucrative diamond industry centred in the city.

The international humanitarian community responded by sending over 240 tons of relief supplies. At the time of the report, there were some signs that normal life was resuming in the city, although large-scale reconstruction of homes and public buildings was needed. However, it was the uncertain security environment that remained the main obstacle to people resettling into their communities. The mission recommended that urgent efforts be made to strengthen field security in order to provide a safer working environment for all UN and international humanitarian workers on the ground. The United Nations needed to purse the international dialogue with the current and potential donors on peace-building initiatives within the country. It should draw up a country strategy in collaboration with civil society and NGOs, aimed at rehabilitation and promoting peace and reconciliation. The mission also recommended that MONUC continue to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and help to create an environment conducive to the provision of rehabilitation support to war-affected communities. It suggested that the United Nations field a follow-up technical mission to Kisangani to obtain costs of the actual damage to buildings and infrastructure and called for increased funding for humanitarian assistance by the international donor community.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (September)

On 7 September [meeting 4194], following a discussion on ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa, and the adoption of resolution 1318(2000) (see p. 64), the President of the Council made statement S/PRST/2000/28 on behalf of the Council:
The Security Council is deeply concerned at the continuation of hostilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, at the dire consequences of the conflict for the humanitarian situation and at reports of abuses of human rights and of illegal exploitation of the natural resources of that country.

The Council reaffirms the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States in the region.

The Council calls upon all parties to the conflict to cease hostilities and to fulfil their obligations under the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka on 10 July 1999 and the relevant resolutions of the Council.

The Council takes note in this context of the statements issued by Uganda and Rwanda relating to measures towards disengagement and withdrawal of their forces which are present in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It calls for the accelerated withdrawal of Ugandan and Rwandan forces and of all other foreign forces from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in full compliance with resolution 1304(2000) of 16 June 2000.

The Council calls upon all parties to respect human rights and international humanitarian law, and provide access for humanitarian relief personnel.

The Council calls upon all the Congolese parties, in particular on the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to engage fully in the national dialogue process as provided for in the Ceasefire Agreement and to support, in this regard, the efforts of the facilitation.

The Council calls on the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to engage in a sincere dialogue to implement that Agreement and to agree upon ways to give a new momentum to the peace process. It expresses its support for the efforts of Mr. Frederick J. T. Chiluba, President of Zambia, and other leaders of the region to this end.

The Council is ready to assist in the peace process, in particular through the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in accordance with resolution 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000. It deplores the fact that the continuation of the hostilities and the lack of cooperation by the parties have prevented the full deployment of the Mission. The Council takes note of the commitments made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to support the deployment of the Mission and urges it to honour its particular responsibilities as the host Government of the Mission. It calls upon the parties to demonstrate their will to move the peace process forward and to cooperate effectively with the Mission in order to allow its deployment.

Report of Secretary-General (September). In response to Security Council resolution 1316 (2000) (see p. 133), the Secretary-General submitted on 21 September his fourth report on MONUC [S/2000/888]. He noted that, despite the efforts of all concerned, the peace process remained at an impasse. Following a 28 July meeting of the Political Committee, an SADC summit on the issue was convened in Windhoek, Namibia, on 7 August. Subsequently, President Chiluba of Zambia convened a summit of the parties to the Lusaka Agreement and SADC countries in Lusaka on 14 August, which also failed to make progress, principally because of the DRC’s reluctance to allow the deployment of MONUC troops to government-controlled territory and to accept Sir Ketumile Masire as the neutral Facilitator.

The Secretary-General maintained contacts with regional leaders and appointed General Abdulsalami Abubakar, former head of State of Nigeria, as his Special Envoy. General Abubakar travelled to the region from 20 to 24 August. He requested the Government to cease all hostilities, extend full freedom of movement to MONUC, comply with the status-of-forces agreement and proceed with the inter-Congolese dialogue. President Kabila maintained that the obstacles to implementation were not caused by the Government but by the “aggressors”.

The DRC, which had withdrawn its support for Sir Ketumile as Facilitator and requested OAU to propose a new one, closed his Kinshasa office on 20 June. The absence of President Kabila at the thirty-sixth ordinary session of the OAU summit (Lome, Togo, 10-12 July) frustrated efforts to address the issue at the highest level. The Government announced on 25 July that the newly established Constituent Assembly was the appropriate forum for a national dialogue. The Assembly, whose 300 members were appointed by presidential decree, was inaugurated on 21 August with the mandate to examine the draft constitution, elaborate laws on political institutions and oversee government activities. A special parliamentary commission was established for the inter-Congolese dialogue on 13 September.

Since the Secretary-General’s June report, the parties had continued to conduct significant military operations, particularly in Equateur province, and there were indications of intensive military preparations. The military and security situation in the eastern part of the country remained highly volatile. RCD had complained that pro-government armed groups continued to launch attacks in North and South Kivu. With regard to Kisangani, Rwanda and Uganda withdrew their forces to a distance of 100 kilometres from the centre of the city, although military and political elements of RCD maintained control over it. Uganda began withdrawing its troops from the DRC on 22 June, and Rwanda announced the return of 1,000 of its troops from the DRC and a proposal for its troops to disengage from certain positions on the front line on
July, the DRC representative contended that his country was being occupied by foreign armed forces and that his Government would therefore seek revisions to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and the mandate of MONUC. In response, the RCD and MLC movements stated their support for the Agreement.

As at 15 September, MONUC had a total of 258 liaison officers and military observers. Within the DRC, teams of military liaison officers were deployed at the headquarters of the rebel movements and the four regional joint military commissions, in addition to Kinshasa. Military observer teams were also stationed in six other locations, and 24 liaison officers were stationed in the capitals of neighbouring countries. MONUC’s plans for new sites for military observer teams met with limited success because of the severe restrictions imposed on the Mission’s movement.

The Secretary-General concluded that the lack of progress in implementing the Lusaka Agreement and the intensified fighting between government and rebel forces not only had imperilled the peace process, but also had spilled over into the Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic. At the same time, the volatile environment in the Kivus, marked by clashes between the RCD/RPA troops and the armed groups, was of serious concern. During the reporting period, recruitment of troops and the purchase of weapons continued, as did attempts by rebel movements to achieve a united front against the DRC Government. Further uncertainty remained over the Government’s refusal to deal with the Facilitator and its request to revise the Lusaka Agreement. The deteriorating humanitarian and human rights situation was another cause for grave concern, particularly since the fighting had hindered access by humanitarian agencies to many areas.

In view of the situation, the Secretary-General recommended that the Council extend MONUC’s mandate for two months, giving the United Nations time to make plans for further deployment and signalling UN determination to remain committed to the peace process. A lack of progress would make it difficult to justify not only further deployment but also the continued presence of MONUC in the DRC.

Communication. On 25 September [S/2000/917], France forwarded an EU statement of 22 September that expressed alarm at proposals to suspend application of the Lusaka Agreement. The EU appealed to the DRC Government and other signatories to respect the ceasefire, implement the withdrawal of forces and guarantee security and freedom of movement for MONUC.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (October)


The Security Council,


Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States of the region;

Deploiring the continuation of hostilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the lack of cooperation with the United Nations, and the lack of progress on the national dialogue;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 September 2000 and the recommendations therein, as well as the observations contained in paragraphs 82 and 85,

Reaffirming its readiness to assist in the peace process, in particular through the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in accordance with resolution 1291(2000),

Expressing its deep concern at the dire consequences of the conflict for the humanitarian and human rights situations, as well as at reports of the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo until 15 December 2000;

2. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Communications (October). The DRC described the effects of the war on women, children and civilians in two letters of 20 October [S/2000/1008, S/2000/1009]. By the first, it transmitted a document by prominent Congolese women denouncing the violence committed in their country, including the burial of 15 women alive by RCD and other barbarous acts. The second letter contained a statement by women parliamentarians aimed at drawing the international community’s attention to the pernicious effects of war on women.

On 25 October [S/2000/1045], Rwanda denounced violations of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement by DRC forces and their allies in attacks against RCD and RPA positions.
Regional mediation efforts

In late 2000, a number of diplomatic efforts were made by regional leaders to encourage the disengagement of forces in the DRC.

A mini-summit on the situation in the DRC (Maputo, Mozambique, 16 October) addressed disengagement issues and the security concerns of the participants in the conflict [S/2000/1017]. The Presidents of the DRC, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda and Zimbabwe participated in the meeting, at which it was agreed that all the armed forces in the DRC would immediately start disengaging to positions set out in the Kampala disengagement plan adopted by the Political Committee on 8 April (see p. 126). Rwanda and Uganda undertook voluntarily to move even further than the agreed lines. The other parties agreed that once MONUC had verified that process of further disengagement, they would reciprocate. It was also agreed that President Chiluba should continue to address all other issues arising from the Lusaka Agreement, especially the urgent matter of the internal political process in the DRC. Any proposal on possible adjustments to the Lusaka Agreement would also be addressed through that process.

The Summit Meeting of the Heads of State of Central Africa (Kinshasa, DRC, 27 October) [S/2000/1050] welcomed the new dynamic that had emerged from the Maputo summit meeting and appealed for a stronger commitment by the United Nations and OAU to resolving the Congolese crisis. The meeting, attended by the Presidents of Angola, the Congo, the DRC and Gabon, and the Prime Ministers of the Central African Republic and Equatorial Guinea, demanded the unconditional withdrawal of the aggressors from the DRC and suggested the deployment of neutral intervention troops on the common frontier of protagonist States as a solution to the security concerns expressed by Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. To follow up on their decisions, the heads of State established an ad hoc ministerial committee.

A mini-summit of parties to the conflict in the DRC (7-8 November, Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) was convened at the invitation of Colonel Muammar Qaddafi and attended by the Presidents of Mali, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe, and by representatives of Angola, the DRC, Namibia and South Africa [S/2000/1079]. The participants agreed on the deployment of a neutral African force in the DRC to guarantee the security of the borders of Rwanda and Uganda and to assess the size and strength of the armed groups in the DRC with the objective of disarming, disbanding and resettling them. They also agreed that Ugandan and Rwandan forces should withdraw from the DRC in accordance with the Lusaka Agreement, followed by the withdrawal of all other foreign forces.

On 9 November, Colonel Qaddafi suggested to the Secretary-General that Egypt, Libya, Nigeria and South Africa should participate in the neutral force and proposed that the United Nations should undertake the leadership, funding and supervision of those forces.

The heads of State of the DRC, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Africa and Zimbabwe and representatives of Angola and Namibia met to discuss the situation in the DRC (Maputo, 27 November). They agreed to reaffirm the Kampala disengagement plan of 8 April, confirmed the role of MONUC in monitoring the disengagement of forces, and confirmed that the DRC Government was responsible for the timely resolution of the remaining difficulties hindering the deployment of MONUC. The DRC confirmed that MONUC flights need not be routed through Kinshasa and agreed in principle to the deployment of armed UN troops at Kinshasa airport. No agreement was reached on the disarmament and demobilization of armed groups and the withdrawal of foreign forces from DRC territory.

At its 29 November meeting in Lusaka, the Political Committee established by the Lusaka Agreement adopted disengagement sub-plans, which were signed by the military chiefs of staff of all the parties except one (MLC) at Harare, Zimbabwe, on 6 December. They drew up detailed sub-plans for disengagement and redeployment. Subsequently, MONUC received notification from Angola, the DRC, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe that executive orders had been issued to their military forces to begin the disengagement process. No notification was received from the rebel movements. The Harare disengagement plan stipulated that the military forces would undertake a 15-kilometre disengagement over a two-week period starting 21 January 2001.

Communications (November). On 8 November [S/2000/1076], Zimbabwe dismissed Rwandan allegations of violations of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement by SADC allied forces, adding that its forces were not deployed anywhere near the theatre of operations as claimed by Rwanda. The SADC forces were fulfilling their obligations under the Lusaka Agreement and subsequent agreements.

On 1 November [S/2000/1062], Rwanda said that DRC forces and their allies, including Namibian and Zimbabwean forces, continued to attack RCD and RPA positions and had intensified their military offensive in Katanga province. Rwanda requested the Security Council and MONUC to ver-
ify those violations. Namibia, on 7 November [S/2000/1074], denied those allegations.

Security Council consideration. On 28 November [S/PV.4237], the Security Council was briefed by the Emergency Relief Coordinator of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on the humanitarian situation in the DRC.

Report of Secretary-General (December). On 6 December [S/2000/1156], the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council for the fifth time on MONUC. He described diplomatic efforts to pursue implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, in particular the subregional summits (see p. 137), noting that the rebel movements had not been invited to any of them. Efforts were also made by his Special Representative, who met with the OAU Chairman to discuss the difficulties encountered by JMC and the process of the inter-Congolese dialogue. The Chairman acknowledged the need for better coordination of diplomatic initiatives and said he was attempting to establish contacts between President Kabila and the rebel movements. On 7 November, the Secretary-General met with SADC ambassadors who expressed disappointment at the lack of progress in the peace process and their concern that it might lead to MONUC’s termination.

Despite the DRC Government’s continued rejection of the neutral Facilitator of the inter-Congolese dialogue, the Facilitator renewed his efforts to revive the dialogue process and maintained that he would remain in that position since only one party to the Lusaka Agreement opposed him. The DRC, in discussions with the Special Representative, said it recognized the need for political negotiations among the Congolese parties. In the Government’s view, the purpose of those negotiations was not to achieve transitional power-sharing arrangements but to agree on a new constitution and an electoral commission. In contrast, the rebel movements supported the inter-Congolese dialogue, as provided by the Lusaka Agreement, and Sir Ketumile Masire as the neutral Facilitator.

Recent fighting had complicated and imperilled ongoing peace efforts and threatened to spill over into the Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic to the north and into Zambia to the south. The main military activity during the reporting period, which included aerial bombing raids against rebel-held locations causing civilian casualties, took place in Equateur province (north), in Katanga province (south) and in the east of the country. The situation in Kisangani remained generally calm. Rwanda and Uganda continued to limit their forces to a distance of 100 kilometres from the city, but RCD troops and other rebel groups remained there. Fighting appeared to abate in late November but there were reports of bombing attacks at Kalemie in early December. Heavy fighting was also reported near Pweto, which drove some 60,000 people across the border into Zambia.

As at 1 December, MONUC had a total of 224 liaison officers and military observers deployed at various locations in the country, including 23 liaison officers stationed in the capitals of surrounding countries. MONUC continued to plan sites for the sector headquarters required for implementing the Kampala disengagement plan of 8 April. The most serious threat facing MONUC personnel was the volatile confrontations between the belligerent parties. An inflammatory propaganda campaign conducted in some pro-Government media against MONUC had abated following protests from the United Nations. Although the Government continued to restrict MONUC flights through advance notification requirements, there had been a more positive attitude and a relaxation in regard to other restrictions. MONUC and government officials had been meeting since 30 September in order to assess the Government’s compliance with the status-of-forces agreement and had achieved some positive results, in particular with regard to customs clearances, exemption of taxes, authorization for telecommunications, facilities at Kinshasa airport and joint reconnaissance missions. In field locations, MONUC military observers had encountered some limitations on their freedom of movement imposed by local commanders.

The Secretary-General welcomed the agreements reached at Maputo on 27 November, which, he said, represented forward movement, and the recent improvements in the Government’s attitude towards MONUC deployment. With some exceptions, the security guarantees provided by the parties at the time of the deployment of UN liaison officers had been honoured, and it had been possible to keep the liaison officers and military observers in the field supplied, despite the serious restrictions placed on the Mission’s freedom of movement. For that reason, the Secretariat had developed plans to monitor actions taken by the parties in compliance with the Kampala disengagement plan, including local ceasefire arrangements and disengagement movements and eventual withdrawal from DRC territory, through the use of unarmed military observers in static and mobile teams. They would also monitor the continuing demilitarization of Kisangani, investigate ceasefire violations and maintain contact with the parties.
While welcoming the restoration of calm around Kisangani after the June fighting, the Secretary-General said that the terms of the Lusaka Agreement and other demands made on the parties under resolution 1304(2000), such as cooperation with the deployment of MONUC and full engagement in the national dialogue process, had yet to be implemented. Therefore, he recommended that the Council extend the mandate of MONUC for another six months, until 15 June 2001. During that period, MONUC should deploy additional military observers, accompanied by the necessary medical, air, riverine and logistical support units. Broader agreement needed to be reached on key unresolved questions, and that could be approached through building on the recent diplomatic initiatives. Those questions included the withdrawal of foreign forces, the disarming and demobilization of armed groups, the security of the borders of Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda with the DRC, the return of refugees in safety, the inter-Congolese dialogue and regional economic reconstruction and cooperation.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (December)

On 14 December [meeting 4247], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1332 (2000). The draft [S/2000/1182], which was orally amended, was prepared in consultations with Council members.

The Security Council,
Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States in the region,
Reaffirming also the obligation of all States to refrain from the use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,
Reaffirming further the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo over its natural resources, and noting with concern reports of the illegal exploitation of the assets of that country and the potential consequences of these actions on security conditions and the continuation of hostilities,
Deploring the continuation of hostilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the numerous ceasefire violations and the lack of progress on the inter-Congolese dialogue,
Reaffirming its support for the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka on 10 July 1999,
Welcoming the agreements reached at Maputo, on 27 November 2000, concerning the disengagement of forces, as well as the signing, on 6 December 2000, of the Harare Agreement, pursuant to the Kampala Disengagement Plan of 8 April 2000,
Taking note of recent statements, assurances and actions of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo supporting the deployment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and expressing the hope that the practical measures necessary to facilitate the full deployment of the Mission will be taken accordingly,
Recalling the responsibilities of all parties to cooperate in the full deployment of the Mission,
Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General of 6 December 2000 and the recommendations therein,
Recalling the responsibility of all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for ensuring the safety and security of United Nations military and civilian staff and associated personnel throughout the country,
Expressing its serious concern at the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo resulting mainly from the conflict, and stressing the need for increased humanitarian assistance to the Congolese population,
Expressing its serious concern also at the severe political, economic and humanitarian consequences of the conflict on the neighbouring countries,
Expressing its alarm at the dire consequences of the prolonged conflict for the civilian population throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and its deep concern at all violations of international humanitarian law, including atrocities against civilian populations, especially in the eastern provinces,
Deeply concerned at the increased rate of HIV/AIDS infection, in particular amongst women and girls, as a result of the conflict,
Gravely concerned by the continued recruitment and use of child soldiers by armed forces and groups, including cross-border recruitment and abduction of children,
Expressing serious concern at the difficulties, including those created by continued hostilities, faced by humanitarian agencies in delivering assistance to a large number of refugees and internally displaced persons,
Commending the outstanding work of Mission personnel in challenging conditions, and noting the strong leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo,
Welcoming the diplomatic initiatives by African leaders, and stressing the need for a coordinated approach involving the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity to create new momentum for further progress in the peace process,
1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo until 15 June 2001;
2. Calls upon all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka to cease hostilities and to continue to intensify their dialogue to implement the Agreement, as well as the Kampala, Maputo and Harare agreements,
and to take additional steps, within the framework of these agreements, to accelerate the peace process;

3. Also calls upon all parties, and in particular the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to continue to cooperate in the deployment and operations of the Mission, including through the full implementation of the provisions of the status-of-forces agreement;

4. Endorses the proposal made by the Secretary-General to deploy, as soon as he considers that conditions will allow it and in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 1291(2000), additional military observers, in order to monitor and verify the implementation by the parties of the ceasefire and disengagement plans adopted in Lusaka and Maputo;

5. Invites the Secretary-General to consult the Organization of African Unity and all parties concerned with regard to the possibility of organizing, in February 2001, a follow-up meeting between the signatories of the Ceasefire Agreement and the members of the Security Council;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in that connection, to submit to the Council, prior to the convening of the meeting suggested in paragraph 5 above, a review of the implementation of the current mandate of the Mission, including an assessment of the implementation by the parties of the ceasefire and disengagement plans and elements for an updated concept of operation;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council on ways to address the situation in the eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including in the areas bordering Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi;

8. Expresses its readiness to support the Secretary-General, as soon as he considers that conditions allow it, in the deployment of infantry units in support of the military observers in Kisangani and Mbandaka in due course and, subject to the proposals submitted by him under paragraph 7 above, to other areas he may deem necessary, including possibly to Goma or Bukavu;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, in consultation with all parties concerned, detailed proposals concerning the establishment of a permanent follow-up mechanism that could address, in consultation with existing mechanisms in an integrated and coordinated manner, the issues of the full withdrawal of foreign forces, the disarmament and demobilization of armed groups, the security of the borders of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi, the return of refugees and internally displaced persons in safety, the inter-Congolese dialogue and regional economic reconstruction and cooperation;

10. Calls for the withdrawal of Ugandan and Rwandan forces, and all other foreign forces, from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in compliance with resolution 1304(2000) and the Ceasefire Agreement, and urges the forces to take urgent steps to accelerate this withdrawal;

11. Calls upon all parties to the conflict to cooperate in moving forward the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation/resettlement and reintegration of all armed groups referred to in chapter 9.1 of annex A to the Ceasefire Agreement, in particular the Forces for the Defence of Democracy of Burundi, the ex-Rwandese Armed Forces, Interahamwe, and the Allied Democratic Forces;

12. Calls upon all Congolese parties concerned to cooperate fully in the inter-Congolese dialogue as called for in the Ceasefire Agreement;

13. Reiterates its call on all parties to the conflict, including all armed groups referred to in chapter 9.1 of annex A to the Ceasefire Agreement, to take immediate steps to prevent human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law and to ensure safe and unhindered access for humanitarian personnel providing assistance to all those in need, including the refugees and internally displaced persons;

14. Calls upon all armed forces and groups immediately to cease all campaigns for the recruitment, abduction, cross-border deportation and use of children, and demands immediate steps for the demobilization, disarmament, return and rehabilitation of all such children, with the assistance of relevant United Nations and other agencies and organizations;

15. Stresses the need to strengthen the human rights component of the Mission, and requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to that end, including through active cooperation and coordination with the Commission on Human Rights in a country-wide effort;

16. Calls once again upon all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and others concerned to cooperate fully with the expert panel on the illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in its investigation and visits in the region;

17. Calls upon all parties fully to implement their commitments under the Ceasefire Agreement;

18. Expresses again its readiness to consider possible measures that could be imposed in accordance with its responsibility and obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, in case of failure by the parties to comply fully with the present resolution;

19. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Communications (December). On 13 December [S/2000/1186], Rwanda called on the Council to support Zambia in disarming and repatriating ex-FAR and Interahamwe forces currently on Zambian territory. Those forces were not bona fide refugees and should be disarmed, demobilized and repatriated to Rwanda. If allowed to return to the DRC, they could fuel the war there, Rwanda said.

The DRC, on 26 December [S/2000/1237], complained to the Council of the resurgence of military activities in the DRC, which were the result, it said, of offensives led by RPA forces in Katanga province, leading to a major influx of Congolese refugees into Zambia, and by Ugandan forces in Equateur province. The DRC called on the Council to impose an international embargo on the delivery, sale or transfer of arms to Rwanda and Uganda; an economic, trade and financial blockade against them; and the freezing of diplomatic relations between UN Member States and those two Governments. On 28 December [S/2000/1245],
the DRC stated that a brigade of RPA, supported by National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) forces, had launched attacks on Katanga province from Zambian territory. That claim was later denied by Rwanda [S/2001/4], and Zambia denied the claim that it had granted use of its territory to launch attacks against the DRC [S/2001/77].

Rwanda, on 28 December [S/2000/1244], accused President Kabila and his allies of conducting a campaign of misinformation against it. Rwanda reiterated its commitment to withdraw its forces 200 kilometres, a distance much further than the Kampala disengagement plan of 15 kilometres. It had already pulled back in Kasai province, but had been attacked by the Congolese Armed Forces (FAC). In similar circumstances, RPA and RCD forces were preparing to disengage in Katanga when they were attacked by Kabila forces and Interahamwe militias, forcing RPA to withdraw to Pweto. Rwanda said it would withdraw from Pweto if MONUC deployed there. Rwanda urged the Council fully to deploy MONUC without delay. The next day [S/2000/1256], Rwanda warned of continued fighting, and urged the United Nations to play its part in the situation, in particular the deployment of MONUC forces to oversee the withdrawal of troops.

Uganda, on 29 December [S/2000/1257], denied that its troops were involved in an offensive in Equateur province. It said that it remained ready to withdraw its troops in accordance with the Kampala disengagement plan and subsequent agreements.

Situation at year's end. In December [S/2001/128], over 5,000 combatants and refugees fled into Zambia to escape fighting in Katanga; some 3,000 FAC and 200 Zimbabwean soldiers were disarmed and escorted back to the DRC. Fighting was also reported in Equateur province and the security situation in parts of the eastern areas remained volatile. Rwanda and Uganda continued to keep their forces some 100 kilometres from Kisangani; however, RCD elements remained in the city.

MONUC financing

Following the Security Council's 24 February decision in resolution 1291(2000) to expand the size of MONUC to up to 5,537 military personnel, the Secretary-General, on 23 March [A/54/808], provided an estimate of the required resources in the amount of $200 million, inclusive of the S41 million commitment authority granted previously by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) for MONUC's preliminary deployment. ACABQ, in its 28 March report [A/54/813], noted the amount and recommended that efforts be made to use locally available expertise as much as possible.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION (April)

On 7 April [meeting 95], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee [A/54/830], adopted resolution 54/260 A without vote [agenda item 175].

Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,


Recognizing that the costs of the Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing also that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Mission, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Trust Fund to Support the Peace Process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. Expresses concern about the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

2. Urges all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in full and on time;

3. Expresses concern at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;
4. Emphasizes that all existing and future peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

5. Also emphasizes that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the dates;

7. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to employ locally recruited staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

10. Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Mission for the period from 6 August 1999 to 30 June 2000 in an amount not exceeding 200 million United States dollars gross (199,760,000 dollars net), inclusive of the amount of 41,011,200 dollars gross (40,771,200 dollars net) previously authorized by the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the Mission;


12. Decides also that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 97(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 11 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 240,000 dollars approved for the Mission for the period from 6 August 1999 to 30 June 2000;

13. Emphasizes that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

14. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Mission;

15. Invites voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, in September 2000, a comprehensive report on the financing of the Mission, including full budget estimates and information on the utilization of resources until the time of the submission of the report, to enable the Assembly to take action on it at the main part of its fifty-fifth session;

17. Notes the intention of the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, during the second part of its resumed fifty-fourth session, a preliminary expenditure report for the Mission for the period from 6 August 1999 to 30 June 2000;

18. Decides to keep under review during its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo”.

In response to that resolution, the Secretary-General, on 19 May [A/54/872], prepared a preliminary expenditure report for MONUC covering 6 August 1999 to 30 June 2000. He revised the requirements for the Mission for that period from $200 million to $58,681,000 gross ($58,441,000 net), to cover the costs of preliminary deployment of military and civilian personnel to the Congo region, the immediate initial requirements for the establishment of MONUC, as well as resources for vehicles, communications and data-processing equipment required for up to 500 UN military observers and 100 civilian support staff. The amount of $141,319,000 gross, representing the balance of the commitment authority of $200 million gross granted by the Assembly for 1999-2000 would be carried over and used for 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION (June)

On 15 June [meeting 98], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/54/830/Add.1], adopted resolution 54/260 B without vote [agenda item 175].

Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the related oral report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,
Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 1291(2000) of 24 February 2000 concerning the extension of the mandate of the Mission:

1. Notes that, by 30 June 2000, only 500 United Nations military observers and 100 civilian support staff out of up to 5,537 military personnel, including up to 500 military observers, as indicated by the Secretary-General in his report, will have been deployed to the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures with a view to ensuring the deployment of military personnel and the provision of adequate resources to the Mission without any unnecessary delay;

3. Decides to reduce the commitment authority provided for in its resolution 54/260 A of 7 April 2000, totalling 200 million United States dollars gross (199,760,000 dollars net) for the operation of the Mission for the period from 6 August 1999 to 30 June 2000, to the amount of 58,681,000 dollars gross (58,441,000 dollars net);

4. Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 in an amount not exceeding 141,319,000 dollars gross (140,827,100 dollars net), which represents the difference between the commitment authority provided for in its resolution 54/260 A for the period from 6 August 1999 to 30 June 2000 and the reduced commitment authority provided for in paragraph 3 above;

5. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, in September 2000, a comprehensive report on the financing of the Mission, including full budget estimates and information on the utilization of resources up to the time of the submission of the report, to enable the Assembly to take action on it at the main part of its fifty-fifth session.

The Assembly, on 23 December, decided that the agenda item on MONUC financing would remain for consideration during its resumed fifty-fifth (2001) session (decision 55/458). By decision 55/455 of the same date, the Assembly decided that the Fifth Committee would continue to consider the item.

In other action, the Assembly, in resolution 55/166 on special assistance for the economic recovery and reconstruction of the DRC, invited Governments to continue to provide support (see p. 876). In resolution 55/117, the Assembly addressed the human rights situation in the DRC (see p. 738).

**Burundi**

Former President Nelson Mandela of South Africa, appointed in late 1999 as Facilitator of the Burundi peace process, undertook mediation efforts to move that process forward in 2000. At the beginning of the year, Burundi faced ongoing violence, in particular by rebel groups who refused to participate in the peace process, and mounting tension as the two main ethnic groups remained hostile to each other. Coordinated mediation efforts were carried out not only by the Facilitator, but also at the regional level through a series of summits and by representatives of the Secretary-General.

Those efforts resulted in significant progress on 28 August with the signing of the Arusha Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation, a framework for political reform, which was eventually signed by 19 political parties. Some of the main combatant rebel forces, however, were not parties to the Agreement although they had joined the negotiations. The Security Council and the Facilitator called on the parties that remained outside the peace process to cease hostilities and to participate in the process. At the end of the year, armed groups continued to carry out attacks against government forces and on civilians. Burundi claimed that certain neighbouring countries were fuelling the war by supporting the rebel groups. As a result of the uncertain situation and the monitoring role foreseen for the United Nations under the Arusha Agreement, the Secretary-General recommended that the mandate of the United Nations Office in Burundi be extended until the end of the year, to which the Security Council agreed.

**Political situation**

The Secretary-General, at a 19 January meeting of the Security Council [S/PV.4091], warned that the situation in Burundi remained tense, with two ethnic groups remaining hostile to one another, a steadily escalating spiral of violence and killing and a faltering peace process in which the different parties paid lip service at best. Some progress had been achieved in the peace process but disagreements remained on key issues, such as the future composition of the army, the electoral system and the transition period, while others, such as guarantees for the minority community and the question of reconciliation versus impunity, had yet to be seriously addressed. There was also the larger volatile regional context of wars in neighbouring countries and the fluid refugee situation. The Burundian refugee population was estimated at 500,000 and more than 800,000 were internally displaced, many of them as a result of a government policy of forcibly relocating civilians.

The Facilitator of the Burundi peace process, Nelson Mandela, said that progress had been made in the past 18 months in the Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania) peace process, named for the series of regional summits on Burundidhat began in 1996 [YUN 1996, p.81]. The four committees had achieved progress. Two—those dealing with the nature of the conflict and the
issue of genocide and with reconstruction and development—had nearly completed their work. The major outstanding issues were, respectively, the appropriate mechanism for dealing with the past and the recovery of property by returning refugees. The other two committees were dealing with democracy and good governance and with peace and security. Most of the parties were agreed on the principle of universal franchise, but differences remained on whether the parliament should be balanced in ethnic, gender or other terms. With regard to peace and security, the parties had agreed on principles for the organization of the defence and security forces, but they failed to agree on reform of the existing security forces or on the integration of armed groups into the security forces. Mr. Mandela, who had met with Burundian political parties and role players in Arusha on 16 January, noted the importance of making the process inclusive by inviting all groups to join.

Also addressing the Council, Burundi said that the security situation had significantly improved compared to 1995 and 1996 and the overall situation was under control. Only 4 provinces out of 17 still suffered from a lack of security. With respect to rural Bujumbura province, the Government had been obliged to establish regroupment camps for the protection of the people and to prevent destabilization of the capital through terrorist acts. Rejecting claims that the camps were an ethnic cleansing system, Burundi said it intended to close about 10 of the 50 camps within two weeks and the remainder once security was restored. It elaborated on those plans in a 17 January statement [S/2000/33]. Burundi appealed the appropriate mechanism for dealing with the

1. Warms endorses and strongly supports the designation by the Eighth Arusha Regional Summit, on 1 December 1999, of Nelson Mandela, former President of the Republic of South Africa, as the new Facilitator of the Arusha peace process, successor to the late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, expresses its strongest support for his efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict in Burundi, and welcomes the successful meeting in Arusha, on 16 January 2000, launching his initiative;

2. Reiterates its strong support for the renewed Arusha peace process, endorses the call at the Eighth Arusha Regional Summit for all parties to the conflict in Burundi to extend maximum cooperation to the new Facilitator of the peace process, and calls for increased efforts to build an internal political partnership in Burundi;

3. Endorses efforts by the Secretary-General to enhance the role of the United Nations in Burundi, in particular the continued work of his Special Representative for the Great Lakes region;

4. Commends those Burundian parties, including the Government, that have demonstrated their commitment to continue negotiations, and calls upon all parties that remain outside the Arusha peace process to cease hostilities and to participate fully in that process;

5. Expresses appreciation for international donor support, and appeals for increased assistance for the Arusha peace process;

6. Condemns continuing violence perpetrated by all parties, in particular by those non-State actors that refuse to participate in the Arusha peace process, and strongly urges all parties to end the ongoing armed conflict and to resolve their differences peacefully;

7. Condemns also attacks against civilians in Burundi, and calls for an immediate end to these criminal acts;

8. Strongly condemns the murder of United Nations Children’s Fund and World Food Programme personnel and Burundian civilians in Rutana province, in October 1999, and urges that the perpetrators be effectively brought to justice;

9. Calls for all parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian assistance to those in need in Burundi, and to guarantee fully the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel;

10. Calls also for the immediate, full, safe and unhindered access of humanitarian workers and human rights observers to all regroupment camps, and calls
further for internees to have access to their livelihoods outside these camps;

11. Encourages further progress between the United Nations and the Government of Burundi and political parties in Burundi in establishing appropriate security guarantees for United Nations humanitarian agencies to resume field operations;

12. Calls upon neighbouring States, where appropriate, to take measures to halt cross-border insurgent activity and the illicit flow of arms and ammunition, and to ensure the neutrality, security and civilian character of refugee camps;

13. Calls for donors to provide humanitarian and human rights assistance to Burundi and to resume substantial economic and development assistance with due regard to security conditions;

14. Urges the international community to examine the economic development needs of Burundi, with a view to establishing stable long-term conditions for the well-being of the Burundian people and the return of refugees;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

**Arusha Summit (February).** On 21 February, the Presidents of Burundi, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania and the Vice-President of Kenya met in Arusha to discuss the political and security situation in Burundi and the peace negotiations [S/2000/165].

The Arusha Summit noted with regret that the security situation was deteriorating as fighting continued, claiming innocent lives and destroying property. It further noted the Government’s announcement that it had disbanded 11 regroupment camps. It recalled, however, that the decision of the Eighth Arusha Regional Summit (December 1999) was to immediately disband all of them and called on the Government of Burundi to take appropriate measures accordingly.

**Communications (February/March).** In a 4 February statement [S/2000/97], the EU Presidency said that the resumption of the Arusha process and the subsequent Council discussion on Burundi marked a new phase that it hoped would give a fresh impetus to the peace process. The EU, however, remained concerned at the ongoing violence and insecurity in Burundi, as well as the increasing flow of refugees and internally displaced people. It called on the Government to proceed with the dismantling of the regroupment camps. Concerned over cross-border insurgent activity, the EU welcomed the agreement between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania to hold consultations on border issues.

In a 24 March statement [S/2000/275], the EU expressed concern about the assassination in November 1999 of Gabriel Gisabawamana, a Burundian member of parliament who was engaged in inter-Burundian talks.

**Political reforms.** Burundi, in a 5 May letter to the Security Council President [S/2000/406], responded to concerns expressed with regard to the functioning of political parties, certain detainees regarded as political prisoners, assembly sites and freedom of the press. It said that there were 14 registered political parties that participated in the political life of the country. They were governed by the Transitional Constitution and the law on political parties. With regard to the so-called political prisoners, Burundi made the point that all prisoners whose cases had been raised by certain politicians had in fact been detained for ordinary crimes, including assassination attempts, massacres, participation in armed gangs or terrorist attacks, and arming themselves against the State authority. It acknowledged that the prison population had increased from 4,500 in 1993 to 10,200 at the start of 1999, as a result of the recent crisis, and the Burundian judicial system was not prepared to handle such a workload. Since 1999, the Government had taken specific measures to reduce overcrowding in the prisons, including the release of prisoners not held on serious charges, more expeditious trials and conditional release, thereby reducing the prison population to 8,700. The situation of protected sites in rural Bujumbura province was not a result of a policy of concentrating the population but rather of a situation of insecurity. It was adopted to protect the population from acts of violence on the part of the armed bands and to prevent people from being caught in the crossfire between government troops and rebels. Since the security situation had improved, the Government had begun dismantling the sites in February 2000, releasing nearly 100,000 persons, with the remainder to be released within the next two months. Public and private media were operating in Burundi and Burundians could express their views through the national and some foreign media. The public press was regulated by national law. The supposed restraints on the media were false, Burundi said.

**Appointments.** The Secretary-General informed the Security Council on 11 May [S/2000/423] of his intention to appoint Jean Arnauld (France) as his Representative and Head of the United Nations Office in Burundi as of 1 June. The Council took note of that decision on the same day [S/2000/424].

On 30 June [S/2000/650], the Secretary-General said that the Arusha peace process relating to the Burundi peace negotiations had just entered a crucial phase, and the possibility could not be ruled out that a peace agreement would be reached by the end of the year. Therefore, he had decided to extend until 31 October 2000 the ap-
pointed out in a press communique [S/2000/836] in which it noted with satisfaction that the negotiations under the Facilitator had reached a very advanced and encouraging stage. In that regard, the Summit commended the Facilitator, members of the facilitation team and the Burundian negotiating parties whose efforts had made the progress possible. The Summit met separately with leaders of the Burundian negotiating parties and called on them to redouble their efforts and commitment to the negotiations in a spirit of give and take so as to resolve all outstanding differences. The Summit was attended by the Presidents of Burundi, Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, the Prime Minister of Ethiopia and a minister representing the President of Rwanda.

Arusha Agreement

The peace process moved forward significantly on 28 August with the signing of the Arusha Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Burundi. The Secretary-General, addressing the Security Council on 29 September [S/PV.4201], described it as a comprehensive blueprint for the reform of Burundian society, which addressed the root causes of the conflict, such as exclusion and genocide, as well as the tragic consequences of the war, such as the plight of hundreds of thousands of refugees and internally displaced people. He noted, however, that before that ambitious programme could be fully implemented, a number of obstacles needed to be overcome.

The draft compromise proposal had been based on the inputs received by the facilitation team led by Mr. Mandela. A majority of participating parties signed the document drafted by the team, and a number of parties that did not sign on 28 August subsequently did so. The Facilitator informed the Council that the significance of the Agreement was that the 19 political parties represented a united forum that could deal with the remaining issues and with the combatant forces that were not yet part of the process.

One of the most crucial issues—the integration of a Burundi national defence force—was settled. Both Hutu and Tutsi leaders had agreed that 50 per cent of the defence force would be from the Hutu community and 50 per cent from the Tutsi community, with accommodation being made for the Twa community as well. It was further agreed that a body of respected persons, independent from the defence force, would oversee that process.

The political agreement was not yet the final and comprehensive agreement, Mr. Mandela said, as some of the main combatant rebel forces were not parties to the signed agreement. However, they had been invited to join the Arusha process. He called on the rebel groups to announce a ceasefire to halt the slaughter of innocent civilians. As to the regroupment camps, President Buyoya had given his assurances that they had been closed but that some inmates refused to leave because of the security situation inside the country, which Mr. Mandela had no reason to doubt.

In a letter to the Security Council [S/2000/1096], the Secretary-General said that the Arusha Agreement called for the establishment of the Implementation Monitoring Committee, to be chaired by the United Nations, which would supervise the implementation of the Agreement; ensure respect for the implementation timetable and accurate interpretation of the Agreement; arbitrate on disputes that might arise among the signatories; give guidance to and coordinate the commissions and subcommissions set up to implement the Agreement; and assist the transitional Government in mobilizing the resources required for implementation.

In a 19 September statement [S/2000/890], the EU welcomed the mediator’s decision to hold a further session of negotiations in Nairobi on 20 September with the participation of the Burundian Government, representatives of the rebel movements and those parties that had not yet signed the Agreement but had undertaken to do so at the Nairobi meeting. Pointing to the urgency of finalizing a peace accord that had the agreement of all parties, the EU called for an immediate general ceasefire.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (September)

On 29 September [meeting 4201], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2000/29 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council expresses its warm appreciation to former President Nelson Mandela, in his capacity as Facilitator of the Burundi peace process in Arusha, for his briefing to the Council on 29 September 2000. It commends him for his tireless efforts in the cause of peace in Burundi, and encourages him to continue his efforts.

The Council welcomes the signature, on 28 August 2000, of the Arusha Peace Accord, as well as the signatures added to that Accord at a regional summit, held on 20 September 2000, in Nairobi. It commends those Burundian parties, including the Gov-
The Council stresses that the key to achieving a lasting peace agreement in Burundi lies with the Burundian parties. It is convinced that compromise is the only means to reach such an agreement, and to this end urges all parties to work towards resolving any remaining differences over the Peace Accord, and to proceed to its implementation.

The Council reiterates its call, in resolution 1286(2000) of 19 January 2000, on all parties that remain outside the peace process to cease hostilities and to participate fully in that process. In this regard, it supports the call of the Facilitator to the rebel groups to clarify their positions by 20 October 2000.

The Council is encouraged by the engagement of regional States. It urges them to continue their efforts and, especially, to use their influence to draw the armed groups firmly into the peace process.

The Council condemns all attacks on civilians populations. It remains deeply concerned at the continuing level of violence in Burundi, in particular at acts perpetrated by rebel groups, despite the call made to them to hold direct negotiations with the Burundian Government to secure a lasting ceasefire agreement.

The Council remains deeply concerned at the dire economic, humanitarian and social conditions in Burundi, and calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with non-governmental organizations and international organizations involved in the implementation of the Peace Accord. It urges all concerned to ensure that former camp inhabitants are protected, respected and enabled to return voluntarily and in safety and dignity to their homes.

The Council notes the holding of a meeting of donor countries in Brussels on 15 September 2000. It welcomes the call made at that meeting for progressive resumption of assistance to Burundi, including development aid, to alleviate its urgent humanitarian and economic problems as it makes progress in its internal peace negotiations. In this regard, it also welcomes the plan to hold a donor conference in Paris in due course.

The Council stands ready to consider practical ways in which it can best support the peace process. To this end, the Council requests the Secretary-General urgently to report to it on specific actions the United Nations can undertake in the consolidation of peace and economic recovery in Burundi.

The Council will remain actively seized of the matter.

Following the issuance of the statement, the Council held a private meeting, at which it held an exchange of views with Mr. Mandela [S/PV.4202]. On 20 October [S/2000/1014], Burundi requested the Council to alter misleading wording in the French translation of the 29 September presidential statement and urged it to commend the total dismantling of the regroupment camps in Burundi.

**Situation at year’s end.** In the months following the signing of the Arusha Agreement, the situation remained unclear. In a 20 October statement [S/2000/1059], the EU Presidency expressed concern at the scale and intensity of attacks by armed groups in Burundi and at the effects of clashes between those groups and government forces on the population. Disquieted by the risks that such violence entailed for the peace process, the EU reaffirmed its support for Mr. Mandela’s efforts and those of the signatories to consolidate the Arusha Agreement. It condemned the use of force to settle disputes and urged the armed groups to respond to the calls made at the Thirteenth Regional Summit on Burundi (Nairobi, Kenya, 20 September) for an unconditional suspension of hostilities and for the urgent resumption of negotiations to flesh out and implement the Arusha Agreement. It called on countries able to influence the armed groups, in particular the DRC, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe, to urge those groups to choose the path of peace and negotiation without delay.

Burundi, on 20 December [S/2000/1220], urged the Council to publicly condemn the rebels who continued to commit acts of violence against the population, and to use its full authority to persuade those groups to end the violence and come to the negotiating table so that a ceasefire could be reached. Burundi charged that certain neighbouring countries were fuelling the war in Burundi. It said that the Council should help to disarm, arrest and repatriate to Burundi the rebels of two groups that had taken refuge in Zambia. Burundi thanked the Council for mobilizing the donor community to resume cooperation and assistance to Burundi with a view to supporting the Arusha Agreement and alleviating the suffering of the population caused by a war that had lasted seven years. A donors’ conference was held in Paris on 11 and 12 December. President Buyoya’s statement to that conference was annexed to Burundi’s 20 December letter.

**Extension of UNOB mandate**

The Secretary-General, in a 10 November letter [S/2000/1096], noted that under the Arusha Agreement, the United Nations was requested to chair the Implementation Monitoring Committee (see p. 146). For the range of activities required, it would be necessary to adjust the current political mandate and strengthen UN capacity in Burundi. Further study was required to determine what was expected of the United Nations in that role but, in the meantime, he recommended that the Security Council extend the mandate of the United Nations Office in Bu-
Rwanda

Rwanda carried out fundamental changes in several areas in 2000: decentralization of government and the transition to democracy, moves to draw up a new constitution, overhauling of the justice system and the introduction of gacaca, a traditional system of justice, and the promotion of a culture of human rights, unity and reconciliation. With those steps, Rwanda began moving out of the shadow of the 1994 genocide and laying the foundation for the transition to democracy. The regional crisis remained relevant as the ongoing conflicts (see under the DRC, above) created a feeling of insecurity and fear among the population and blocked efforts towards reconciliation. In general, however, the security situation continued to improve in 2000, resulting in a corresponding decline in alleged abuses by the Rwandan armed forces, despite some incidents of infiltration and related violence in March. The drought and food shortages in the eastern part of the country led to population movements. Meanwhile, some 45,000 Rwandan refugees returned from the DRC between January and May and some 60,000 more were expected later in the year.

Inquiry into UN response to 1994 genocide

The Security Council, on 14 April [S/PV.4127], considered the 1999 report of the Independent Inquiry into the actions of the United Nations during the 1994 genocide in Rwanda [S/1999/1257]. Addressing the Council, the Chairman of the Inquiry, Ingvar Carlsson, said that the purpose of the report was to establish the facts related to the UN role during the genocide and to make recommendations for the future. Summarizing the Inquiry's findings [YUN 1999, p. 95], Mr. Carlsson stated that the overriding failure of the United Nations was lack of resources and the lack of political will to act. He further summarized a number of recommendations made by the Inquiry for future peacekeeping efforts [ibid., p. 96], key among them the need to improve UN peacekeeping capacity.

The representative of Rwanda said the report clearly showed that the world had failed his country. The victims of the genocide were still suffering from physical, psychological and post-trauma hardships. What the country currently needed was a mini-Marshall plan as Rwanda struggled to rebuild itself.

Having heard speakers from 16 countries, the Council concluded the current stage of its consideration of the agenda item on the situation concerning Rwanda.

In a 17 August letter [S/2000/818], Bangladesh, referring to the Inquiry's report, said that some of the remarks made about the Bangladesh contingent lacked clarity, objectivity and factual accuracy or were seriously misleading.

Throughout the year, the International Tribunal for Rwanda continued to try a number of persons accused of the crime of genocide and/or crimes against humanity committed during the 1994 conflict (see PART FOUR, Chapter II).

Arms embargo

On 20 December [S/2000/1227], the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918(1994) concerning the arms embargo against Rwanda [YUN 1994, p. 285] submitted to the Council a report on its 2000 activities. The Committee was mandated to seek information regarding the implementation of the arms embargo. It recalled that it had no specific monitoring mechanism to ensure implementation of the embargo and relied solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide pertinent information. During the year, no violations were brought to the Committee's attention.

Financing of UNAMIR

The General Assembly, by decision 54/500 of 5 September, included in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item on financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). The military component of UNAMIR had been withdrawn from Rwanda in 1996 [YUN 1996, p. 62] and the liquidation process was begun at that time. On 23 December, the Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain for consideration at its resumed fifty-fifth (2001) session (decision 55/458); it decided that the Fifth Committee should continue to consider the item (decision 55/455).
Angola

In 2000, the overall situation in Angola remained unstable and guerrilla activities by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) exacerbated an already alarming humanitarian situation. The Government continued its successful offensive, re-establishing its authority in the central, northern and eastern regions in a number of UNITA strongholds and capturing areas in the south and south-eastern parts of the country. Military operations on the southern and eastern Angolan borders spilled into neighbouring Namibia and Zambia, where, in addition to the refugee influx, bombing and shelling incidents were reported. By year’s end, the number of persons internally displaced due to the conflict had increased to more than 2.7 million. The Secretary-General, concerned that the situation appeared to be entering a new phase of political and military impasse, said that if the current trend continued, security and humanitarian problems, especially in the border regions of neighbouring Namibia and Zambia, could worsen and further threaten the peace and security of the entire subregion.

Implementation of the 1994 Lusaka Protocol [YUN 1994, p. 348], by which the two sides agreed that the State administration would be extended, remained at a standstill. In July, the Government stated that UNITA should return to the peace process to complete its outstanding tasks under the Protocol as the Government had already included its part of the agreement. On the other hand, UNITA’s leader, Jonas Savimbi, had said it was the Government’s prerogative to initiate talks with UNITA, which had earlier in the year reiterated its readiness to hold talks with the Angolan Government, noting that it did not object to an all-inclusive national dialogue to end the conflict. President José Eduardo dos Santos stressed that the Lusaka Protocol was still a valid basis for the peace process and outlined a programme of action expected to culminate in legislative and presidential elections. However, the Government maintained it did not consider Mr. Savimbi a credible partner for dialogue, but it permitted his supporters who surrendered to government forces to carry out political activities.

During the year, the Panel of Experts established by Security Council resolution 1237(1999) [YUN 1999, p. 112] to investigate violations of Council sanctions against UNITA stated in its final report that it was clear that the sanctions were ineffective. UNITA could still procure its needs for war and sell its diamonds, its officials travelled with little restriction and UNITA continued to be active in international capitals through "unofficial" offices and representatives.

In April, the Council reiterated that the primary cause of the crisis in Angola was UNITA’s refusal to comply with its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Council resolutions. It demanded that UNITA comply immediately and without condition and stressed the obligation of all Member States to comply fully with the measures imposed against UNITA, emphasizing that non-compliance constituted a violation of the provisions of the UN Charter.

Also during the year, the Government of Angola approved the status-of-mission agreement for the United Nations Office in Angola (UNOA), noting that the new Office, which replaced the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) in 1999, should aim to strengthen and build the country’s capacity in the areas of humanitarian assistance and human rights and serve as a liaison between the Government and the Secretary-General.

Political and military developments

The Government of Angola continued to gain ground in 2000, reinforcing its military action and campaign for the political isolation of UNITA. In Luanda and some provincial capitals, the UNITA Restoration Committee continued to call for an end to the conflict by Jonas Savimbi’s group, in accordance with the provisions of the 1994 Lusaka Protocol [YUN 1994, p. 348]. That agreement covered, among other matters, the withdrawal, quartering and demilitarization of all UNITA forces; the disarming of civilians; integration of forces into a national military; police functions; the electoral process; and national reconciliation. A number of political parties and church groups also appealed for resumed national dialogue and cessation of hostilities, and some civic organizations emphasized the need for a general amnesty law and for holding an all-inclusive national conference to discuss the country’s problems. President dos Santos announced that general elections would be held in 2001 and it was promised that all political parties would be consulted prior to fixing an election date. While opposition parties welcomed the announcement of elections, they questioned the timeliness of the initiative because of the continuing civil war.

In February, Angola approved the status-of-mission agreement for UNOA, which the Government expected would assist in capacity-building in the areas of human rights and humanitarian assistance.
Report of Secretary-General (January). The Secretary-General, in a January report [S/2000/231 submitted in response to Security Council resolution 1268(1999) [YUN 1999, p. 109], described developments in Angola since October 1999 [ibid., p. 110]. He stated that, following the Government’s successful military campaign, State authority had been re-established in the vast territory previously occupied by UNITA. However, hostilities continued and the escalation of fighting into Namibia caused concern.

Meanwhile, the Government continued to reinforce its military action and campaign for political isolation of UNITA. In Luanda and some provincial capitals, the UNITA Restoration Committee continued calling for an end to the conflict by Mr. Savimbi’s group. A number of political parties and church groups also appealed for resumed national dialogue and cessation of hostilities.

The report noted that the expert panel of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864(1993) [YUN 1993, p. 256] visited Angola and other countries in Southern Africa in October 1999 to discuss ways to improve implementation of measures imposed against UNITA. In January, the Committee’s Chairman consulted with Angolan authorities on the impact of those sanctions and to discuss additional measures to strengthen their implementation.

The intensified military operations and precarious security conditions throughout Angola had reportedly been accompanied by human rights abuses. The United Nations had been unable to verify such information because it lacked access to most of Angola, but it appeared that various military elements, including UNITA, were responsible for looting of crops and destruction of property. The intensification of the conflict and re-establishment of the Government in areas previously held by UNITA also sparked debate on the country’s democratization process. Since relocation of its personnel to Luanda in early 1999 [YUN 1999, p. 106], MONUA’s Human Rights Division discontinued its activities outside the Angolan capital, except in Benguela province, where it set up human rights centres. It also carried out assessment missions and identified new projects for expanded operations in several other provinces. The Government had identified six provinces for priority human rights activities in 2000.

The humanitarian situation in the country remained precarious, with the war-affected population estimated at 3.7 million persons, of whom nearly 2 million were internally displaced. Forty-two per cent of children under 5 years were underweight, and agricultural production for 2000 was projected to be unsatisfactory for the population. Moreover, the humanitarian status of one third of the population living in inaccessible areas remained unknown. Landmine incidents had also increased, with 409 civilians, mainly women, falling victim to landmines between January and November 1999. The Secretary-General hoped the donor community would respond to the funding requirement of the 2000 UN consolidated inter-agency appeal for Angola amounting to $258 million [YUN 1999, p. 832].

The Secretary-General observed that UNITA, through its refusal to comply with obligations under the Lusaka Protocol, bore the primary responsibility for the current state of affairs in Angola. Welcoming the indication by the Angolan authorities that the Lusaka Protocol remained a valid basis for the peace process, the Secretary-General urged UNITA to demonstrate its preparedness to fulfill its commitments under the Protocol for genuine national reconciliation.

Communication (January). In a 17 January declaration on the situation in Angola [S/2000/32], the EU Presidency urged UNITA to cease immediately its military activities and appealed for its compliance with the Lusaka Protocol. The EU encouraged the Angolan Government to create the appropriate political, social and economic environment for democracy and rule of law to flourish, and called for an end to mine-laying activities by the Government and UNITA. It also stated its readiness to consider assistance for the Government of Angola in rebuilding and reconstruction in a democratic environment.

Report of Secretary-General (April). In an 11 April report on UNOA [S/2000/304 & Corr.1], submitted pursuant to resolution 1268(1999), the Secretary-General covered political developments, the military situation, human rights aspects, humanitarian aspects and the socio-economic situation of Angola since January. He stated that the Government continued to call on the followers of UNITA to abandon Mr. Savimbi and President dos Santos expressed his readiness to forgive all those who renounced the use of force to attain political power. A number of civic organizations had underlined the need for a general amnesty law and for holding an all-inclusive national conference to discuss the country’s problems. The President had announced that general elections would be held in 2001, and the Secretary-General of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) had promised that all political parties would be consulted prior to fixing a date for the elections. Consultations had begun on a draft constitution proposed by the MPLA members of Parliament. In the meantime, while opposition parties welcomed the announcement of elections, they
questioned the prematurity of the initiative because of the continuing civil war.

The Secretary-General reported that the Government reiterated its rejection of any negotiation with Mr. Savimbi, and a recent offer of mediation by the Government of South Africa for a negotiated end of the conflict had been rejected by the Angolan Government, which had declared Mr. Savimbi a war criminal and an invalid interlocutor in the Angolan peace process. In March, the UNITA Secretary-General stated that it was the Government's prerogative to initiate discussions with UNITA to end the fighting. He said UNITA had written to the Secretary-General seeking a change in the composition of the three observer States of the Lusaka peace process (Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States), as the neutrality of the three countries was compromised by their national interests. He reiterated UNITA's readiness to hold talks with the Angolan Government, noting that it did not object to an all-inclusive national dialogue to end the conflict.

The security situation along the border with Zambia had reportedly improved, and Zambia had agreed to increase efforts to tighten UN sanctions against UNITA. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was also able, with the cooperation of Zambian authorities, to complete the transfer of the last group of Angolan refugees further inland. The Angolan Government had been undertaking diplomatic initiatives to explain its position on the war and the new political dispensation it planned leading to elections, as well as to continue efforts to further isolate Mr. Savimbi.

In March, the report of the Panel of Experts on violations of Security Council sanctions against UNITA was issued and considered by the Council (see p. 154). A number of Governments and corporations announced that they would be taking measures to comply with the sanctions. UNITA dismissed allegations in the sanctions report on the grounds that they were based on statements made by defectors.

Regarding the general military situation, reports indicated that in spite of military clashes in several regions in the country, government forces continued to be effective in further reducing the conventional war capability of UNITA, forcing it to resort to guerrilla attacks. Military developments continued to exacerbate the deplorable humanitarian situation affecting the civilian population and to cause instability in much of the country and along the border with Namibia and Zambia. Government forces effectively controlled the major cities, but the continuous influx of internally displaced persons fleeing the countryside, where fighting, road ambushes and mine incidents were common, concerned relief organizations.

The Secretary-General referred to allegations of grave human rights violations that had surfaced against both government and UNITA forces, noting that UNOA addressed mainly capacity-building initiatives designed to overcome structural problems in areas not affected directly by the conflict. UNOA continued to promote gradual acceptance by the Government of the existence of serious human rights problems and had been supporting the Office of the Prosecutor-General with training and material to develop a computerized case-tracking system, expected to be fully operational in Luanda, Benguela and Huila provinces by the end of March. A workshop was organized to address recognized deficiencies in Angola's fulfilment of its international obligations when producing required reports for 6 of the 20 international human rights treaties to which it was signatory. UNOA identified three basic human rights issues that required attention in Angola: the need to ensure respect for the human rights of internally displaced persons; the lack of the necessary government structures to ensure respect for human rights in areas recently captured from UNITA forces; and the continuing decline of basic socio-economic benefits for a substantial majority of the population.

Of a total population estimated at 12.6 million, 3.7 million were affected by the war, of which 1.6 million were internally displaced. Owing to increased guerrilla warfare activities at the beginning of 2000, internally displaced population numbers began increasing. The lack of security for humanitarian relief operations continued to constrain the work of the international community, confining the scope of humanitarian activities to areas inside and around the provincial capitals. Mine clearance, which had been curtailed since the conflict reignited, was important for any safe resumption of agricultural and commercial activities and for the eventual return of internally displaced persons to their homes in rural areas. In March, at the request of the Secretary-General, a delegation travelled to the provinces of Bié, Huambo and Uíge to determine challenges posed by internally displaced persons and the capacity of relief agencies to respond, and to assess gaps in the humanitarian response. Other needs assessment missions were also planned to review short-term requirements of vulnerable populations, the capacity of agencies to respond and additional resources needed.
in accessible locations. The Secretary-General noted that 25 per cent of the required $258 million for the 2000 inter-agency consolidated appeal for Angola was covered, but the majority of aid received was for food, while complementary sectors of intervention remained underfunded. Despite the constraints of the war situation, which obliged UN operational agencies to review their programmes and intervention strategies, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continued to assist the Government to address the humanitarian and development crisis. Among other activities, UNDP, in March, organized a conference to define a national policy for social assistance.

The Secretary-General reiterated that UNITA clearly bore the primary responsibility for Angola's state of affairs. He observed that the Government had announced plans to re-establish political and military stability, confine the war to controlled areas and complete the extension of State administration throughout Angolan territory. It also planned to institute monetary stability, further economic development and establish humanitarian and social service assistance programmes for the civilian population. The United Nations would continue humanitarian relief and assistance in human rights capacity-building activities in Angola. The Secretary-General announced his intention to designate the head of UNOA and recommended that the Security Council continue the Office's activities for a further six-month period.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (April)


The Security Council,
Reaffirming its resolution 696(1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1268(1999) of 15 October 1999,
Reaffirming also its view that a continued presence of the United Nations in Angola can contribute greatly to the promotion of peace, national reconciliation, human rights and regional security,
Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 11 April 2000,
1. Endorses the decision contained in paragraph 51 of the report of the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the United Nations Office in Angola for a period of six months until 15 October 2000;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to implement the tasks of the United Nations Office in Angola as outlined in resolution 1268(1999);
3. Also requests the Secretary-General to provide every three months a report on developments in Angola, including his recommendations about additional measures the Council might consider to promote the peace process in Angola;
4. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Report of Secretary-General (July). In a 12 July report [S/2000/678], submitted pursuant to resolution 1294(2000), the Secretary-General stated that despite the Government's efforts to consolidate its authority throughout Angola, the absence of dialogue continued to create an unstable political and military situation. UNITA continued its guerrilla activities, impeding people's movement in certain areas and causing an increase in the total numbers of internally displaced persons and refugees. In addition to an influx of refugees into neighbouring countries, particularly Namibia and Zambia, and the accompanying adverse socio-economic consequences, the conflict also caused an increase in tensions between Angola and Zambia. However, on 1 July, it was announced that the two countries had agreed to investigate charges of border violations and to create a permanent communication link between their regional military commanders and security chiefs in Mexico and Cuando Cubango provinces in Angola and in the north-western and western provinces in Zambia.

Internal efforts to promote dialogue for peace continued and, in April, a coalition of Angolan opposition political parties presented a list of proposals, "Agenda for Peace", to the Government. In May, the Secretary-General's Adviser for Special Assignments in Africa, Ibrahim Gambari (Nigeria), visited Angola to discuss the prospects for peace and the terms of reference of UNOA.

While the human rights situation remained grave, the Government had indicated it was prepared to recognize the existence of abuses and to develop regular procedures to redress them with the support of the international community and members of Angolan society. Meanwhile, the plight of children was particularly acute after the long years of conflict, and the Secretary-General suggested that, to increase the level of child protection, greater efforts should be made to refrain from targeting civilians, to secure access to vulnerable populations comprising women and children and to ensure the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former child combatants. The special needs of children who were victims of mine injuries and of internally displaced women and children should also be stressed. In addition, UNOA should continue
its efforts to include child protection advisers as an integral part of its operations.

The humanitarian situation remained precarious, with more than 1 million persons relying on food distributions to survive and about 2.5 million receiving humanitarian assistance. The World Food Programme (WFP) was facing a possible breakdown in the food pipeline from the end of August and it was forced to cut the number of its beneficiaries. In other developments, a detailed plan of action for implementing the rapid assessment of critical needs was drafted and was expected to form the framework for humanitarian interventions during the second half of the year. It was also reported that humanitarian access to populations at risk increased as new locations came under government administration.

The Secretary-General again stated that UNITA was primarily responsible for the return to war in Angola because it refused to comply with key provisions of the Lusaka Protocol, in particular its failure to demilitarize its forces and to allow State administration to be extended throughout the country. Expressing deep concern regarding the protracted conflicts and absence of any meaningful attempt to reach a political settlement, the Secretary-General said his Adviser for Special Assignments in Africa would hold further talks with Angolan authorities. He announced that the UNOA head had been selected and he would inform the Council shortly of the appointment.

Communications (July/August). On 31 July [S/2000/760], the Secretary-General informed the Council that he had appointed Mussagy Jeichande (Mozambique) to be his Representative and Head of UNOA. On 2 August [S/2000/761], the Council President informed the Secretary-General that Council members took note of his decision.

Report of Secretary-General (October). In an October report [S/2000/977], submitted pursuant to Council resolution 1294(2000), the Secretary-General provided an update of developments in Angola, stating that the overall situation remained unstable. UNITA’s continued guerrilla activities were exacerbating the already alarming humanitarian situation. In August, President dos Santos announced that he had been informed that some 10,000 UNITA soldiers had so far surrendered to the Government. Also in August, the Secretary-General’s Adviser for Special Assignments in Africa visited Namibia and Zambia to consult with senior officials and UN offices there to ascertain the extent of the security, socioeconomic and humanitarian problems arising from the Angolan war on the two neighbouring countries and make recommendations for responding to those problems. Debate continued on whether dialogue between the Government and UNITA should be resumed. It was felt that the Government was not heeding appeals from civil society, particularly the Church, for a dialogue that would include UNITA. In July, the Government indicated that UNITA should return to the peace process to complete its outstanding tasks under the Lusaka Protocol as the Government had already concluded its part of the agreement.

In July, the Angolan National Assembly approved the ratification of the 1997 Ottawa Convention [YUN 1997, p. 503] banning the production and use of landmines. In addition, the Government invited the United Nations to contribute to its efforts to meet its legal obligations to respect the human rights of all its citizens. In a related development, UNOA helped extend the work of Angola’s first public interest litigation group to four provinces, in addition to Luanda.

The Secretary-General reported that the humanitarian situation in Angola remained serious and, as in previous months, conflict-related displacement continued with new movements occurring in 13 provinces. The total number of internally displaced persons had increased to more than 2.7 million persons by the end of August. Inflationary pressures in the economy and fluctuations in local labour and agricultural markets led to increasing destitution. However, in a positive development, the Government was relocating populations living in unsustainable camps and transit centres to new resettlement sites. Also, a large number of internally displaced persons living in sub-standard shelters were relocated to more suitable areas. Although the pace of resettlement initiatives increased during the reporting period, the majority of displaced populations did not yet have access to adequate agricultural land. In July and August, a campaign to distribute agricultural inputs for internally displaced persons with land was organized in keeping with the new WFP strategy, which aimed to improve targeting of the most vulnerable and to support transition activities through food-for-work and other programmes. In spite of other coordinated activities by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, food security of war-affected populations continued to be at risk because of persistent insecurity and displacement. To improve humanitarian coverage, other initiatives included the identification by the United Nations of newly administered areas in 13 provinces where security assessments were expected to be conducted during the upcoming months. The Government also finalized a national Plan of Emergency Action with UN agencies and NGOs,
which included a new nationwide water and sanitation emergency programme and a multifaceted programme for protection of vulnerable groups.

The Secretary-General, concerned that the situation appeared to be entering a new phase of political and military impasse, said if the current trend continued the situation in Angola could worsen the security and humanitarian problems, especially in the border regions of Namibia and Zambia, and further threaten the peace and security of the entire subregion. He suggested that the quest for national reconciliation should be broad-based and seek to overcome the enmity and mistrust reinforced by hostility and violence. A genuine process of national reconciliation could be initiated and enhanced by building and developing, in partnership with civil society, the Government's institutional capacities for promoting and protecting human rights, providing justice and security, and improving the living conditions of the Angolan people.

The Secretary-General recommended that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNOA for a further six-month period, until 15 April 2001.

Communications (October/November). On 13 October [S/2000/987], the Security Council President informed the Secretary-General that the Council had considered his report and concurred with the recommendation to extend UNOA's mandate until 15 April 2001.

By a 16 October note verbale [S/2000/998], Angola transmitted to the Council President a document entitled "The strategy of the Angolan Government against conflict diamonds and trade in illicit diamonds", in which it was stated that the Government believed that, as a result of measures already taken, "conflict diamonds" were no longer to be found in Angola.

On 7 November [S/2000/1082], the Secretary-General informed the Council President that he had decided to extend the appointment of Ibrahim Gambari as his Adviser for Special Assignments in Africa until 28 February 2002. Mr. Gambari's efforts with regard to Angola had led to improvements in the relationship between the Angolan Government and the United Nations.

Later developments. In late 2000 [S/2001/351], the Government of Angola was reported to be consolidating its military advantage over UNITA, while continuing to reaffirm the validity of the Lusaka Protocol. On 10 November, President dos Santos announced a general amnesty and declared that the war no longer constituted an obstacle to Angola's development. He subsequently announced the establishment of the Fund for Peace and National Reconciliation, intended to facilitate the social reintegration of those who abandoned war. On 31 December, he indicated that general elections would be held during the second half of 2002, provided that there was security, a new constitution and a new electoral law and the displaced population was resettled to permit an electoral census. UNITA reacted negatively to the amnesty proclamation and vowed to prevent the elections from taking place. On 13 November, its secretary-general stated that the Government had no legitimacy to grant the amnesty. Some opposition political parties and individual UNITA parliamentarians also agreed that there was a need to address the root causes of the conflict.

Sanctions

In February, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864(1993) [YUN 1993, p. 256] to monitor sanctions against UNITA submitted its annual report covering January to December 1999 [S/2000/83]. It noted that public awareness of the sanctions increased in 1999, and they seemed to have been more effective. The work of the Panel of Experts, established pursuant to resolution 1237(1999) [YUN 1999, p. 112], should render the sanctions more effective and further hamper UNITA from conducting military activities.

Report of Panel of Experts. In its final report [S/2000/203], the Panel of Experts on violations of Security Council sanctions against UNITA stated that it was clear to all concerned that the sanctions were ineffective. UNITA could still procure its war needs and sell its diamonds, its officials still travelled with little restriction and it continued to be active in international capitals through "unofficial" offices and representatives. Panel members had visited almost 30 countries and met with government officials, members of the diplomatic community, NGOs, police and intelligence sources, industry associations and commercial companies, journalists and others. They also conducted interviews with UNITA defectors during a visit to Luanda in January, when they received a large amount of detailed and valuable information. The Panel made recommendations with regard to preventing sanctions busting on arms and military equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, diamonds, UNITA finances and assets, and UNITA representation and travel abroad.

On 8 March [S/2000/200], Uganda transmitted to the Council President the record of a meeting held between Panel members and Ugandan government representatives regarding allegations that Uganda was collaborating with UNITA in contravention of the UN sanctions. In a 15 March
letter [S/2000/225], Gabon requested further information on allegations that 150,000 litres of fuel were delivered to UNITA from Libreville. Also on 15 March [S/2000/228], Belgium discussed the omission from the Panel’s report of action taken by Belgium in response to allegations of its involvement in illegal diamond trading. On 17 March [S/2000/230], Portugal objected to the reference in the report that it was regarded as a key country for UNITA in mobilizing political support, and a source of commercial and logistical support. A 22 March note verbale from Bulgaria [S/2000/240] informed the Council that it had established a special interdepartmental commission to investigate allegations against it. The commission’s findings were conveyed to the Council in July [S/2000/680] and a decree was adopted on implementation of the sanctions [S/2000/721]. Burkina Faso informed the Council on 24 March [S/2000/249] that it had established an inter-ministerial committee to investigate allegations contained in the report. In addition, its security services had been instructed to take steps to strengthen existing measures for implementing the sanctions. In June, it presented a report on its review of measures taken to address the situation [S/2000/607]. The Government of Togo also established a commission of inquiry to consider allegations made against it and requested all information used by the Panel in its review [S/2000/256]; the report on its findings was presented to the Council in April [S/2000/326]. On 24 March [S/2000/252], Uganda denied allegations in the report, noting that it had only one international airport that was open to and used by many aircraft, making it impossible to conduct secret flights and refuelling exercises without being noticed. Rwanda, on 29 March [S/2000/283], transmitted its comments on the Panel’s report.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (April)


The Security Council,
Reaffirming also its commitment to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,
Expressing its alarm at the impact of the continuing civil war on the civilian population of Angola,
Reiterating that the primary cause of the present crisis in Angola is the refusal of the Uniño Nacional Para a Independencia Total de Angola, under the leadership of Mr. Jonas Savimbi, to comply with its obligations under the “Accordos de Paz”, the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions, and reiterating its demand that the Uniño Nacional Para a Independencia Total de Angola comply immediately and without condition with those obligations, in particular the complete demilitarization of its forces and full cooperation in the immediate and unconditional extension of State administration throughout the territory of Angola,
Noting that the measures against the Uniño Nacional Para a Independencia Total de Angola are intended to promote a political settlement to the conflict in Angola by requiring the Uniño Nacional Para a Independencia Total de Angola to comply with the obligations that it undertook under the ”Accordos de Paz” and the Lusaka Protocol, and by curtailing the ability of the Uniño Nacional Para a Independencia Total de Angola to pursue its objectives by military means,
Emphasizing its concern at violations of the measures concerning arms and related materiel, petroleum and petroleum products, diamonds, funds and financial assets and travel and representation, imposed against the Uniño Nacional Para a Independencia Total de Angola, contained in resolutions 864(1993), 1127(1997) and 1173(1998),
Recalling the provisions of resolution 864(1993), and expressing its concern at the reports of supply to the Uniño Nacional Para a Independencia Total de Angola of military assistance, including weapons-related training and advice, and at the presence of foreign mercenaries,
Expressing its appreciation and strong support for the efforts of the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864(1993) aimed at improving the effectiveness of the measures imposed against the Uniño Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola,
Noting with appreciation the decisions taken by the Organization of African Unity and the Southern African Development Community in support of the implementation of the measures imposed against the Uniño Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola,
Recalling the Final Communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 23 September 1999, and noting the Final Document adopted by the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 8 and 9 April 2000, in support of the implementation of the measures imposed against the Uniño Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola,
Determining that the situation in Angola constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,
Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,
1. Stresses the obligation of all Member States to comply fully with the measures imposed against the Uniño Nacional Para a Independencia Total de Angola contained in resolutions 864(1993), 1127(1997) and 1173(1998), and emphasizes that non-compliance with those measures constitutes a violation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;
2. Welcomes the report of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1237(1999), and takes
note of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a monitoring mechanism composed of up to five experts, for a period of six months from its effective entry into operation, to collect additional relevant information and investigate relevant leads relating to any allegations of violations of the measures contained in resolutions 864(1993), 1127(1997) and 1173(1998), including any relevant leads initiated by the Panel of Experts, including through visits to relevant countries, and to report periodically to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864(1993), including by providing a written report by 18 October 2000, with a view to improving the implementation of the measures imposed against the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola, and further requests the Secretary-General, within thirty days of adoption of the present resolution and acting in consultation with the Committee, to appoint experts to serve on the monitoring mechanism;
4. Calls upon all States to cooperate with the monitoring mechanism in the discharge of its mandate;
5. Expresses its intention to review the situation regarding the implementation of the measures contained in resolutions 864(1993), 1127(1997) and 1173(1998) on the basis of information provided, inter alia, by the Panel of Experts, by States, including in particular any that are mentioned in the report of the Panel of Experts, and by the monitoring mechanism established by the present resolution, expresses its readiness, on the basis of the results of this review, to consider appropriate action in accordance with the Charter in relation to States it determines to have violated the measures contained in those resolutions, and establishes 18 November 2000 as the deadline for an initial decision in this regard;
6. Undertakes to consider, by 18 November 2000, the application of additional measures against the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola under Article 41 of the Charter and the development of additional tools to render more effective the existing measures imposed against the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola;
7. Welcomes the decision of several of the States referred to in the report of the Panel of Experts to establish interdepartmental commissions and other mechanisms to investigate the allegations contained in the report, invites those States to keep the Committee informed of the results of such investigations, invites other States referred to in the report to consider the allegations contained therein, takes note of the information provided to the Security Council by States in response to the conclusions and recommendations of the Panel of Experts, and requests the Committee to consider fully all such information, including, where appropriate, through discussion with representatives of the States concerned, and to invite the submission of additional information where appropriate;

B
With regard to the trade in arms,
8. Encourages all States to exercise all due diligence, in order to prevent the diversion or trans-shipment of weapons to unauthorized end-users or unauthorized destinations where such diversion or trans-shipment risks resulting in the violation of the measures contained in resolution 864(1993), including by requiring end-use documentation or equivalent measures before exports from their territories are allowed, and further encourages all States to ensure effective monitoring and regulation in the export of weapons, including by private arms brokers, where they do not already do so;
9. Invites States to consider the proposal to convene one or more conferences of representatives of countries that are manufacturers and, in particular, exporters of weapons for the purpose of developing proposals to stem the illicit flow of arms into Angola, calls for the provision of necessary financial support for such conferences by States, and urges that representatives of the States members of the Southern African Development Community be invited to participate in any such conference or conferences;

C
With regard to the trade in petroleum and petroleum products,
10. Encourages the convening of a conference of experts to devise a regime for curbing the illegal supply of petroleum and petroleum products into areas controlled by the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola, including physical inspection as well as the broader monitoring of petroleum supply in the area, and further encourages any such conference to focus on the role and capacity of the Southern African Development Community in the implementation of such a regime;
11. Invites the Southern African Development Community to consider the establishment of monitoring activities in the border areas adjacent to Angola for the purpose of reducing the opportunities for the smuggling of petroleum and petroleum products into areas under the control of the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola, including through the monitoring of fuel supplies and transfers thereof;
12. Also invites the Southern African Development Community to take the lead in establishing an information-exchange mechanism involving petroleum companies and governments to facilitate the flow of information regarding possible illegal diversions of fuel to the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola;
13. Further invites the Southern African Development Community to take the lead in carrying out chemical analysis of fuel samples obtained from petroleum suppliers in the region of the Community and, using the results, to create a database for the purpose of determining the sources of fuel obtained or captured from the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola;
14. Calls upon the Government of Angola to implement additional internal controls and inspection procedures with respect to the distribution of petroleum and petroleum products, for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the measures contained in resolution 864(1993), and invites the Government of Angola to inform the Committee of the steps taken in this regard;
15. Calls upon all States to enforce strictly safety and control regulations relating to the transportation by air of fuel and other hazardous commodities, in particular in the area around Angola, urges States to develop such
With regard to the trade in diamonds,
16. Expresses its concern that illicit trade in diamonds constitutes a principal source of funding for the Uniño Nacional Para a Independencia Total de Angola, encourages States hosting diamond markets to impose significant penalties for the possessing of rough diamonds imported in contravention of the measures contained in resolution 1173(1998), emphasizes, in this connection, that the implementation of the measures contained in that resolution requires an effective certificate-of-origin regime, welcomes the introduction by the Government of Angola of new control arrangements involving redesigned and reconcilable certificates of origin, and invites the Government of Angola to provide Member States with full details of the certificate-of-origin scheme and to brief the Committee on this scheme;
17. Welcomes the steps announced by the Government of Belgium, on 3 March 2000, in support of the more effective implementation of the measures contained in resolution 1173(1998), welcomes also the establishment by the Government of Belgium of an inter-ministerial task force to curb sanctions violations, further welcomes the measures taken by the Diamond High Council, in conjunction with the Government of Angola, to render sanctions more effective, invites the Government of Belgium and the Diamond High Council to continue to cooperate with the Committee to devise practical measures to limit access by the Uniño Nacional Para a Independencia Total de Angola to the legitimate diamond market and welcomes their public affirmations in this regard, and further invites other States hosting diamond markets, as well as other States closely involved with the diamond industry, also to cooperate with the Committee to devise practical measures to the same end and to inform the Committee of measures taken in this regard;
18. Welcomes also the proposal that a meeting of experts be convened for the purpose of devising a system of controls to facilitate the implementation of the measures contained in resolution 1173(1998), including arrangements that would allow for increased transparency and accountability in the control of diamonds from their point of origin to the bourses, emphasizes that it is important that, in devising such controls, every effort be made to avoid inflicting collateral damage on the legitimate diamond trade, and welcomes the intention of the Republic of South Africa to host a relevant conference this year;
19. Calls upon relevant States to cooperate with the diamond industry to develop and implement more effective arrangements to ensure that members of the diamond industry worldwide abide by the measures contained in resolution 1173(1998), and to inform the Committee regarding progress in this regard;
20. Encourages States to convene a conference of experts to explore possibilities to strengthen the implementation of the financial measures imposed against the Uniño Nacional Para a Independencia Total de Angola contained in resolution 1173(1998);
21. Calls upon all States to work with financial institutions on their territory to develop procedures to facilitate the identification of funds and financial assets that may be subject to the measures contained in resolution 1173(1998) and the freezing of such assets;
22. Emphasizes the importance of States acting to prevent the circumvention on or from their territory of the measures contained in resolutions 864(1993), 1127(1997) and 1173(1998), and invites States to review the status of officials and representatives of the Uniño Nacional Para a Independencia Total de Angola, as well as all adult members of their families, designated by the Committee pursuant to resolution 1127(1997) and believed to be residing on their territory, with a view to suspending or cancelling their travel documents, visas and residence permits in conformity with that resolution;
23. Calls upon States that have issued passports to officials of the Uniño Nacional Para a Independencia Total de Angola and adult members of their families designated by the Committee pursuant to resolution 1127(1997) to cancel those passports in conformity with paragraph 4 (b) of that resolution and to report to the Committee on the status of their efforts in this regard;
24. Requests the Committee, in consultation with the Government of Angola, to update the list of officials of the Uniño Nacional Para a Independencia Total de Angola and adult members of their immediate families who are subject to travel restrictions and to expand the information contained in that list, including date and place of birth and any known addresses, and further requests the Committee to consult relevant States, including the Government of Angola, regarding the possible expansion of that list, drawing on the information set out in paragraphs 140 to 154 of the report of the Panel of Experts;
25. Invites the Southern African Development Community to consider the introduction of measures to strengthen air traffic control systems in the sub-region for the purpose of detecting illegal flight activities across national borders, and further invites the Community to liaise with the International Civil Aviation Organization to consider the establishment of an air traffic regime for the control of regional air space;
26. Urges all States to make available to the Committee any information on the violation of the measures contained in resolutions 864(1993), 1127(1997) and 1173(1998);
27. Also urges all States, including those geographically close to Angola, to take immediate steps to enforce, strengthen or enact legislation making it a criminal offence under domestic law for their nationals or other individuals operating on their territory to violate the measures imposed by the Council against the Uniño Nacional Para a Independencia Total de Angola, where they have not already done so, and to inform the Committee of the adoption of such measures.
and invites States to report the results of all related investigations or prosecutions to the Committee;

28. Encourages States to inform the relevant professional associations and certification bodies of the measures contained in resolutions 864(1993), 1127(1997) and 1173(1998), to seek action by those bodies where those measures are violated, and to consult with such bodies with a view to improving the implementation of those measures;

29. Invites the Secretary-General to strengthen collaboration between the United Nations and regional and international organizations, including Interpol, that may be involved in monitoring or enforcing the implementation of the measures contained in resolutions 864(1993), 1127(1997) and 1173(1998);

30. Also invites the Secretary-General to develop an information package and media campaign designed to educate the public at large on the measures contained in resolutions 864(1993), 1127(1997) and 1173(1998);

31. Welcomes the appeal by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its seventieth ordinary session, held in Algiers from 8 to 10 July 1999, to all States members of the Organization of African Unity to work strenuously for the implementation of all Security Council resolutions, especially those relating to measures imposed against the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola, undertakes to convey the report of the Panel of Experts to the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to transmit the report to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity;

32. Underlines the important role played by the Southern African Development Community in the implementation of the measures contained in resolutions 864(1993), 1127(1997) and 1173(1998) and its determination to strengthen the implementation of the measures against the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola, invites the Community to make known to the Committee what assistance the Community requires in implementing the present and previous relevant resolutions, expresses its intention to initiate a dialogue with the Community with regard to the implementation of activities contained in the present resolution, strongly urges States and international organizations to consider the provision of financial and technical assistance to the Community in this regard, recalls the Final Communiqué of the Summit of the Heads of State or Government of the Southern African Development Community adopted at Grand Baie, Mauritius, on 14 September 1998, relating to the application of measures imposed against the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola, undertakes to convey the report of the Panel of Experts to the Chairman of the Southern African Development Community, and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to transmit the report to the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community;

33. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Communications (May-July). Côte d'Ivoire, in a 3 May letter to the Security Council President [S/2000/379], said that it had long served as an intermediary to facilitate contacts between UNITA and the Angolan Government. However, following the signing of the Lusaka Protocol and the failure of UNITA to respect its provisions, Côte d'Ivoire had decided to freeze its relations with UNITA. The letter also contested allegations against Côte d'Ivoire contained in the Panel of Experts' report.

On 24 May [S/2000/480], Togo informed the Council that, as of 18 May, 56 Angolan nationals connected with UNITA had left Togo's territory, on instructions from its President. A subsequent note verbale from Angola [S/2000/484] stressed that the action taken by the Togolese Government clearly confirmed accounts in the report of Togolese involvement with UNITA. The action was therefore insufficient for Togo's redemption considering the degree of its involvement in the Angolan conflict.

Namibia, by a 27 July letter to the Council [S/2000/752], discussed allegations that significant quantities of UNITA diamonds were marketed through the country. On investigation, it had become obvious that Namibia had been used by certain individuals who had violated the sanctions without the Government's knowledge. Investigations into the matter would continue.

Monitoring mechanism. On 11 July [S/2000/677], the Secretary-General, referring to resolution 1295(2000), informed the Security Council of the appointment of five experts to serve on a monitoring mechanism for six months to collect additional relevant information and investigate leads relating to allegations of violations of the sanctions against UNITA.

A 25 October interim report of the Monitoring Mechanism on Angola Sanctions [S/2000/1026] stated that members had visited a number of African and European countries and had attended the World Diamond Congress in Belgium and the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization meeting in Malawi. The information it had received on the military situation suggested a weakening of UNITA's operational capabilities and it was generally accepted that the sanctions, combined with military factors, were hampering UNITA's capacity. During the second stage of its work, the Mechanism intended to concentrate on whether the cooperation it initially received could be translated into effective action to diminish UNITA's military capability. It would also develop proposals to enable strengthening of the sanctions and encourage a more targeted and focused approach for strategic monitoring.

In its final report [S/2000/1225 & Corr.1,2], the Mechanism described its approach and presented findings on several issues, including sanctions-busting on arms and military equip-
ment in Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Romania, Togo, Ukraine and Zaire; UNITA representation and travel and residence of senior UNITA officials and their adult family members; the role of transport in the violation of the sanctions; and sanctions on diamond trading and financial assets. It also made recommendations on those issues and for maintaining the effectiveness of sanctions. Annexed to the report were lists of confiscated military materiel and equipment and of senior UNITA officials and immediate family members.

**Report of Sanctions Committee.** In its annual report covering the period from January to 28 December 2000 [S/2000/1255], the Sanctions Committee summarized its activities and noted that the Chairman had briefed the Council on 18 January on his visit to Angola earlier in the month. The purpose of that visit was to consult with the Government on worldwide application of the UNITA sanctions, to visit the areas and see the military equipment recently captured from UNITA and to meet with UNITA defectors or supporters who had been captured in the fighting. The report also provided Member States’ responses to the Expert Panel’s report and a summary of activities of the Monitoring Mechanism, and discussed implementation of resolution 1295(2000). The Committee stated that in 2000 it was clear that the measures against UNITA were successful in preventing it from pursuing its objectives through military means.

**Financing of UN missions**

In March [A/54/809], the Secretary-General presented the financial performance report of MONUA for the period 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999. Expenditures for the period totalled $132,949,580 gross ($129,664,280 net), as compared with an appropriation of $133,099,080 gross ($128,876,680 net), resulting in an unencumbered balance of $149,000 gross ($787,600 net). The unencumbered balance resulted from reduced requirements under all categories of expenditure, due to the expiration of the mandate of MONUA on 26 February 1999, repatriation of military and civilian personnel and commencement of its technical liquidation. Unutilized resources were used to absorb unbudgeted additional requirements arising from implementation of the new contingent-owned equipment reimbursement procedures of eight troop contributors in the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM).

Also in March [A/54/812], the Secretary-General presented the revised liquidation budget of MONUA for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 and the cost estimates for continuing liquidation activities at United Nations Headquarters afterwards. The revised budget for the period amounted to $15,049,440 gross ($14,306,540 net), representing an increase of $7,607,900 gross, compared with the initial budget of MONUA for the same period. The increase was mainly attributable to the retention of military and civilian personnel in the mission area because liquidation activities were extended beyond the originally envisaged deadline. For the 2000/01 period, $143,500 gross ($130,500 net) was requested for eight work-months of staff activities at Headquarters.

In an April report [A/54/831], ACABQ recommended that the General Assembly take note of the unencumbered balance of $149,500 gross and additional requirements of $7,607,900 gross for MONUA for 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, but defer action until the review of the final performance information of UNAVEM and MONUA was completed.

**Procurement procedures**

In regard to General Assembly resolution 54/17 A [YUN 1999, p. 117], the Secretary-General submitted a May report [A/54/866] containing additional information on measures being taken to improve procurement activities in the field and commenting on the outcome of the procurement audits in Angola [YUN 1998, p. 123]. The Secretary-General stated that the sharp increase in the number and complexity of peacekeeping operations in the early 1990s, which caught the UN procurement system unprepared to meet the new challenges, coupled with a procurement system designed in the early days of the Organization, had contributed to the problems experienced in Angola. While the audits and investigations did not reveal severe misconduct as was originally feared, the Secretariat recognized the importance of addressing procedural and systemic weaknesses to prevent misuse of UN resources.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 15 June [meeting 98], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/54/504/Add.1], adopted resolution 54/17 B without vote [agenda item 129].


The General Assembly, Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,
Having considered also the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the investigation into the 6.9 million United States dollars procurement of quartering area goods in the United Nations Angola Verification Mission,


Recalling its resolution 43/231 of 16 February 1989 on the financing of the Verification Mission and its subsequent resolutions and decisions thereon, and resolution 53/228 of 8 June 1999 on the financing of the Observer Mission,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Observer Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Observer Mission, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Observer Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Observer Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to meet its outstanding liabilities,

1. Takes note of the status of contributions to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola as at 30 April 2000, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 90.6 million United States dollars, representing 7 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes that some 40 per cent of the Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States concerned, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full;

3. Expresses concern about the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

4. Urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Verification Mission and the Observer Mission in full and on time;

5. Expresses concern at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. Emphasizes that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. Also emphasizes that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;


10. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the liquidation of the Observer Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

11. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola the amount of 7,607,900 dollars gross (7,222,700 dollars net) for the liquidation of the Observer Mission for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, in addition to the amount of 7,441,540 dollars gross (7,083,840 dollars net) already appropriated under the terms of General Assembly resolution 53/228 and inclusive of the amount of 5,274,800 dollars gross (4,875,100 dollars net) authorized by the Advisory Committee under the terms of section IV of Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994;


13. Decides further that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 12 above,
their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of 385,200 dollars approved for the Observer Mission for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000;

14. Decides to appropriate the amount of 151,916 dollars gross (137,671 dollars net) for the liquidation of the Observer Mission for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, inclusive of the amount of 7,278 dollars gross (6,159 dollars net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the amount of 1,138 dollars gross (1,012 dollars net) for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and decides also that no action shall be taken on the apportionment of the said amounts at this stage;

15. Takes note of the unencumbered balance of 149,500 dollars gross and of the additional requirements of 787,600 dollars net in respect of the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, and decides to defer action thereon until its review of the final performance information on the Verification Mission and the Observer Mission;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to present a more detailed explanation of the amounts required for reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment, including the impact of the retroactive application of the new procedures for contingent-owned equipment for the Verification Mission and the Observer Mission, to be provided no later than at its resumed fifty-fifth session;

17. Decides to keep under review the amounts budgeted for provision for reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment;

18. Emphasizes that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

19. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola".

On 23 December, the Assembly decided that the agenda item on the financing of UNAVEM and MONUA remained for consideration at its resumed fifty-fifth (2001) session (decision 55/458) and that the Fifth Committee should continue to consider the item at that session (decision 55/455).

Central African Republic

The United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) concluded successfully in February 2000. Established in 1998 [YUN 1998, p. 134], the Mission had contributed much towards the restoration of peace and security in the Central African Republic and the creation of conditions conducive to holding national legislative and presidential elections, restructuring the security forces, training the national police and launching major economic and social reforms. In order to remain involved in addressing the challenges facing the new Government, the United Nations established the Peace-Building Support Office (BONUCA) to take over from MINURCA. With UN support, the Government of the Central African Republic continued its efforts to implement the 1997 Bangui Agreements [YUN 1997, p. 91], an arrangement to end a crisis stemming from a 1996 army rebellion that had resulted in ex-rebels and militia retaining a large supply of weapons. The Bangui Agreements were followed by and supplemented with the 1998 National Reconciliation Pact [YUN 1998, p. 133].

The Secretary-General described the situation in the Central African Republic as dominated by the confrontational approach between the ruling party and the numerous opposition parties. In addition to the lack of dialogue, the Government was faced with dire economic circumstances already strained by the oil crisis and inflation.

Political situation and MINURCA withdrawal

Political developments in late 1999 and early 2000 were dominated by the investiture of President Ange-Félix Patassé to a second term as the head of State [YUN 1999, p. 125] and by the formation of the new Government under the reappointed Prime Minister, Anicet Georges Dologuélé.

Report of Secretary-General. As requested in Security Council resolution 1271(1999) [YUN 1999, p. 127], the Secretary-General on 14 January reported on MINURCA [S/2000/24], his ninth report on the Mission. Following the presidential election of 19 September 1999 [YUN 1999, p. 125], the Government took steps towards reintegrating some ex-mutineers into the Armed Forces, as called for in the Bangui Agreements. Other elements of the Agreements, such as the modification of some procedures under the Penal Code, the regulation of access to the University of Bangui, the revision of certain articles in the Constitution and the negotiation of a social pact with the trade unions, had not yet been implemented. A number of provisions of the National Reconciliation Pact had been implemented, including the independence of the judiciary and the privatization of some public services (energy and water supply and banking).

The military and security situation in Bangui and the environs remained relatively calm at the beginning of 2000. MINURCA, which as at 6 January comprised 815 troops and civilian police observers, was in the process of a phased withdrawal and was making the transition from peacekeep-
ing to the post-conflict peace-building phase to be taken over by BONUCA. The Mission coordinated its withdrawal action with the Central African authorities in order to ensure a progressive transfer of its security functions to government security and police forces, and the Central African gendarmerie, police and armed forces began to take over those duties. Four long-awaited bills on the restructuring of the Armed Forces were promulgated and the Government began to take measures for their implementation. With regard to the statutory functions of the Special Force for the Defence of the Republican Institutions (FORSDIR), a decree was issued indicating that the Force would be constituted by drawing from various sections of the Armed Forces and would be restricted to the defence of republican institutions; its command would remain within the purview of the Chief of Staff of the Central African Armed Forces. Additional steps were needed in order that FORSDIR be truly restricted to the duties ascribed to the security forces under the Constitution.

The Secretary-General observed that, by successfully conducting two national elections and the ongoing reforms, the people and Government of the Central African Republic had demonstrated their commitment to democracy and peaceful development. What remained to be done was the restructuring of the security and armed forces. The sizeable number of Central African police and gendarmes who had been trained by MINURCA still lacked the resources to ensure security in the country. At the same time, the Central African Republic remained vulnerable to the volatile situation in the subregion, in particular the neighbouring DRC (see p. 119). Security concerns in Bangui had decreased somewhat following the voluntary repatriation of military elements from the DRC and the relocation of refugees to rural sites. Some 50,000 refugees from neighbouring States remained in the Central African Republic and required international support. As the Government had emphasized, the crisis in the Central African Republic was rooted, to a considerable extent, in the poverty and economic deterioration of the country.

**Communication.** The President of Chad, on 22 February [S/2000/145], informed the Security Council of his concern at the withdrawal of MINURCA. While welcoming the return of peace to the Central African Republic, he warned that certain institutions important to ensuring peace, security and stability had not been put in place, particularly the army, which had not been restructured. For that reason, African regional and subregional organizations felt the withdrawal was premature, particularly as instability existed in the subregion, characterized by the continuing war in the DRC and in southern Sudan, and the fragility of the political situation in the Republic of the Congo, all neighbouring countries of the Central African Republic. In his threefold capacity as President of the UN Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, President of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community and President of the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States, he requested the Council to review the political and security situation in the Central African Republic with a view to extending the MINURCA mandate.

**Establishment of BONUCA**

MINURCA gradually withdrew from the Central African Republic during the last month of 1999 and the first months of 2000. The United Nations Peace-Building Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA) took over from MINURCA on 15 February to provide assistance in the peace-building effort. The establishment of the Office had been proposed by the Secretary-General in December 1999 [YUN 1999, p. 128].

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 10 February [meeting 401], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2000/5 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 14 January 2000 submitted in accordance with resolution 1271 (1999) of 22 October 1999.

The Council commends the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the contribution they have made to the restoration of peace and security in the Central African Republic, and for their important and tangible support for the holding of free and fair legislative and presidential elections, the restructuring of the security forces, the training of the police force and the launching of vital reforms in the political, social and economic fields in the Central African Republic. The Council expresses its thanks to all the countries that took part in and contributed to the success of the Mission, particularly the troop-contributing countries.

The Council recognizes the significant progress made by the Government of the Central African Republic in implementing the Bangui Agreements and the National Reconciliation Pact, which are the foundations of peace and stability in the country.

The Council strongly encourages the Government of the Central African Republic to do all it can to build on the progress made while the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements and the United Nations Mission in
the Central African Republic were present in the country, and to work with determination to strengthen democratic institutions, broaden the scope of reconciliation and national unity and promote economic reform and recovery. The Council urges the Government of the Central African Republic to continue to conform to the requirements of the programmes for economic reform and financial consolidation agreed upon with the international financial institutions. The Council calls upon the members of the international community and upon bilateral and multilateral donors in particular to give their active support to the efforts being made to this end by the Government of the Central African Republic. The Council wishes to stress the importance of providing international assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in the Central African Republic and the other countries of the region in order to contribute to regional stability.

The Council welcomes the promulgation by the Central African authorities of three laws on the restructuring of the armed forces and the decrees issued by the Government so that these laws can be implemented. The Council encourages the Central African authorities actively to prepare and to submit, with the help of the United Nations, specific plans for the holding of a meeting in New York to mobilize the financial and other resources necessary for the effective implementation of the programme for the restructuring of the Central African Armed Forces, and the demobilization and reintegration programme. The Council calls upon the members of the international community to support these programmes.

The Council welcomes in particular the decision by the Government of the Central African Republic to disband the Special Force for the Defence of the Republican Institutions, and notes with satisfaction that the Force will be replaced by a unit fully integrated in the national security forces, under the command of the Chief of Staff of the Central African Armed Forces, and that its mission will be strictly limited to protecting State authorities at the highest level.

The Council also welcomes the decision by the Secretary-General, which has been accepted by the Government of the Central African Republic, to establish, for an initial period of one year, beginning on 15 February 2000, the United Nations Peace-Building Support Office in the Central African Republic, headed by a representative of the Secretary-General, and encourages the Central African authorities and the Office to work closely together. The Council notes with satisfaction that the principal mission of the Office will be to support the efforts of the Government to consolidate peace and national reconciliation, strengthen democratic institutions and facilitate the mobilization at the international level of political support and resources for national reconstruction and economic recovery in the Central African Republic, and that the Office is also tasked with monitoring developments in, and promoting public awareness of, human rights issues.

The Council requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep it regularly informed of the activities of the Office, the situation in the Central African Republic and, in particular, the progress achieved in political, social and economic reforms, and to submit a report to the Council by 30 June 2000 and every six months thereafter.

The Secretary-General informed the Security Council on 26 April [S/2000/366] that BONUCA was established on 15 February with an initial mandate of one year and operational under an officer-in-charge. Following consultations with the Government of the Central African Republic, he intended to appoint Cheikh Tidiane Sy (Senegal), currently his Representative in Burundi, as his Representative in the Central African Republic and head of BONUCA. The Council took note of the Secretary-General’s intention on 1 May [S/2000/367].

Report of Secretary-General. In response to the Council’s request (see above), the Secretary-General reported on 29 June on the situation in the Central African Republic and on BONUCA activities [S/2000/639]. The primary purpose of the Office was to support the Government’s efforts to consolidate peace and national reconciliation, strengthen democratic institutions and facilitate the mobilization of international political support and resources for national reconstruction and economic recovery. The Office was also expected to promote public awareness of human rights issues and monitor developments in that field.

The political situation had been dominated by the challenge to the Government of Prime Minister Dologué. The ruling Movement for the Liberation of the Central African People (MLPC) expressed its dissatisfaction to President Patassé at the distribution of cabinet posts and particularly objected to the selection of Mr. Dologué as Prime Minister. The Government was also involved in major financial scandals. The political situation appeared to improve with the nomination of additional MLPC members to the Cabinet and the launching of a government investigation into the financial scandals. However, the suspended jail sentences and financial penalties imposed on two journalists revived tensions between the Government and the opposition.

During his visit to the Central African Republic on 30 April and 1 May, the Secretary-General met with President Patassé, Prime Minister Dologué and members of the Government, as well as with members of the Bureau of the National Assembly.

Implementation of the Bangui Agreements and the National Reconciliation Pact was facilitated during the reporting period: two ex-mutineers were rehabilitated and appointed to key government positions; the revision of the Electoral Code was completed; the Electoral In-
dependent and Mixed Commission was strengthened with a control organ to further assure its transparency and credibility; and the Government institutionalized the payment of pension allowances to former heads of State, as provided under the Bangui Agreements. It was agreed that a general amnesty would be granted to people who had been identified by a parliamentary audit as having embezzled public funds and who were recommended for appropriate sanctions.

A disquieting development was the increase in reports of extrajudicial killings and summary executions. In May, a special anti-crime police squad reportedly executed eight alleged armed robbery suspects without due process. The Secretary-General suggested that an accelerated rehabilitation of local prisons and rejuvenation of a credible judicial system to permit secure detention of criminals awaiting arraignment could help eliminate the recourse to summary executions and arbitrary detentions. A short training session, co-sponsored by BONUCA and the Ministry of Defence, was held for 50 police officers, 50 gendarmes and 50 armed forces officers, to acquaint them with ways to uphold international human rights law (Bangui, 3-19 May).

The military and security situation in the Central African Republic had remained relatively calm since the transfer of security functions from MINURCA to the Government. As part of the military reforms, FORSDIR was dissolved and replaced by a Special Unit in charge of Presidential Security (UPS), under the authority of the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces. Due to lack of resources, UPS had been called on to undertake law-and-order tasks that would normally fall outside the scope of its mandate. An increasingly dangerous situation was being caused by armed bandits' attacks, which disrupted the movement of people and goods both within the country and on roads to neighbouring countries. Scores of people had been killed by such bandits.

With regard to the economic situation, improvements had taken place in the area of revenue generation, which showed an increase of almost 20 per cent over the previous year, largely attributable to the Government's fiscal reforms. A joint IMF/World Bank mission visited the Central African Republic in February/March to assess the country's economic performance since an earlier visit in November 1999. Salaries had been paid to civil servants without interruption since March 1999. However, there was a need for the Government to control expenditures. Following recent scandals in State corporations, the Government had stressed its commitment to fight corruption and mismanagement. At the same time, the Government was facing new difficulties with an unforeseen fuel supply problem.

The United Nations organized a donors' conference (New York, 15-16 May) to mobilize funds to assist the Government in security and development projects; pledges totalling $38 million were made.

**Extension of BONUCA mandate.** Following consultations with the Government of the Central African Republic, the Secretary-General proposed to the Security Council on 28 September [S/2000/943] that the mandate of BONUCA be extended until 31 December 2001. The initial mandate was due to expire on 14 February 2001. In the light of the difficult situation in the country and the climate of instability in the subregion, the extension would allow the Office to continue to support the efforts of the Government to consolidate peace and national reconciliation and to strengthen democratic institutions and the rule of law. The Council, on 3 October [S/2000/944], took note of the Secretary-General's proposal.

**Later developments.** The political situation in the Central African Republic in late 2000 was dominated by tension between the ruling party and the opposition [S/2001/35]. The Government had not engaged in a dialogue with the opposition, and the opposition tended to adopt a confrontational approach in its activities and was attempting to seize the power it was unable to win through the ballot box. Dissension within the ruling MLPC also had a negative impact on the political landscape. The situation was aggravated by a strike of civil service workers that the opposition was trying to exploit for political ends. In June, President Patassé agreed in principle to hold a meeting with political stakeholders and other key national players; however, he did not do so during the year, stating that no constructive dialogue was possible with political opponents who were calling for his resignation. Meanwhile, the opposition, with the exception of former President David Dacko, rejected the notion of a national conference or a new forum, claiming that the conclusions of any such event would not be implemented. On 19 December, the 15 opposition parties attempted to hold a public rally in an outdoor stadium in Bangui, in defiance of a government ban announced the previous evening because of the tense social climate. When the organizers went ahead with the rally, security forces dispersed the crowd and detained 73 persons. Following that incident, the opposition deputies boycotted parliament meetings until its closure on 29 December.

The social situation, already strained by the oil crisis, was aggravated by unpaid arrears of wages (up to 30 months). Civil servants had frequently been on strike since October. As a result, the
2000/01 school year had not begun by the end of 2000. The human rights situation showed some improvement with a reduction in summary and extrajudicial executions. BONUCA and the Government collaborated in training 300 law enforcement officers in human rights and humanitarian law, and a training workshop was organized in December for NGOs for the promotion of human rights. However, another form of human rights violation had appeared in the Central African Republic—"neighbourhood justice". That type of popular justice had become commonplace, particularly in Bangui, where victims were often beaten to death. Concerns were also raised about the conditions of prisoners.

The security situation was relatively calm. Since the murder on 20 August of the Ambassador of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by a group of armed individuals, no further acts of a serious nature had been reported. Incidents of hold-ups, armed robbery and illegal roadblocks were reported, especially in the countryside. In order to strengthen law enforcement capacities, BONUCA organized civilian police training courses. Disarmament efforts continued and, by the end of the year, 95 per cent of the heavy weapons that had been in circulation since the mutinies of 1996 and 1997 had been recovered, as well as 65 per cent of light weapons. Illicit circulation of new weapons remained a concern. The process of restructuring the defence and security forces was continuing, but due to lack of financial resources only limited progress had been made in the demobilization and reintegration programme.

The overall economic situation worsened as a result of the continuing fuel crisis, and inflation surged while internal and external debt accumulated. A joint World Bank/IMF mission visited the country in October to undertake another assessment of the economy. Later, the World Bank approved a partial waiver of the conditions attached to the release of the $5 million second tranche of the fiscal consolidation credit.

Within the region, fighting in the DRC had caused a large number of refugees to flee to border towns in the Central African Republic. The number of refugees, most of them in makeshift camps, reached a peak of 10,000 in July and August, but declined to approximately 8,000 by December.

In the light of the situation, the Secretary-General sent Amara Essy, the former Foreign Minister of Côte d'Ivoire, as his Special Envoy to assess the multidimensional impact of the conflict in the DRC on the Central African Republic and the Republic of the Congo, in particular its humanitarian, economic, social and security implications. It was clear, however, that a solution to instability in the subregion depended on the restoration of peace in the DRC.

**Financing of MINURCA and BONUCA**

In April, the Secretary-General presented the financial performance report of MINURCA for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 [A/54/851]. The General Assembly, by resolution 53/238 [YUN 1099, p. 129], had appropriated $63,415,650 gross ($62,230,050 net) for that period, excluding voluntary contributions in kind. Expenditure for the period totalled $60,221,750 gross ($58,991,550 net), resulting in an unencumbered balance of $3,193,900 gross ($3,238,500 net). The unencumbered balance resulted mainly from the lower deployment levels of military and civilian personnel and reduced operational requirements under premises/accommodation, air operations and other equipment.

In a May report on MINURCA financing [A/54/857], the Secretary-General presented the revised budget for 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, including requirements for the Mission's liquidation and the cost estimates for the continuation of the liquidation activities in New York thereafter. The revised 1999-2000 budget amounted to $41,098,075 gross ($40,069,275 net), exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind of $736,300, and represented an increase of $7,730,200 in gross terms compared with the initial budget. The increase was attributable to additional requirements for the extension of the Mission's mandate until 15 February 2000 and the consequential retention of military and civilian personnel and logistical support beyond the original deadlines. Of the total revised budget, personnel costs accounted for 75 per cent of the budget. With regard to the 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 period, provision of $115,800 gross ($102,800 net) was requested for six work-months of staff activities at UN Headquarters and for the liquidation audit. The report proposed that the Assembly appropriate and assess the additional amount of $7,730,200 gross for the 1999/2000 period, inclusive of the commitment authority of $6,701,900 granted by ACABQ. It also suggested that the Assembly appropriate and assess the amount of $115,800 gross for the 2000/01 period.

Having considered the Secretary-General's two reports on MINURCA financing, ACABQ, in a May report [A/54/865], recommended that the unencumbered balance for the 1998/99 period ($3,193,900 gross ($3,238,500 net)) be credited to Member States in a manner to be decided by the Assembly. Regarding the revised budget for the 1999/2000 period, it recommended that the Assembly appropriate and assess the additional amount of $7,730,200 gross ($7,496,600 net), inclusive of
the commitment authority already granted. ACABQ also recommended that the Assembly appropriate $115,800 gross ($102,800 net) for the 2000/01 period. Due to the cash position of the Mission account, the Committee did not believe that an assessment in that case was necessary at that time.

The Secretary-General, in a March report to the Fifth Committee [A/C.5/54/52], responded to an Assembly request made in resolution 54/250 A [YUN 1999, p. 1303] dealing with a budget for special political missions. The report contained proposed resource requirements of two political missions whose mandates were recently approved, one of which was BONUCA. The estimated requirements for BONUCA from 15 February 2000 to 14 February 2001 totalled $3,431,300.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 15 June [meeting 98], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/54/908], adopted resolution 54/277 without vote [agenda item 149].

**Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic**

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,


Recalling its resolution 52/249 of 26 June 1998 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 53/238 of 8 June 1999,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Mission, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the account of the Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to meet its outstanding liabilities,

1. Takes note of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic as at 30 April 2000, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 36.6 million United States dollars, representing 32 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes that some 41 per cent of the Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States concerned, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full;

3. Expresses concern about the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

4. Urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full and on time;

5. Expresses concern at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. Emphasizes that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. Also emphasizes that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the liquidation of the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

10. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic the amount of 7,730,200 dollars gross (7,496,600 dollars net) for the maintenance and liquidation of the Mission for the period ending 30 June 2000, in addition to the amount of 33,367,875 dollars gross (32,572,675 dollars net) already appropriated under the terms of General Assembly resolution 53/238 and inclusive of an amount of 6,701,900 dollars gross and net authorized by the Advisory Committee under the terms of section IV of Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994;

11. Decides also, as an ad hoc arrangement, taking into account the amount of 33,367,875 dollars gross (32,572,675 dollars net) already apportioned under the terms of its resolution 53/238, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of 7,730,200 dollars gross (7,496,600 dollars net) for the period ending 30 June 2000, in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 Decem-
11. Decides further that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 11 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of 233,600 dollars approved for the Mission for the period ending 30 June 2000;
12. Decides further that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 11 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of 233,600 dollars approved for the Mission for the period ending 30 June 2000;
13. Decides to appropriate the amount of 119,726 dollars gross (106,147 dollars net) for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, for the continuation of activities relating to the liquidation of the Mission, inclusive of the amount of 3,396 dollars gross (2,874 dollars net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the amount of 530 dollars gross (473 dollars net) for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and decides also that no action be taken on the apportionment of the said amount at this stage;
14. Decides also that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 11 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of 3,193,900 dollars gross (3,238,500 dollars net) in respect of the period ending 30 June 1999;
15. Decides further that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their share of the unencumbered balance of 3,193,900 dollars gross (3,238,500 dollars net) in respect of the period ending 30 June 1999 shall be set off against their outstanding obligations;
16. Emphasizes that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;
17. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic".

On 23 December, the Assembly decided that the item on MINURCA financing would remain for consideration during its resumed fifty-fifth (2001) session (decision 55/458) and that the Fifth Committee would continue to consider the item at that session (decision 55/455).

**Eritrea-Ethiopia**

The border dispute between Eritrea and Ethiopia increased in intensity in May with the resumption of large-scale hostilities. However, the year ended on a more hopeful note when the two countries signed a Peace Agreement that allowed the expansion of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE), which was established in July.

In 1999, Eritrea and Ethiopia had agreed to settle their conflict through restoration of the status quo ante as of 6 May 1998, when hostilities broke out, and delimitation and demarcation of their entire border with the help of the United Nations; they had also agreed on the sequence of mutual withdrawal from occupied territories in order to return to the status quo ante. Ethiopia had accepted those proposals, which were contained in the Framework Agreement put forward by OAU in November 1998 [YUN 1998, p. 149], and Eritrea indicated its acceptance of the terms in February 1999 [YUN 1999, p. 134]. However, the text remained unsigned and OAU continued its mediation efforts in 2000.

By the end of May 2000, Ethiopian forces had made major advances and the Security Council called for an arms embargo against both countries. The two Governments resumed proximity talks under OAU auspices. A ceasefire agreement was signed on 18 June, by which the two countries committed themselves to seeking a UN peacekeeping mission to monitor the ceasefire, the redeployment of Ethiopian forces to their earlier positions and the establishment of a temporary security zone between the two sides. Having received requests from Ethiopia and Eritrea, the Council, on 31 July, established UNMEE in anticipation of a future peacekeeping operation. The Secretary-General, in August, put forward proposals for a peacekeeping operation with up to 4,200 personnel, and the Council authorized the expansion of the Mission to that size on 15 September.

On 12 December, Eritrea and Ethiopia signed a Peace Agreement in Algiers that provided for the two parties to terminate hostilities, respect the provisions of the earlier agreement and release prisoners of war. They also agreed to an investigation to determine the origins of the conflict and to establish a neutral boundary commission to demarcate the border. By the end of the year, the agreement appeared to be holding and the United Nations began accelerating the expansion of the peacekeeping mission.

**Border dispute**

The border dispute between Eritrea and Ethiopia, which began in 1998 [YUN 1998, p. 145] and flared into a full-scale war in 1999, continued in early 2000. By May, large-scale hostilities were taking place along the border. Peace initiatives
were carried out by the Secretary-General and his representatives, the current OAU Chairman, President Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria, and others. OAU held proximity talks with the two parties based on the Framework Agreement and the Modalities for Implementation, and work continued on a third document, the Technical Arrangements.

Communications. In early 2000, Eritrea and Ethiopia, in letters to the Security Council, exchanged charges of aggression and of insincerity and intransigence in mediation efforts. Ethiopia, in letters of 6 and 22 March, 7 and 27 April and 11 and 12 May [S/2000/185, S/2000/241, S/2000/296, S/2000/356, S/2000/422, S/2000/421], claimed that Eritrea was committing aggression against it, while Ethiopia was committed to the peace process. Ethiopia had accepted the Framework Agreement and the modalities for its implementation, but had found some problems with the implementation plan's Technical Arrangements; meanwhile, Eritrea was engaged in posturing and in a game of brinkmanship. In Ethiopia's view, the peace process was in trouble due to the intransigence of the Eritrean regime and its reluctance to return to the status quo ante. The issue, according to Ethiopia, was not a border dispute but a question of aggression by Eritrea against another country. Ethiopia reviewed the events of the dispute and said that its bottom line for peace was the restoration of the status quo ante; it called on the Council to assist in stopping the war. Eritrea denied the allegations of aggression and put forward its position on 23 March and 5 May [S/2000/247, S/2000/389]. Regarding the status of the OAU negotiations, Eritrea claimed that the Ethiopian ruling party was blocking progress by refusing to agree to the Technical Arrangements. Annexed to the 5 May letter were Eritrea's proposals submitted to OAU for the April/May proximity talks (see below).

Eritrea, on 23 February [A/54/770-S/2000/161], transmitted to the Secretary-General copies of the case and supplemental application it had made to the International Court of Justice concerning the dispute with Ethiopia.

Germany, on 13 April [S/2000/312], warned of a pending tragedy in the Horn of Africa due to the looming natural disaster compounded by long-standing armed conflicts. It suggested that the Security Council appeal to Ethiopia and Eritrea to avoid any military conflict and request all countries to end the sale of arms in the region.

Mediation efforts

OAU proximity talks

The OAU proximity talks held in Algiers from 29 April to 5 May concluded unsuccessfully, owing to disagreements between the parties over whether the Framework Agreement, the Modalities for Implementation and a ceasefire agreement should be signed prior to the finalization of consolidated technical arrangements. In a 5 May communique on the talks [A/54/863, S/2000/394], the OAU Chairman, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, stated that the aim of the indirect talks was to enable the two parties to reach an agreement on consolidated technical arrangements that would lead to the implementation of the plan for a settlement as contained in the Framework Agreement and the Modalities accepted by the two parties and endorsed by the OAU summit in July 1999 [YUN 1999, p. 136]. Recapitulating the events prior to the talks, the communique outlined the points of convergence and said that substantive talks could not take place because Eritrea called for the prior signing of the Framework Agreement, the Modalities and a ceasefire agreement, while Ethiopia maintained its July 1999 position, namely, that those documents could not be signed until the technical arrangements had been finalized. All efforts by the Special Envoy of the OAU Chairman, with the support of the representatives of the United States and the EU, failed to change those positions. As a result, the talks ended in an impasse.

The EU Presidency, in a 10 May statement [S/2000/437], expressed support for the OAU efforts and called on the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea to enter immediately and without preconditions into further negotiations and to refrain from military action.

Security Council mission

Concerned by the ongoing conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia, the Security Council, on 7 May [S/2000/392], authorized its special mission to the DRC (see p. 127) to visit those two countries on 9 and 10 May.

The special mission to Eritrea and Ethiopia, in a report to the Council [S/2000/413], warned that the two sides were on the verge of resuming a senseless war, despite progress achieved over time by the OAU negotiations. Those negotiations had produced agreements and drafts on a ceasefire, withdrawal, interim arrangements and arbitration and final demarcation of the disputed territory. The final elements of the technical arrangements to be agreed upon represented a small proportion of the whole and could be re-
solved by negotiations. However, Ethiopia continued to accuse Eritrea of stringing out negotiations to avoid redressing its offensive of May 1998, while Eritrea accused Ethiopia of actively holding to the option of resuming the conflict while negotiations continued.

The special mission tried to find a mechanism to get past that blockage without going into the details of the OAU negotiations. That mechanism took the form of a draft Security Council resolution calling for proximity talks to resume and insisting that the parties refrain from the use of force.

Renewed hostilities
Eritrea, in a 12 May letter to the Council [S/2000/420], stated that Ethiopia had resumed its war of aggression against Eritrea by launching a large-scale offensive. Eritrea claimed that Ethiopia had frustrated the peace process by reneging on its commitments and rejecting the technical arrangements after seven months of stalling. Ethiopia’s resort to force was in violation of the OAU Framework Agreement and Modalities. Therefore, Eritrea called on the Council to condemn Ethiopia’s resumption of the war and support Eritrea’s right to self-defence.

Also on 12 May [A/54/867-S/2000/427], the OAU Chairman forwarded to the Secretary-General and the Security Council a communique expressing concern at the resumption of fighting between Ethiopia and Eritrea. At that time, the two parties’ acceptance of the Framework Agreement and the Modalities had aroused hope that there would be a settlement of the dispute, he said. Although those documents had not been implemented, there were points of convergence between the two parties as to the process for implementing the peace plan. Despite an appeal to both sides to show restraint and to continue the talks, the use of force had replaced dialogue and negotiation. In view of those developments, the Chairman appealed to the two Governments to end the hostilities immediately and unconditionally and to the international community to urge an immediate cessation of the fighting so that OAU could pursue its peace effort.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (May)

The Security Council,
Deeply disturbed by the outbreak of renewed fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia,
Stressing the need for both parties to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict,
Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Eritrea and Ethiopia,
Expressing its strong support for the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict,
Welcoming the efforts of its Mission to the region and its report of 11 May 2000,
Convinced of the need for further and immediate diplomatic efforts,
Noting with concern that the renewed fighting has serious humanitarian implications for the civilian population of the two countries,
Stressing that the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia constitutes a threat to peace and security,
Stressing also that renewed hostilities constitute an even greater threat to the stability, security and economic development of the subregion,
1. Strongly condemns the renewed fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia;
2. Demands that both parties cease immediately all military action and refrain from the further use of force;
3. Also demands the earliest possible reconvening, without preconditions, of substantive peace talks, under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity, on the basis of the Framework Agreement approved on 17 December 1998 and the Modalities for Implementation and of the work conducted by the Organization of African Unity as recorded in the communique issued by its current Chairman on 5 May 2000;
4. Resolves to meet again within seventy-two hours of the adoption of the present resolution to take immediate steps to ensure compliance with the present resolution in the event that hostilities continue;
5. Reaffirms its full support for the continuing efforts of the Organization of African Unity, of Algeria, its current Chairman, and of other interested parties to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict;
6. Endorses the Framework Agreement and the Modalities for Implementation as the basis for the peaceful resolution of the dispute between the two parties;
7. Also endorses the communique of 5 May 2000 issued by the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, which records the achievements of the Organization of African Unity-led negotiations up to that point, including the areas of convergence already established between the two parties;
8. Calls upon both parties to ensure the safety of civilian populations and fully to respect human rights and international humanitarian law;
9. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council fully and regularly informed on the situation;
10. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Communications. Referring to resolution 1297(2000), Ethiopia, on 15 May [S/2000/430], said that the call for reconvening peace talks without preconditions under OAU auspices could not be directed to Ethiopia because Ethiopia was not responsible for the collapse of the latest talks, but
was prepared to proceed to the proximity talks and commence from where it had left off in Algiers on 5 May.

The Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, at an ambassadorial-level meeting in Addis Ababa on 14 May, issued a communique [S/2000/435] in which it expressed concern at the resumption of hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea and the consequences for both countries and for security in the region. Appealing for the resumption of the proximity talks under OAU auspices, it took note of the Ethiopian statement on its readiness to resume talks and the Eritrean statement that both parties were expected to respond to the OAU appeal.

On 17 May [S/2000/444], Eritrea complained of Ethiopia's latest aggression, which had resulted in its occupation of western Eritrea; consequently, over 500,000 Eritreans were fleeing from the invading army. Eritrea called on the United Nations to fulfil its duties by preventing the annihilation of Eritrean independence and the dismemberment of its territory through collective security measures. On the same day [S/2000/454], the EU Presidency issued a statement condemning the resumption of hostilities between the two countries and welcoming Council resolution 1297(2000). On 18 May, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) appealed to the two parties to show restraint and promote the proximity talks [S/2000/479].

Arms embargo

On 17 May [meeting 4144], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1298(2000). The draft text [S/2000/440] was submitted by Bangladesh, Canada, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Security Council,


Recalling in particular its urging of all States in its resolution 1227(1999) to end all sales of arms and munitions to Eritrea and Ethiopia,

Deeply disturbed by the continuation of fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia,

Deploring the loss of human life resulting from the fighting, and strongly regretting the negative impact the diversion of resources to the conflict continues to have on efforts to address the ongoing humanitarian food crisis in the region,

Stressing the need for both parties to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Eritrea and Ethiopia,

Expressing its strong support for the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict,

Noting that the proximity talks held in Algiers from 29 April to 5 May 2000 and reported in the Organization of African Unity communique of 5 May 2000 were intended to assist the two parties to arrive at a final detailed peace implementation plan acceptable to each of them, which would lead to the peaceful resolution of the conflict,

Recalling the efforts of the Security Council, including through its Mission to the region, to achieve a peaceful resolution of the situation,

Convinced of the need for further and immediate diplomatic efforts,

Noting with concern that the fighting has serious humanitarian implications for the civilian population of the two States,

Stressing that the hostilities constitute an increasing threat to the stability, security and economic development of the subregion,

Determining that the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia constitutes a threat to regional peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Strongly condemns the continued fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia;
2. Demands that both parties cease immediately all military action and refrain from the further use of force;
3. Demands also that both parties withdraw their forces from military engagement and take no action that would aggravate tensions;
4. Demands further the earliest possible reconvening, without preconditions, of substantive peace talks, under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity, on the basis of the Framework Agreement approved on 17 December 1998 and the Modalities for Implementation and of the work conducted by the Organization of African Unity as recorded in the communique issued by its current Chairman on 5 May 2000, which would conclude a peaceful, definitive settlement of the conflict;
5. Requests that the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity consider dispatching urgently his Personal Envoy to the region to seek immediate cessation of hostilities and resumption of the peace talks;
6. Decides that all States shall prevent:
   (a) The sale or supply to Eritrea and Ethiopia, by their nationals or from their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, whether or not originating in their territory;
   (b) Any provision to Eritrea and Ethiopia, by their nationals or from their territories, of technical assistance or training related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of the items in (a) above;
7. Decides also that the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above shall not apply to supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian use, as approved in advance by the committee established by paragraph 8 below;
8. Decides further to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to implementing effectively the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above, and thereafter to request from them whatever further information it may consider necessary;

(b) To consider information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;

(c) To make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels and aircraft, reported to be engaged in such violations;

(d) To promulgate such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above;

(e) To give consideration to, and decide upon, requests for the exceptions set out in paragraph 7 above;

(f) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 12 below;

9. Calls upon all States and all international and regional organizations to act strictly in conformity with this resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights granted or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or of any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the entry into force of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee established by paragraph 8 above and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

11. Requests States to report in detail to the Secretary-General within thirty days of the date of adoption of the present resolution on the specific steps they have taken to give effect to the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above;

12. Requests all States, relevant United Nations bodies and, as appropriate, other organizations and interested parties to report information on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above to the Committee established by paragraph 8 above;

13. Requests the Committee established by paragraph 8 above to make information it considers relevant publicly available through appropriate media, including through the improved use of information technology;

14. Requests the Governments of Eritrea and Ethiopia and other concerned parties to establish appropriate arrangements for the provision of humanitarian assistance and to endeavour to ensure that such assistance responds to local needs and is safely delivered to, and used by, its intended recipients;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to submit an initial report to the Council within fifteen days of the date of adoption of the present resolution on compliance with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above, and thereafter every sixty days after the date of adoption of the present resolution on its implementation and on the humanitarian situation in Eritrea and Ethiopia;

16. Decides that the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above are established for twelve months and that, at the end of this period, the Council will decide whether the Governments of Eritrea and Ethiopia have complied with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above and, accordingly, whether to extend these measures for a further period with the same conditions;

17. Decides also that the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above shall be terminated immediately if the Secretary-General reports that a peaceful, definitive settlement of the conflict has been concluded;

18. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Communications. Both Ethiopia and Eritrea responded to the Security Council’s imposition of an arms embargo in letters to the President. Ethiopia, on 18 May [S/2000/448], said that, although the arms embargo was ostensibly aimed at both countries, the intent and objective of the initiators of the text were obviously focused on Ethiopia. The United Kingdom and the United States, which had wanted a harsher punishment of Ethiopia, did not succeed. On 19 May [S/2000/464], Eritrea said that it had complied with the demand to halt military action while Ethiopia had not. Eritrea objected to the arms embargo on the grounds that it punished equally Eritrea and Ethiopia, thus depriving Eritrea of its legitimate right to defend itself against Ethiopia’s invasion and occupation of Eritrean territory.

Further military and mediation developments

Communications. On 19 May [A/54/876-S/2000/456], the OAU Chairman, President Bouteflika, appealed to the two parties for an immediate ceasefire and invited them to participate in a new round of proximity talks. Declaring his readiness to organize such indirect talks immediately, the Chairman stated that he would await positive reactions from the parties. He later informed the Secretary-General that he had dispatched his Special Envoy, Ahmed Ouyahia, to the region from 21 to 24 May [A/54/885].

On 24 May, the OAU Chairman issued a communiqué [S/2000/477] regarding Mr. Ouyahia’s diplomatic efforts to encourage Eritrea and Ethiopia to take steps to de-escalate the conflict. On the same day [S/2000/481], Eritrea announced that, in response to that communiqué, it had decided to redeploy its forces to positions held before 6 May 1998 and would begin redeployment on 25 May in the Zalanbessa area. Eritrea also expressed readiness to finalize consolidated technical arrangements and to attend the Algiers proximity talks.
On 25 May, Ethiopia announced that its forces had recaptured the town of Zalanbessa [S/2000/483]. Ethiopia stated that the Eritrean announcement of withdrawal had come as its forces were being evicted from the Mereb-Zalanbessa-Allitena front and that fighting was continuing in areas on that front. It also claimed that large areas of territory in the eastern and northeastern part of Ethiopia were still occupied by Eritrea. Ethiopia said it had no desire to remain in Eritrean territory that it held temporarily for the purpose of military expediency. It also reaffirmed its commitment to the peace process under OAU auspices.

In a communiqué of 26 May [A/54/886-S/2000/495], the OAU Chairman identified the following points on which the two parties were committed: to redeploy their respective forces to positions held prior to 6 May 1998; to resolve their border dispute in conformity with the Framework Agreement and the Modalities; and to pursue negotiations under OAU auspices with a view to finalizing the consolidated technical arrangements. The communiqué also noted that the OAU Chairman had invited the two parties to resume the proximity talks on 29 May. The Chairman considered that the Eritrean initiative to withdraw would lead to the rapid cessation of fighting.

In letters to the Secretary-General of 27 May [S/2000/498] and 29 May [S/2000/499], Eritrea accused Ethiopia of continuing military action against Eritrea even after Eritrea’s full compliance with the OAU proposal for redeployment of troops to positions prior to 6 May 1998. It called on the Council to lift the sanctions against Eritrea. However, in a statement of 30 May [S/2000/505], Ethiopia claimed that, while Eritrean troops had fled Bure, it had not been verified that they had vacated Badda on the northeastern frontier; Ethiopia was taking measures to verify if indeed Eritrean troops had withdrawn from all occupied territories in the area.

In a 2 June letter to the Security Council [S/2000/523], the Foreign Minister of Ethiopia announced that the Government had verified that all its territories had been cleared of Eritrean troops and that the war was over as far as Ethiopia was concerned. He acknowledged that the Ethiopian army was in Eritrean territories on the Zalanbessa front and declared that whether Ethiopia would redeploy to the 6 May 1998 positions would depend on what the international community would provide by way of security guarantees.

**Report of Secretary-General (June).** In accordance with resolution 1298(2000), the Secretary-General submitted a 2 June report on Eritrea and Ethiopia [S/2000/530]. He stated that Eritrea and Ethiopia had resumed proximity talks on 30 May. He described the military and diplomatic developments since the adoption of resolution 1298(2000) and noted that progress had been made towards meeting the requirements of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the resolution, mainly through OAU diplomatic efforts. The Secretary-General observed that the Secretariat’s capacity to monitor and report on the military situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia was extremely limited as there were no UN observers on the ground. Nevertheless, the broad outline of developments seemed sufficiently clear from official statements by both Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Since Ethiopia’s declaration of the end of the war on 31 May, no major combat had been reported. However, reports of some fighting had been received and the parties continued to accuse each other of attacks. Noting that proximity talks under OAU auspices were under way, the Secretary-General urged both parties to cooperate fully with OAU and other members of the international community to continue to support OAU efforts to achieve a definitive, peaceful resolution of the conflict without further delay.

**Resumed OAU proximity talks**

The diplomatic efforts to find a solution to the border dispute, in particular the resumed proximity talks in Algiers (30 May-10 June), were described by OAU in communiques of 1, 9 and 12 June [S/2000/535, S/2000/557, A/54/913-S/2000/560]. OAU announced that Eritrea had accepted its proposal for an immediate cessation of hostilities. The OAU proposal also provided for the withdrawal of Ethiopian troops from Eritrean territory, after the deployment of "a peacekeeping mission deployed by the United Nations under the auspices of OAU". The mandate of the mission would extend until the demarcation of the border between the two countries. Eritrea, which had earlier redeployed its troops to the positions they held before the outbreak of the conflict and from additional areas on the basis of an OAU appeal, asked that Ethiopia follow suit. Ethiopia, however, presented preconditions for redeployment, namely, the provision by the international community of "security guarantees". Although Eritrea initially rejected the Ethiopian position as unjustified, it decided to respond positively to OAU's appeal. Eritrea called on the international community to take strong action against Ethiopia in the event that it rejected the OAU proposal or pretended to accept while continuing its war against Eritrea. The border dispute would be settled in conformity with the Framework Agreement and the Modalities, on the basis of the
relevant colonial treaties and of applicable international law, through delimitation and demarcation with UN assistance and, if necessary, through arbitration. A security zone in Eritrea would be designed to separate the forces of the two countries following the withdrawal of Ethiopian troops to the 6 May 1998 line. Despite agreement on those points, there was still disagreement on two points, namely, the exact definition of the security zone between the two forces, and certain aspects of the composition and functioning of the international peacekeeping force.

During the period when proximity talks were taking place in Algiers, both Eritrea [S/2000/532, S/2000/554] and Ethiopia [S/2000/534] complained of attacks by the other party.

**Human rights violations**


**Ceasefire agreement**

By letters of 14 and 15 June, respectively, Ethiopia [S/2000/576] and Eritrea [S/2000/579] indicated to the Security Council their acceptance of the OAU proposal for a cessation of hostilities. The EU, on 14 June [S/2000/585], welcomed the outcome of the proximity talks and confirmed its commitment to support the implementation of the peace settlement, in particular the deployment of a peacekeeping mission, the demarcation of the common border, mine clearance and efforts to support refugees and displaced persons. On 20 June [S/2000/612], Eritrea requested the United Nations to take the measures necessary to assist the parties in implementing the cessation of hostilities. On 26 June [S/2000/627], Ethiopia addressed a similar request to the Organization.

**Report of Secretary-General (June).** The OAU proximity talks, which culminated in the signing on 18 June of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea by the Foreign Ministers of both countries, were highlighted by the Secretary-General in his 30 June report on Ethiopia and Eritrea [S/2000/643]. Although under OAU auspices, the talks also had the assistance of representatives of the EU and the United States. Under the Agreement, which was circulated on 19 June as a document of the Security Council [S/2000/601] and the General Assembly [A/54/925], the parties agreed to a cessation of hostilities and reaffirmed their acceptance of the OAU Framework Agreement and the modalities for its implementation. They called on the United Nations, in cooperation with OAU, to deploy a peacekeeping mission to assist in implementing the Agreement and guaranteed to ensure free movement and access for the mission and its supplies and to respect its members, installations and equipment.

As stipulated in the Agreement, Ethiopia would submit to the peacekeeping mission redeployment plans for its troops from positions taken after 6 February 1999 that were not under Ethiopian administration before 6 May 1998. For its part, Eritrea would maintain its forces 25 kilometres (artillery range) from positions to which the Ethiopian forces would redeploy. That zone of separation would be called the "temporary security zone". The United Nations and OAU would establish a Military Coordination Commission to coordinate and resolve issues relating to implementation of the mission's mandate. In particular, the peacekeeping mission was mandated to: monitor the cessation of hostilities; monitor and ensure the redeployment of Ethiopian forces; ensure the observance of the security commitments agreed to by the two parties; and monitor the temporary security zone. The Agreement also called on the Security Council to adopt "appropriate measures" should one or both parties violate the commitments. Other provisions concerned demining activities with UN technical assistance and the return of civilian administration and of the population. The mandate of the peacekeeping operation would terminate when the delimitation/demarcation process was completed.

The Secretary-General described the Agreement as the first but an extremely vital step towards restoring peace between Ethiopia and Eritrea. The protracted conflict had compounded the effects of the drought in the two countries. It was estimated that 1.2 million people, 70 per cent of them women, children and the elderly, had been displaced by the war. Many of them lived without shelter, proper sanitation or regular access to food and water. Many thousands had fled across the border into the Sudan. In order to facilitate the implementation of the Agreement, the Secretary-General intended to send a recon-
naissance mission to the region to make recommendations on a UN mission. He also would send liaison officers to each capital to liaise with the parties and OAU, to be followed by the deployment of a military observer group of up to 100 members, pending the establishment of a mission.

On 7 July [S/2000/676], the Security Council endorsed the Secretary-General's decision to dispatch reconnaissance and liaison teams to the region to expedite planning and coordination activities to start up a possible peacekeeping mission.

Communications. By a 21 July letter [S/2000/726], Eritrea requested the Council to investigate the violation of the Agreement on 17 July by three Ethiopian aircraft that flew deep into Eritrean airspace. Two of the fighter planes were hit as they attacked Eritrean defence installations. Ethiopia was also demolishing homes and villages in southern Eritrea. Ethiopia rejected the charges as totally false [S/2000/704].

Establishment of UNMEE

Having considered the Secretary-General's report on Ethiopia and Eritrea following the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, the Security Council, in July, established the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) as requested by the two countries and recommended by the Secretary-General. The Mission would consist initially of up to 100 military observers. In September, the Council authorized the deployment of up to 4,200 troops until 15 March 2001.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (July)


The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1298(2000) of 17 May 2000 and 1308(2000) of 17 July 2000 and all its resolutions and statements by its President pertaining to the Ethiopia-Eritrea conflict,

Commending the Organization of African Unity for successfully facilitating the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Government of the State of Eritrea, signed in Algiers on 18 June 2000,

Recalling the official communications by the Governments of Eritrea and Ethiopia dated 20 and 26 June 2000 respectively to the Secretary-General requesting United Nations assistance in implementing the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities,

Recalling also the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 30 June 2000, and recalling the letter of its President dated 7 July 2000 endorsing the decision of the Secretary-General to dispatch reconnaissance and liaison teams to the region,

1. Decides to establish the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea consisting of up to one hundred military observers and the necessary civilian support staff until 31 January 2001, in anticipation of a peacekeeping operation subject to future Security Council authorization, and to undertake the following mandate:

(a) To establish and maintain liaison with the parties;
(b) To visit the military headquarters and other units of the parties in all areas of operation of the mission deemed necessary by the Secretary-General;
(c) To establish and put into operation the mechanism for verifying the cessation of hostilities;
(d) To prepare for the establishment of the Military Coordination Commission provided for in the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities;
(e) To assist in planning for a future peacekeeping operation as necessary;

2. Welcomes the discussions between the secretariats of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity on cooperation in the implementation of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities;

3. Calls upon the parties to provide the Mission with the access, assistance, support and protection required for the performance of its duties;

4. Requests the parties to facilitate the deployment of mine action experts and assets under the United Nations Mine Action Service to assess further the mine and unexploded ordnance problem and to provide technical assistance to the parties to carry out emergency mine action required;

5. Decides that the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of its resolution 1298(2000) shall not apply to the sale or supply of equipment and related materiel for the use of the United Nations Mine Action Service, or to the provision of related technical assistance and training by that Service;

6. Stresses the importance of the rapid delimitation and demarcation of the common border between the parties in accordance with the Organization of African Unity Framework Agreement approved on 17 December 1998 and the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue planning for a peacekeeping operation and to begin to take the administrative measures for assembling such a mission, which would be subject to future Council authorization;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General to provide periodic reports, as necessary, on the establishment and work of the Mission;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Report of Secretary-General (August). As requested by the Council in resolution 1312(2000), the Secretary-General submitted a 9 August report on Ethiopia and Eritrea [S/2000/785], which
paid particular attention to plans for UNMEE. He noted that OAU was continuing to encourage the two parties to resolve their outstanding differences. During the latest round of proximity talks (Washington, D.C., 3, 5 and 6 July), the parties discussed modalities for the delimitation and demarcation of the border and the issue of compensation. The Secretary-General also described the humanitarian situation in the two countries. In Eritrea, the number of internally displaced persons and other war-affected persons was more than 1.1 million in June, and another 94,000 Eritreans had sought refuge in the Sudan. Since the conclusion of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, refugees had begun repatriating voluntarily. A revised country appeal called for $87.3 million to address humanitarian needs for 1.1 million Eritreans. In Ethiopia, the severe drought had caused significant migrations, increased malnutrition, livestock losses and a higher incidence of diseases. As of early July, Ethiopia estimated that over 10 million people were in need of emergency food assistance.

With regard to UNMEE, liaison officers had been deployed to each capital and were consulting the parties' military headquarters and OAU to prepare for the Mission's deployment. A reconnaissance mission visited the region from 4 to 18 July to assess needs for the political, military, public information, mine action and administrative components. UNMEE's area of operations would be the temporary security zone and areas adjacent to it. The Mission would be headed by the Secretary-General's special representative, who, with the force commander, would maintain offices at Asmara and Addis Ababa. The main support base would be located in Asmara, given its proximity to the area of operations and its transport facilities.

The political component of the Mission would assist the special representative in liaison with the parties, address any political issues in implementing the Mission's mandate, keep abreast of political developments, and assist in coordinating UN activities. The military component, headed by a force commander, would monitor observance of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, confirm the redeployment of Ethiopian troops and supervise the temporary security zone. UNMEE would chair and provide the secretariat for the Military Coordination Commission, which would be one of the main instruments for addressing the military concerns of the parties. The Secretary-General estimated that UNMEE would require a total military strength of up to 4,200 personnel, including 220 military observers, three infantry battalions and the necessary support units. The military observers would liaise with the parties' military headquarters, investigate incidents and patrol, and the battalions would maintain static checkpoints and provide security for the Military Coordination Commission. The Mission would also require an engineering company, military police, an administration company, a medical unit and a transport unit. The Mission would also require significant air assets, including rotary and fixed-wing aircraft.

Given the presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance in the conflict area, the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) was preparing a programme with two objectives—to support operational needs of the peacekeeping force, mainly inside the temporary security zone, including technical advice and monitoring of the Ethiopian and Eritrean mine-clearance activities, and to facilitate international mine action assistance in support of humanitarian relief efforts, including the repatriation of refugees and internally displaced persons. If requested by the parties, the mine action component would prepare national mine action assistance programmes. An initial activity would be to carry out a mine survey of the temporary security zone.

The public information component would disseminate information on the activities and mandate of the Mission and on progress in implementing the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities. An office of communications and public information would be established, headed by a chief of information/spokesperson, who would conduct press briefings and advise the Mission on media policy. Adequate airtime on television and radio stations in both countries should be provided to UNMEE free of charge.

Coordination with OAU was necessary to carry out the tasks under the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities and discussions were held by the reconnaissance mission and OAU in that regard. Three OAU liaison officers would be stationed in each capital during the initial stage of UNMEE, pending full deployment. UNMEE would provide logistic assistance and security for OAU participation in joint activities.

The Secretary-General noted that the parties were expected to cooperate with UNMEE in the establishment of the temporary security zone and in providing information and personnel necessary for mine action activities. So far, the parties had shown commitment to ensure the implementation of the Agreement.

**Security Council consideration (August).** On 14 August [meeting 4187], the Security Council considered the Secretary-General's report and the representatives of Eritrea and Ethiopia gave their views on the situation. Eritrea, while welcoming
the report’s recommendations, considered significant the omission of mention of the 71,000 Eritreans and Ethiopians of Eritrean origin who had been expelled from Ethiopia, of civilian casualties and of the destruction of economic and social infrastructure by the Ethiopian army. Also welcoming the recommendations, Ethiopia said that while it was upholding the Agreement, Eritrea continued to deport Ethiopians under inhumane conditions.

Troop contributors. On 29 August [S/2000/841], the Secretary-General proposed that 19 countries be included in the initial list of Member States contributing military personnel to UNMEE. The Security Council took note of that proposal on 31 August [S/2000/842]. On 20 October [S/2000/1018], the Secretary-General proposed that another 23 countries be added to the list of troop contributors. The Council took note of that proposal on 24 October [S/2000/1019].

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (September)


The Security Council,
Recalling its resolutions 1298(2000) of 17 May 2000 and 1308(2000) of 17 July 2000, and all resolutions and statements by its President pertaining to the Ethiopia-Eritrea conflict,
Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ethiopia and Eritrea,
Reaffirming also the need for both parties to fulfil all their obligations under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law,
Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/59 of 9 December 1994,
Expressing its strong support for the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Government of the State of Eritrea, signed on 18 June 2000 in Algiers, and the official communications by each Government requesting United Nations assistance in the implementation of this Agreement,
Stressing its commitment to work in coordination with the Organization of African Unity and the parties to implement fully the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, while underlining that its successful implementation rests first and foremost on the will of the parties to the Agreement,
Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 8 August 2000,
Recalling its resolution 1312(2000) of 31 July 2000, which established the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea,

1. Calls upon the parties to fulfil all their obligations under international law, including the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities;

2. Authorizes the deployment within the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea of up to 4,200 troops, including up to 220 military observers, until 15 March 2001, with a mandate to:
   (a) Monitor the cessation of hostilities;
   (b) Assist, as appropriate, in ensuring the observance of the security commitments agreed upon by the parties;
   (c) Monitor and verify the redeployment of Ethiopian troops from positions taken after 6 February 1999 that were not under Ethiopian administration before 6 May 1998;
   (d) Monitor the positions of Ethiopian forces once redeployed;
   (e) Simultaneously, monitor the positions of Eritrean forces that are to redeploy in order to remain at a distance of 25 kilometres from positions to which Ethiopian forces shall redeploy;
   (f) Monitor the temporary security zone to assist in ensuring compliance with the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities;
   (g) Chair the Military Coordination Commission to be established by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities;
   (h) Coordinate and provide technical assistance for humanitarian mine action activities in the temporary security zone and areas adjacent to it;
   (i) Coordinate the activities of the Mission in the temporary security zone and areas adjacent to it with humanitarian and human rights activities of the United Nations and other organizations in those areas;

3. Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative who will be responsible for all aspects of the United Nations work in fulfilment of the mandate of the Mission;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to coordinate with the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities;
5. Calls upon the parties to take whatever action may be necessary to ensure the access, safety and freedom of movement of the Mission, and to provide the assistance, support and protection required for the performance of its mandate in all areas of its operation deemed necessary by the Secretary-General;
6. Requests the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea to conclude, as necessary, status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General within thirty days of adoption of the present resolution, and recalls that pending the conclusion of such agreements, the model status-of-forces agreement of 9 October 1990 should apply provisionally;
7. Urges the parties to proceed immediately with demining, in order to ensure safe access of United Nations and associated personnel to the areas being monitored, drawing on United Nations technical assistance as needed;
8. Calls upon the parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel to all those in need;
9. Calls upon all parties to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross;
10. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and further to the provisions of paragraph 5 of its resolution 1312(2000), decides that the
measures imposed by paragraph 6 of its resolution 1298(2000) shall not apply to the sale and supply of:
(a) Arms and related materiel for the sole use in Ethiopia or Eritrea of the United Nations, and
(b) Equipment and related materiel, including technical assistance and training, for use solely for demining within Ethiopia or Eritrea under the auspices of the United Nations Mine Action Service;
11. Encourages all States and international organizations to assist and participate in the longer-term tasks of reconstruction and development, as well as in the economic and social recovery of Ethiopia and Eritrea;
12. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely and regularly informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution;
13. Emphasizes that the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities links the termination of the United Nations peacekeeping mission with the completion of the process of delimitation and demarcation of the Ethiopian-Eritrean border, and requests the Secretary-General to provide regular updates on the status of this issue;
14. Calls upon the parties to continue negotiations and conclude without delay a comprehensive and final peace settlement;
15. Decides that the Council, in considering the renewal of the mandate of the Mission, will take into account whether the parties have made adequate progress as called for in paragraphs 13 and 14 above;
16. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Report of Secretary-General (September). On 18 September, the Secretary-General reported on Ethiopia and Eritrea [S/2000/879], as requested by the Council in resolution 1298(2000). He stated that under the 18 June Agreement, implementation of the plan would begin with the withdrawal of Ethiopian forces from positions taken by them since 6 February 1999 and end with the settlement of the border dispute through delimitation and demarcation and, if necessary, through arbitration. However, at Ethiopia’s request and with Eritrea’s consent, it had been agreed to first finalize a cessation of hostilities agreement and then negotiate and finalize a second agreement on the other outstanding issues.

On the humanitarian front, Ethiopia and the UN country team estimated that nearly 350,000 people had been displaced as a result of the conflict in the northern regions of Tigray and Afar. While most of those were accommodated in host communities, local basic infrastructure was insufficient to support their presence. Since the signing of the Agreement, 30 per cent had started rebuilding their lives in their home towns and needed assistance. The continuing drought had left over 10 million people in Ethiopia in need of emergency food assistance. In Eritrea, some 400,000 internally displaced persons had returned to their areas of origin bordering Ethiopia. Of 94,000 Eritrean refugees in the Sudan, 23,881 had returned under the UNHCR repatriation plan and an estimated 25,000 had returned spontaneously. There were still over 200,000 internally displaced persons in camps and other settlements who required a wide array of humanitarian services, including food assistance, health services and shelter.

Since the establishment of UNMEE, preparations had continued for the deployment of both the first group of 100 military observers and the civilian support staff to Ethiopia and Eritrea. The first group of military liaison officers had undertaken field visits to military positions of Ethiopia and Eritrea and had completed a survey of potential deployment areas in both countries. A deployment timetable for military observers had been prepared. Logistical build-up continued, with the arrival of supplies and equipment from the UN Logistics Base in Brindisi, Italy. The mine action component of the Mission was established and a landmine/unexploded ordnance survey, conducted by a British NGO, the Halo Trust, was under way and was expected to be completed by mid-December.

The Secretary-General reported that Ethiopia and Eritrea had shown commitment to implementing the Agreement signed in June. He counted on them to continue to cooperate with the Mission, in particular in the establishment of the temporary security zone and the early start of mine clearance. He urged Member States to provide the Mission with the necessary military personnel, equipment and other resources. He was concerned by the continuing mutual accusations of human rights abuses by the two countries, even after the signing of the Agreement, and he intended to establish a component within the Mission to follow human rights issues.

Appointments. On 21 September [S/2000/909], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his intention to extend the appointment of his Special Adviser, Mohamed Sahnoun, until 31 December 2001. Mr. Sahnoun had been engaged in efforts to resolve the Eritrea-Ethiopia conflict and had also been following developments in other countries in the Horn of Africa subregion, especially Somalia and the Sudan.

On 29 September [S/2000/947], the Secretary-General announced his intention to appoint, with immediate effect, Legwaila Joseph Legwaila (Botswana) as his Special Representative for Ethiopia and Eritrea. The Council took note of that decision on 3 October [S/2000/948].

Similarly, on 25 October [S/2000/1037], the Secretary-General, following the usual consultations, announced his intention to appoint Brigadier General Patrick C. Cammaert (Netherlands) as Force Commander of UNMEE, with effect from 1 November. He was expected to arrive in the Mission area during the first half of November.
The Council took note of that intention on 27 October [S/2000/1038].

**Situation update (November).** The Security Council, on 17 November [meeting 4227], considered the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia. Addressing the Council, the Secretary-General said that UNMEE deployment was proceeding on schedule and was expected to be completed by early 2001. The situation on the ground appeared to have stabilized in recent weeks and the cease-fire was holding. However, humanitarian conditions remained a source of serious concern. More than 300,000 persons were internally displaced in Eritrea and some 350,000 in Ethiopia. The most critical obstacle to their return was the presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance along the border. UNMEE had begun to conduct demining surveys and both Governments had established national commissions for demining. Both sides had agreed to open the first land access route for UNMEE convoys and other uses on 28 November. One step that could contribute to maintaining peace was the establishment of the Military Coordination Commission, as called for in the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities.

The Council President (Netherlands), having visited the area, proposed five confidence-building measures to reduce the level of mistrust between the two Governments. Those measures were incorporated in his statement of 21 November.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (November)**

On 21 November [meeting 4230], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2000/34 on behalf of the Council:


The Council reaffirms the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ethiopia and Eritrea. The Council notes with appreciation the commitment of both parties towards a final and comprehensive peace settlement. The Council also notes the rounds of proximity talks that have taken place and, pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1320(2000), calls upon the parties to continue negotiations and to conclude without delay a final and comprehensive peace settlement. The Council emphasizes that the deployment of the Mission should contribute to a positive climate for negotiations and that it does not replace the need for such a peace settlement.


The Council underlines the important role that confidence-building measures could play in dispelling the remaining distrust between Ethiopia and Eritrea, and encourages both States to agree on a package of such measures. In particular, the Council encourages the parties to agree on the immediate release and voluntary and orderly return of interned civilians, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the opening of land and air corridors for the Mission, an exchange of maps showing mined areas, the prompt release of prisoners of war and their return under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross and a moratorium on expulsions.

The Council reaffirms the need for both parties to fulfill all their obligations under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law. The Council calls upon the parties to cooperate with the Mission in this regard.

The Council expresses its continuing support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, the Organization of African Unity, the President of Algeria and his Special Envoy, and concerned Member States to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict.

The Council underlines the importance of the full compliance of Member States with the arms embargo imposed by resolution 1298(2000).

The Council remains actively seized of the matter.

**Communications (November).** In a 21 November statement [S/2000/1146], the EU welcomed the establishment of UNMEE and urged both parties to intensify the peace process under the aegis of OAU, supported by the EU and the United States, in order to reach a comprehensive and sustainable peace settlement.

Ethiopia, on 29 November [A/55/669-S/2000/1157], welcomed the confidence-building measures proposed by the Council and said that it had assisted in the opening of a land corridor for UNMEE to use. It had also begun demobilizing its army and called on Eritrea to do the same.

**Financing of UNMEE**

Following the Security Council’s establishment of UNMEE in July and its expansion in September, the Secretary-General, on 4 December, presented the proposed budget for the establishment and operation of the Mission for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 [A/55/666]. The suggested budget amounted to $199,075,800 gross ($196,313,700 net), inclusive of the commitment authority of $50 million gross ($49,715,100 net) granted by ACABQ to meet initial requirements and the costs related to dispatching reconnaissance and liaison teams in July. The estimates provided for the deployment of up to 4,200 military personnel, including 220 military observers,
supported by 619 civilian staff (282 international, 322 local and 15 United Nations Volunteers). Of the total budget, operational costs accounted for 50.2 per cent, military personnel costs reflected 36.1 per cent, civilian personnel costs amounted to 11.1 per cent, staff assessment comprised 1.4 per cent and 1.2 per cent of total resources were related to other programmes.

ACABQ issued its comments on the Secretary-General’s proposed budget on 13 December [A/55/688]. It had several areas of concern, especially with respect to how the concept of operations affected and could justify the proposed structure of the Mission. Under the circumstances and given the timing of the report’s submission, ACABQ intended to resume consideration of the report in 2001. Pending its review, it recommended that the General Assembly authorize commitment authority of $150 million gross.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 23 December [meeting 89], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/55/711], adopted resolution 55/237 without vote [agenda item 176].

Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,


Recognizing that the costs of the Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing also that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Mission, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such operations,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. Expresses concern about the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

2. Urges all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea in full and on time;

3. Expresses concern at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

4. Emphasizes that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

5. Also emphasizes that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission, and for this purpose requests the Secretary-General to speed up the implementation of the asset management system at all peacekeeping missions in accordance with its resolution 52/1 A of 15 October 1997;

7. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

10. Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the establishment and operation of the Mission for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 in an amount not exceeding 150 million United States dollars gross (148,220,200 dollars net), inclusive of the amount of 50 million dollars gross (49,715,100 dollars net) authorized by the Advisory Committee under the terms of section IV of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, and of the costs related to the dispatch of reconnaissance and liaison teams to the Mission area, and requests the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the Mission;

11. In accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 11 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 1,212,554 dollars gross (1,343,164 dollars net), in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution and taking into account the scale of assessments for the year 2001, subject to any decision by the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 15 March 2001;

12. Decides also that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 11 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 1,212,554 dollars gross (1,343,164 dollars net), in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution and taking into account the scale of assessments for the year 2001, subject to any decision by the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 15 March 2001;

13. Decides further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion among Member States the amount of 47,807,018 dollars gross (47,239,772 dollars net) for the period from 16 March to 30 June 2001 at a monthly rate of 13,596,491 dollars gross (13,435,164 dollars net), in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution and taking into account the scale of assessments for the year 2001, subject to any decision by the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 15 March 2001;

14. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 567,246 dollars approved for the Mission for the period from 16 March to 30 June 2001;

15. Decides also to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea the additional amount of 9,190,200 dollars gross (8,741,600 dollars net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, to be apportioned, as an ad hoc arrangement, among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution, the scale of assessments for the year 2000 to be applied against a portion thereof, that is 4,595,100 dollars gross (4,370,800 dollars net), which is the amount pertaining to the period ending 31 December 2000, and the scale of assessments for the year 2001 to be applied against the balance, that is, 4,595,100 dollars gross (4,370,800 dollars net) for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2001;

16. Decides further that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 448,600 dollars approved for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, 224,300 dollars being the amount pertaining to the period ending 31 December 2000 and the balance, that is, 224,300 dollars, pertaining to the period from 1 January to 30 June 2001;

17. Emphasizes that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

18. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Mission;

19. Invites voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

20. Decides to keep under review during its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea".

Also on 23 December, the Assembly decided that the agenda item on the financing of UNMEE would remain for consideration during its resumed fifty-fifth (2001) session (decision 55/458). On the same day, it decided that the Fifth Committee should continue to consider the item at that session (decision 55/455).

Peace Agreement

Following negotiations led by President Bouteflika, President Isaias Afwerki of Eritrea and Prime Minister Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia signed the Peace Agreement between the two countries on 12 December in Algiers.

On 6 December [A/55/673-S/2000/1162], the Presidency of Algeria issued a communiqué announcing the forthcoming event, which was the result of efforts led by Mr. Bouteflika under the OAU mandate, with the support of the United States and in consultation with the EU, OAU and the United Nations.

The text of the Agreement was transmitted to the United Nations by Algeria on 12 December [A/55/686-S/2000/1183]. By that document, the Governments agreed to permanently terminate military hostilities between them, refrain from the threat or use of force and repatriate all prisoners of war. They agreed that an independent body under OAU auspices would carry out an investigation to determine the origins of the conflict. The Agreement also envisaged a neutral Boundary Commission that would delimit and demarcate the border based on pertinent colonial treaties (1900, 1902 and 1908) and international law, with the UN Cartographer serving as Secretary to the Commission. A neutral Claims Commission would be established to arbitrate claims for loss, damage or injury by one Government against the other, and by nationals of one party against the Government of the other.

On 14 December [S/2000/1194], the Secretary-General, in a letter to the Security Council, said that the 12 December Agreement marked an important victory for peace between the two countries and a major achievement for the African continent as a whole. In welcoming the historic
document, he said the United Nations was prepared to work closely with the Eritrean and Ethiopian authorities, OAU and all other parties concerned to ensure the early implementation of the Agreements of 18 June and 12 December.

Also welcoming the Peace Agreement, the EU Presidency, in a 12 December statement [S/2000/1207], said the event might represent a turning point towards peace and development in the region and affirmed its commitment to supporting action to implement the peace settlement.

By letters of 19 and 21 December, Ethiopia [S/2000/1213] and Eritrea [S/2000/1230], respectively, informed the Council of their intention to release prisoners of war. Ethiopia said it had begun releasing 390 wounded Eritreans under arrangements made with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Eritrea said it would begin repatriating Ethiopians in a few days' time under ICRC auspices and noted that it had unilaterally released 71 Ethiopian prisoners of war during the early phase of the conflict.

Later developments. The first meeting of the Military Coordination Commission (MCC), established in accordance with the ceasefire Agreement of 18 June, was held in Nairobi on 2 December under the chairmanship of the UNMEE Force Commander, with the participation of representatives of the two parties and of OAU [S/2001/45]. At the meeting, the Eritrean and Ethiopian authorities confirmed their agreement to open two additional land access routes on 7 December, following the opening of the first such route on 28 November, to enable UNMEE convoys to cross the front lines in all of its three deployment sectors. The parties also agreed to submit to the Force Commander their redeployment plans by 12 December, and to provide UNMEE by 14 December with information on known and suspected minefields. The Mission received some information from Ethiopia and was awaiting a response from Eritrea. There was also an agreement on the removal of bodies of those killed in action on the Manda-Assab road. As planned, 20 bodies were recovered and returned in solemn ceremonies on 6 and 14 December.

MCC reconvened in Nairobi on 28 December. At that meeting, the parties agreed to develop protocols to improve the freedom of movement of UNMEE aircraft in the Mission area. However, the parties could not reach an agreement on the redeployment of Ethiopian forces and repositioning of Eritrean forces, and maintained differing views over which areas were or were not under Ethiopian administration before 6 May 1998. MCC decided therefore that the matter be referred to the Secretary-General's Special Representative. Ethiopia submitted its redeployment plans to UNMEE on 12 December. Four cross-border land access routes were opened by the end of the month, and the Mine Action Coordination Centre of the Mission organized the clearance of mines and unexploded ordnance from those routes.

Although several incidents involving small exchanges of fire between Eritrean and Ethiopian forces on or near the front lines were reported, UNMEE concluded that they did not constitute deliberate breaches of the ceasefire by either side.

The release of prisoners of war, detainees and internees was begun in late 2000. On 28 November, 836 persons of Ethiopian origin were repatriated from Eritrea with the assistance of ICRC, and another 3,500 Ethiopians were repatriated in December. On 23 and 24 December, ICRC undertook the first repatriation of 360 Ethiopian and 359 Eritrean soldiers.

Other developments

Arms embargo

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298(2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia was established in May (see p. 170). By that resolution, the Council decided that all States would prevent the sale or supply to Eritrea and Ethiopia of arms and related materiel of all types and the provision to Eritrea and Ethiopia of technical assistance or training related to the prohibited items. In a report forwarded to the Council on 29 December [S/2000/1259], the Chairman said that the Secretary-General had sent to all States a note verbale asking about specific steps they had taken to give effect to the measures imposed by that resolution. The Committee did not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the implementation of the arms embargo and relied on the cooperation of States and organizations to provide pertinent information. As of 8 December, replies had been received from 40 States [S/2001/39].

Guinea

In December, the Security Council condemned recent incursions into Guinea by rebel groups from Liberia and Sierra Leone that had affected villages and towns along the entire length of Guinea's border. The Government had affirmed that 350 people were killed.
Border incursions

The Secretary-General discussed the border situation of Guinea in his seventh report on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) of 7 November [S/2000/1055]. That report, which covered regional aspects of the situation in several West African countries, stated that in September and October there had been at least 15 attacks against Guinean border villages by armed insurgents, reportedly operating from Liberia and Sierra Leone. Guinea reported that 350 people were killed and it accused Liberia and Burkina Faso of complicity in the attacks. Both Governments denied any involvement. The violence in the border areas caused the internal displacement of an estimated 40,000 Guineans. In October, the Mediation and Security Council of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) called for the deployment of ECOWAS military observers along the common borders of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

In his eighth UNAMSIL report of 15 December [S/2000/1199], the Secretary-General again noted that several cross-border incursions had occurred in southern Guinea and fighting had resulted in heavy civilian casualties and large-scale displacement of people. Guinea accused Liberia and rebel groups in Sierra Leone of being responsible for those attacks, while Liberia accused Guinea of supporting Liberian dissidents. Both Governments denied the other's accusations.

The heads of State and Government of ECOWAS countries, at a meeting held in Bamako, Mali, on 15 and 16 December [S/2000/1201], issued a final communiqué stating, among other things, that they had held in-depth discussions on the deterioration in the climate of peace and security among Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The meeting took due note of the undertaking by each of those three countries: to ensure that its national territory was not used by national or foreign armed individuals to attack neighbouring countries; to disarm any irregular armed groups present in its territory; and to refrain from acts or statements that might appear hostile to the other parties. The heads of State and Government agreed to the immediate deployment of interposition forces along the borders between the three countries and called for an urgent meeting of heads of State of the three countries under the auspices of ECOWAS and OAU. The proposed mandate of an interposition force of 1,796 troops would include monitoring the border areas; neutralizing irregular armed groups; facilitating the movement of persons, goods and services; ensuring the security of refugees and displaced persons; and creating a conducive environment for humanitarian assistance.

A Security Council mission to Sierra Leone visited the region in October and also addressed the question of the Guinean border (see p. 207).

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 December [meeting 4252], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2000/41 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council expresses its deep concern at developments on the border that Guinea shares with Liberia and Sierra Leone.

The Council condemns in the strongest terms the recent incursions into Guinea by rebel groups coming from Liberia and Sierra Leone that have affected villages and towns along the entire length of Guinea's border, including in Guékédou on 6 December 2000 and in Kissidougou on 10 December 2000. The Council deplores the fact that these attacks claimed many lives, in particular the lives of civilians, and caused an exodus of local inhabitants and refugees, further exacerbating an already grave humanitarian situation. The Council also condemns the recent looting of the facilities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian organizations. The Council demands an immediate halt to all acts of violence, especially those directed against civilians, as well as the infiltration of displaced persons camps by armed elements, and demands that those responsible for the violations of international humanitarian law be brought to justice.

The Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Guinea. It expresses its serious concern, in this regard, over reports that external military support is being provided to those rebel groups. It calls upon all States, particularly Liberia, to refrain from providing any such military support and from any act that might contribute to further destabilization of the situation on the borders between Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The Council further calls upon all States in the region to prevent armed individuals from using their national territory to prepare and commit attacks in neighbouring countries.

The Council notes with interest the common undertakings assumed by Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone at the twenty-fourth ordinary session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States held in Bamako on 15 and 16 December 2000 and calls upon them to implement those undertakings fully and without delay. It again pays tribute to the current Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States and to that organization for the important role they play towards restoring peace and security to the three countries of the Mano River Union. The Council requests the Secretary-General to consider what support the international community, and in particular the United Nations, might provide to the Economic Community of West African States in order to ensure security on the border that Guinea shares with Liberia and Sierra Leone, and to report in that connection to the Council as
soon as possible. The Council supports the appeal made by the heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States for an urgent meeting of the heads of State of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone under the auspices of the Community and the Organization of African Unity.

The Council expresses its deep appreciation to the Government of Guinea for hosting a large number of refugees. The Council is concerned by the growing hostile attitude among the local population towards refugees, and urges the Government of Guinea to take urgent measures to discourage the propagation of such anti-refugee feelings.

The Council expresses its deep concern over the fate of all those who continue to live in a state of insecurity, especially the local populations and the tens of thousands of refugees and displaced persons. It urges all the competent organizations to ensure that humanitarian relief continues, and it underlines the importance of integrated action by the United Nations agencies, acting in coordination with the Government of Guinea and with the support of the Economic Community of West African States. The Council believes that humanitarian assistance in secure locations must be made available not only to displaced refugees and Guineans, but also to those refugees returning to Sierra Leone. The Council calls on the Secretary-General and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to ensure that suitable programmes of reintegration and assistance exist and are enhanced where security permits in Sierra Leone. It also recognizes the important role of the international community and the competent non-governmental organizations in providing the humanitarian relief that the local populations, the refugees and the displaced persons so sorely need. The Council is concerned over the security of humanitarian personnel working in Sierra Leone and Guinea. It calls upon all the parties concerned to facilitate the work of the humanitarian organizations. It urges the parties to guarantee the security of refugees and displaced persons, and the security of the staff of the United Nations and humanitarian organizations. The Council also reaf-
firms the need to respect the civilian character of refugee camps.

The Council welcomes the proposed inter-agency multidisciplinary mission to West Africa, supports its earliest possible departure to the region and looks forward to its report and recommendations.

Guinea-Bissau

On 16 January, the second round of presidential elections in Guinea-Bissau was held, thus completing the formation of a new Government and bringing to a close the transitional Government established in accordance with the Abuja Peace Accord of 1 November 1998 [YUN 1998, p. 153]. That agreement had ended an armed conflict between forces supporting President Joao Bernardo Vieira and his former Army Chief of Staff, General Ansoumane Mane. The elections led to the swearing in of President Kumba Yala, under whom the new Government focused on establishing democratic institutions in the face of continued interference from the military establishment, culminating in an attempted coup d’etat by General Mane on 20 November. General Mane was killed in a shoot-out with the army following that attempt.

Internal friction was not the only cause for concern as tensions along the Guinea-Bissau/Senegal border were reported and the threat of military intervention remained ever present. In view of those dangers, the mandate of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS), established in 1999 [YUN 1999, p. 140], was extended. Despite the troubling climate of tension, Guinea-Bissau continued its efforts to consolidate its fragile democratization process.

Formation of new Government


The second round of presidential elections, held on 16 January as the result of inconclusive results in the first round on 28 November 1999, brought an end to the post-conflict transitional period in Guinea-Bissau. President Kumba Yala, who obtained 72 per cent of the vote, was invested on 17 February, following which a new Government was formed and the new pluralist National Assembly was inaugurated. In view of the new political situation, the revised mandate of UNOGBIS was approved by the Council on 10 March (see p. 187). Among the priorities identified by the new Government were the consolidation of the country’s nascent democracy, the depoliticization of the military, the demobilization and reintegration of retired military personnel, the revitalization of State institutions and the relaunching of the economy. In a move to promote national reconciliation, the Chief of Staff and a member of the former military junta was appointed as Defence Minister; however, under pressure from the military establishment the Minister resigned. Negotiations were under way with the former military junta to identify a replacement and to redefine the role of the military in a new, democratic Guinea-Bissau. Those negotiations were led by a group of mediators.
from civil society, including the Bishop of Bissau. The Secretary-General's Representative, Samuel Nana-Sinkam, was also providing his good offices as needed.

Despite the restoration of constitutional rule, the military continued to maintain a high public posture and to perform police functions, even as the presence of police units increased. The maintenance of public law and order was severely constrained by a lack of appropriate training and poor logistic support for the police. In the Secretary-General's view, that situation underscored the need for the international community to assist in that regard. The continuing circulation of large quantities of small arms in civilian communities compounded the security situation. In that connection, efforts continued, under the coordination of UNOGBIS and with the support of the World Food Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to develop a package of incentives to encourage civilians to surrender their weapons. Relations with neighbouring countries continued to improve. Bilateral cooperation to resolve concerns over border security issues, especially along the border with Guinea (see p. 181), was evolving in the right direction.

The trials of those detained following the events of May 1999 began in late February 2000. From the original 385 detained, 50 remained in detention, some having been released for lack of evidence or pending further investigation. UNOGBIS provided assistance to the new justice system by training 37 new judges in order to increase the capacity of the judiciary to speed up trial proceedings.

The humanitarian situation in the country improved significantly, as more and more Bissau Guinean refugees and internally displaced persons returned to their homes in different parts of the country. The return of refugees and displaced persons had put additional pressure on the demand for social services, in particular water and electricity. To meet that demand, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and NGOs had begun digging wells and rehabilitating small water refilling systems in Bissau and in the countryside. UNICEF was also active in repairing damaged hospitals, restarting inoculation projects and distributing medicines.

Addressing the Council on 29 March [meeting 4121] when it considered the Secretary-General's report, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, said that the overall situation was peaceful and the humanitarian situation had improved, but the economic situation remained worrying. He warned of the difficulties encountered in redefining the relationship between the new Government and the military establishment in the post-electoral period. However, it was encouraging, he said, that negotiations between the Government and the former military junta were continuing, led by the Bishop of Bissau and a group of mediators from civil society. In view of the situation, the Secretary-General had urged the international community to provide urgent assistance for the Government's 100-day transitional programme, which was critical for the credibility of the new Government as it faced pressures from ordinary citizens who were demanding basic services such as water and electricity.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (March)

On 29 March [meeting 4122], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2000/11 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 24 March 2000 on developments in Guinea-Bissau.

The Council pays tribute to the people of Guinea-Bissau for the success of the transitional process that has led to the organization of free, fair and transparent elections. It congratulates the Representative of the Secretary-General, the staff of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau and the States Members of the United Nations for all they have done to assist the people of Guinea-Bissau in this task. The Council also thanks the Economic Community of West African States, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, Member States that contributed to the Trust Fund established to support the activities of the Support Office and the Friends of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau for their contributions to consolidating peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau.

The Council welcomes the swearing in of President Kumba Yala on 17 February 2000 and the return to constitutional and democratic order in Guinea-Bissau following the holding of free and fair presidential and legislative elections. The Council affirms that all concerned, particularly the former military junta, are obligated to recognize and uphold the results of these elections, as part of the Abuja Accord.

The Council encourages all concerned in Guinea-Bissau to work together closely in a spirit of tolerance to strengthen democratic values, protect the rule of law, depoliticize the army and safeguard human rights. The Council supports the efforts made by the Government of Guinea-Bissau to redefine the role of the military in Guinea-Bissau in accordance with the rule of law and democracy.

The Council expresses its support for the newly elected Government of Guinea-Bissau and encourages the new authorities to develop and implement programmes devised to consolidate peace and national reconciliation. The Council calls upon the international community to support the three-month transitional programme of the Government
of Guinea-Bissau pending the organization of a new round-table conference. The Council agrees with the comment made by the Secretary-General, in paragraph 24 of his report, to the effect that sustained support of the international community is crucial for the consolidation of the progress achieved so far, and for helping Guinea-Bissau lay a durable foundation for a better life for its people.

Communication. In a 19 May statement [S/2000/487], the EU expressed concern at the ongoing climate of tension and insecurity in Guinea-Bissau and at reports of indiscipline in some sectors of the armed forces. It urged all in Guinea-Bissau, in particular the military, to continue to take forward the positive developments of the previous year and stressed the need for a full return to civil rule, effective functioning of democratic institutions and a peaceful environment as prerequisites for the continuation of foreign investments and financial and economic aid.

Report of Secretary-General (June). The Secretary-General, in a 28 June report on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on UNOGBUS activities [S/2000/632], said that while important progress had been made on the ground since his last report, many challenges remained as Guinea-Bissau sought to restore lasting peace, stability and sustainable development and to improve the living standards of its people. During the period under review, the Government of President Yala had focused on consolidating the authority of the newly established democratic institutions in the face of continued interference from the military establishment, following protracted consultations with a wide spectrum of actors. The continued high profile of the former military junta on the political scene and the lack of a constitution anchored in democratic principles presented difficult challenges. Some progress was reported in discussions mediated by civil society leaders under the leadership of the Bishop of Bissau and facilitated by the Secretary-General's Representative, aimed at redefining the role of the military. The National Assembly had established a Commission of Good Offices to bridge differences between the Government and the military establishment.

The appointment on 7 April of a new Attorney-General and a civilian as Minister of Defence and the decision of the military establishment not to challenge the President's decree replacing the Chief of Naval Staff further strengthened the authority of the constitutional order. In June, the military reaffirmed its intention to resume its traditional role and to subjugate itself to the civilian authorities.

On 15 May, ECOWAS sent a Special Envoy to Guinea-Bissau to discuss with the authorities and other parties the latest developments. At a summit meeting on 28 and 29 May, the ECOWAS members expressed concern over continuing tensions between the President and the former military junta.

A worrying development concerned religious and ethnic tensions in some northern parts of the country between the Fula and Felupe communities and in the east between the Fula and Mandingo communities.

In an effort to restore the economy, the National Assembly approved the Government's four-year programme of work and the 2000 budget. In order to strengthen the democratic process, the Supreme Court of Justice set up a commission to review the current constitution. The authorities announced plans to hold municipal elections in 2000.

The security situation along the Guinea-Bissau/Senegal border, which had deteriorated in April, was significantly improved by the visit to Bissau on 29 April of newly elected President Wade of Senegal. The leaders of the two countries agreed to de-escalate tensions and discussed cooperative strategies for securing their common border. The Secretary-General's Representative, during meetings with President Wade and Senegalese officials in Dakar in early May, discussed ways to sustain the initiatives on border security generated during the President's visit to Bissau.

Internally, there was a rise in armed criminality and banditry attributable, in part, to the prevailing difficult economic situation, the weak police force and uncontrolled circulation of weapons. Another security issue was the presence of landmines throughout the country. With support from UNDP, a demining project was scheduled to begin in July. The Government also prepared a demobilization and reintegration programme. Endemic poverty remained the single most debilitating social and economic problem. The unemployment level remained high and the Government experienced persistent difficulties in paying the civil servants who constituted the bulk of all formally employed Bissau Guinean citizens.

The Secretary-General said that the restructuring of the armed forces was crucial for the democratization process and remained one of the Government's priorities. However, in the absence of adequate resources, that remained a daunting and potentially problematic challenge. He therefore appealed to the international community to provide the necessary financial and material support to enable the Government to address that issue effectively, to strengthen its institutional ca-
The Assembly, in collaboration with UNOGBIS, conducted in June a five-day seminar on democratic ethics and parliamentary protocols and procedures for parliamentarians.

Internal friction and tensions in the border area with Senegal continued to cause concern. The temporary closure of border crossings on the Senegalese side led to steep price increases in Guinea-Bissau for imported fuel and goods, while segments of the military were trying to capitalize on the instability to increase their visibility in the political process. The leaders of Guinea-Bissau and Senegal continued to work to defuse the tensions, and a bilateral commission met in Senegal to discuss border issues. On 7 September, the Prime Ministers of the two countries met in Dakar and signed a document that called on the international community, through the United Nations, to institute mechanisms to complement their joint military patrolling of the border. Following that meeting, the borders were reopened.

In a related development, President Yala, in a letter to the Secretary-General of 5 September, formally requested that an international military observer force be established to serve along with contingents from the two countries.

The institutional and logistical weakness of the national police continued to hamper its ability to deal with the rising incidence of banditry. A mine-clearance programme was begun in the capital, with support from UNOGBIS, NGOs and other donors. Out of the 378 political and military prisoners detained since the events of 7 May 1999, only four were still being held by the time of the report. A number of released detainees had already been tried, while others were awaiting trial.

With assistance from UN agencies, the Government finalized an interim poverty reduction strategic paper to be submitted to the World Bank. Meanwhile, the World Bank had made available some $25 million to allow the Government to meet its budgetary obligations. An increase in the harvest of cashew nuts, the country’s most important cash crop and its principal source of revenue, and proceeds from offshore oil drilling were expected to boost the country’s revenue base.

Addressing the Security Council on 29 November [meeting 4238], the Secretary-General reported an armed showdown during the previous week between the head of the former military junta, General Ansoumane Mane, who was killed following the attempted coup d’etat, and the elected President, which nearly plunged the country back into turmoil, underscoring the precariousness of the stability of the country. Post-conflict peace-building would require measures to prevent a relapse into a cycle of conflict and instability and needed to address the root causes of conflict, which included weak State institutions, a disgruntled and highly politicized army, endemic poverty, a crippling debt and an insecure internal and external environment. Addressing such a range of causes required, on the part of the Government and the international community, a long-term commitment and was a multidimensional process.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (November)

On 29 November [meeting 4239], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PURST/2000/37 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council reiterates its support for the democratically elected Government of Guinea-Bissau, and underlines the fact that all parties concerned, especially the members of the former military junta, must continue to uphold the results of the elections and the principles of democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights and civilian rule in the country.

The Council welcomes the return to peace, democracy and constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau, and urges all parties to work towards the consolidation of peace in a spirit of cooperation and reconciliation.

The Council notes with satisfaction the political progress made so far in Guinea-Bissau, and stresses the importance of continued cooperation by all parties towards the consolidation of sustainable peace in Guinea-Bissau. The Council calls upon the members of the former military junta to subordinate themselves fully to the civilian institutions and to with-
draw from the political process. The Council underlines the fact that the primary responsibility for the consolidation of peace lies with all the parties and the people of Guinea-Bissau, and is concerned that renewed political unrest may be harmful to the consolidation of peace and the commitment of donors to support the reconstruction of Guinea-Bissau.

In this connection, the Council underlines the importance of an energetic continuation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and the need for an urgent and accurate census of all military forces. It recalls the statement by its President of 23 March 2000, and underlines the fact that timely funding for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration is a critical factor in the successful implementation of the peace process in Guinea-Bissau. The Council commends the support provided by the Bretton Woods institutions to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in Guinea-Bissau, and stresses the importance of the coordinated support of Member States for these activities.

The Council recalls the statement by its President of 29 December 1998, and recognizes that the challenges of the post-conflict situation in Guinea-Bissau require an integrated and consolidated approach by all actors to support the Government of Guinea-Bissau, inter alia, the United Nations system, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, as well as bilateral donors. In this regard, the Council once again underlines the importance of ensuring a smooth transition from conflict management to post-conflict peace-building and reconstruction, which can be greatly enhanced through adequate coordination of the efforts of all. The Council stresses the special position of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau in this regard.

The Council recognizes and commends the important role played by the Support Office towards helping to consolidate peace, democracy and the rule of law, including the strengthening of democratic institutions, and expresses its appreciation for the activities of the Office. In order to optimize the efforts of the Office, some degree of flexibility on the part of donors and financial institutions is required concerning issues such as debt relief, trade policies and internal budget constraints.

The Council reiterates that economic rehabilitation and reconstruction constitutes one of the major tasks facing Guinea-Bissau as it emerges from conflict, and that significant international assistance is indispensable for promoting sustainable development there. The Council underlines the fact that an integrated and coordinated approach is required for Guinea-Bissau, combining sustainable post-conflict peace-building and economic and development issues.

The Council calls upon Member States to provide generous support at the next round table scheduled for February 2001 in Geneva.

The Council acknowledges the relevance of the regional dimension. It welcomes the initiatives that the President of Guinea-Bissau and the President of Senegal have taken towards stabilization of their common border region. The Council encourages both Governments to explore further possibilities to achieve peace and stability along the regional borders. It commends the Economic Community of West African States and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries for their continuing contributions towards the return of peace and democracy to Guinea-Bissau.

The Council expresses its intention to keep the situation in Guinea-Bissau under regular review and to coordinate with all actors in the post-conflict peace-building process.

**Communication.** In a 29 November statement [S/2000/1148], the EU Presidency expressed its pleasure that Guinea-Bissau’s constitution had been upheld, despite the recent attempt at destabilization and the clashes that had cast a shadow over the country. It also expressed support for the legitimate authorities in their efforts to bring about national reconciliation and consolidate democracy, as well as concern that the programme of demobilization and restructuring of the armed forces should be brought to a successful conclusion. The EU reaffirmed its readiness to assist in the national reconstruction effort and called on the international community to join in that task.

**Extension of UNOGBIS mandate**

The Secretary-General, at the request of President Yala, extended the mandate of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) twice in 2000. On 3 March [S/2000/201], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that Mr. Yala, while President-elect, had requested that the UNOGBIS mandate be extended for at least two years to help his Government cope with the post-electoral challenges. After a review of the request, the Secretary-General proposed that the mandate be extended for one year after the current one expired on 31 March 2000. The revised mandate would be: to support national efforts to maintain peace, democracy and the rule of law and towards reconciliation and tolerance; to encourage initiatives aimed at building confidence and maintaining friendly relations with its neighbours: to seek a programme of voluntary arms collection; to provide the political framework and leadership for harmonizing UN activities in the country; and to facilitate the mobilization of international political support and resources for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development. The Council, on 10 March [S/2000/202], took note of the Secretary-General’s proposal.

In a report of 20 March to the Fifth Committee [A/C.5/54/52], the Secretary-General provided estimates for two political missions in the context of
actions taken by the Security Council regarding good offices, preventive diplomacy and post-conflict missions. One of those missions was UNOGBIS, for which the proposed resource requirement was $2,723,300, to be charged against the programme budget for the 2000-2001 biennium.

The Secretary-General, in a 28 September letter to the Security Council [S/2000/941], proposed that the UNOGBIS mandate be extended again until the end of 2001 in the light of events in Guinea-Bissau and the situation in the entire subregion that continued to require the United Nations to play a constructive role in the consolidation of peace. The Council, on 3 October [S/2000/942], took note of the proposal.

**Liberia**

The United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia (UNOL) continued in 2000 to work towards the consolidation of peace and democracy in cooperation with the Government and ECOWAS. In a June report on assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia [A/55/90-E/2000/81] (see p. 862), the Secretary-General said that the inauguration of an elected Government headed by President Charles G. Taylor in August 1997 had constituted a significant landmark in Liberia's transition from civil conflict to peace and resumption of normal development activities; however, two and a half years later, the path to sustainable peace and recovery remained uncertain, owing mainly to residual governance problems and inadequate external support to the country's reconstruction programme. The restoration of peace had not brought sustainable social and economic recovery, despite programmes initiated by the Government aimed at reconstruction, and supported by ECOWAS, the UN system and other donors.

The political and security situation was susceptible to subregional events, especially in neighbouring Sierra Leone, where significant progress in the peace process had been difficult to achieve and relations between members of the Revolutionary United Front, the defunct Armed Forces Revolutionary Council and some officials in the Liberian Government had been a source of regional tensions. ECOWAS intensified its efforts to help consolidate peace in the subregion, including support for the meeting of the heads of State of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone (Bamako, Mali, 2 March), and that of their Foreign Ministers (Monrovia, Liberia, 18 March). The decision to revitalize the Mano River Union (MRU) institutions to deal with political, security and socio-economic concerns between the three States was among the outcomes.

**Extension of UNOL**

The Secretary-General, in a 28 September letter to the Security Council [S/2000/945], proposed that UNOL's mandate be extended for one year, until 31 December 2001. The proposal was made following his consultations with the Liberian Government, which was faced with a difficult political situation and instability in the subregion. An extension, he said, would enable UNOL to support the Government's efforts to consolidate democracy and promote national reconciliation and the rule of law, including the protection of human rights, and would allow UNOL to contribute to subregional efforts to normalize relations between Liberia and its neighbours. On 3 October [S/2000/946], the Council took note of his proposal.

**Sanctions committee**


The Committee said that Ugandan customs officials had informed it that they had seized a consignment of arms that were believed to have been destined for Monrovia in violation of the sanctions. The Committee noted that it did not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the implementation of the arms embargo; therefore, it urged Member States and organizations to provide information pertinent to the arms embargo to the Committee.

**Border incursions**

In a 28 August letter to the Secretary-General [S/2000/844], the Liberian President complained of repeated violations of its territorial integrity by armed insurgents from the area of the Guinea-Sierra Leone borders (see also under "Sierra Leone"), including a recent attack emanating from Guinea, which was ongoing. Liberia called for a UN presence at those borders to monitor all crossing points.

At its fourth ministerial meeting (Abuja, Nigeria, 4 October), the ECOWAS Mediation and Security Council decided to deploy an ECOWAS observer mission on the border between Guinea
and Liberia. Mali, informing the Security Council of that decision on 11 December [S/2000/1191], requested, on behalf of ECOWAS, UN assistance in the deployment of the mission, which could make a useful contribution towards ensuring security and stability in the West African sub-region.

Financing of UNOMIL

By decision 54/499 of 5 September, the General Assembly decided to include in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth (2000) session the item on financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia, whose mandate ended in 1997 [YUN 1997, p. 123]. On 23 December, the Assembly decided that the item would remain for consideration during its resumed fifty-fifth (2001) session (decision 55/458) and that the Fifth Committee should continue to consider the item at that session (decision 55/455).

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Following the Security Council's 1999 suspension of the sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya under resolution 748(1992) [YUN 1992, p. 55] and strengthened under resolution 883(1993) [YUN 1993, p. 101], a number of regional organizations sought in 2000 to have those sanctions completely lifted. The organizations proposed that action in view of the fact that the two Libyan suspects charged with the 1988 bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, were being tried under a Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands. The sanctions covered air links with, provision of military supplies to, restrictions on diplomatic and consular personnel of, and restrictions on suspected terrorist nationals of Libya.

Trial of Pan Am 103 bombing suspects

In 2000, the trial of two Libyan nationals suspected of the 1988 bombing of Pan Am flight 103 began in the Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands. Arrangements for the trial had been approved by the Security Council in resolution 1192(1998) [YUN 1998, p. 161]. The Secretary-General, in a letter of 25 April to the Council [S/2000/349], listed five international observers he had nominated to attend the trial, all of whom represented entities that had demonstrated an interest in the matter.

Suspension of sanctions

Libya, by an 8 March letter [S/2000/243], transmitted to the Security Council a report concerning the damage, in both material and human terms, that was caused by the sanctions imposed by the Council in resolutions 748(1992) and 883(1993) and maintained from 15 April 1992 until suspended on 5 April 1999. The report covered alleged damage sustained by the Libyan people in the areas of health, agriculture, livestock, communications, transport, industry, finance, trade and energy. Total financial losses were estimated at $33.6 billion.

In further letters to the Council, Libya transmitted a decision adopted by the OAU heads of State and Government (nominated, Togo, 10-12 July) [S/2000/770] and a resolution adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 27-30 June) [S/2000/773], both calling for the total and final lifting of the sanctions against Libya. On 11 September [S/2000/864], Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia transmitted a resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States also calling for the lifting of the sanctions and urging the United States to engage in direct dialogue with Libya to resolve issues that might be preventing normalization of relations between them. In a 13 September letter [S/2000/881], Cameroon, Ghana, Tunisia, Uganda and Zimbabwe, as the five-member committee entrusted by OAU to follow up the question of Lockerbie, called on the Council to lift the sanctions immediately and irrevocably. Burkina Faso, Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, as the Committee of Six of the Non-Aligned Movement, on 15 September [S/2000/906] expressed disappointment at the Council's failure to lift the sanctions and urged it to do so.

1986 attack against Libya

The General Assembly, by decision 55/430 of 14 December, deferred consideration of the item "Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986" and included it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth (2001) session.

Sierra Leone

Throughout most of 2000, the situation in Sierra Leone was tense and critical until a ceasefire
agreement was signed by the Government and the rebel group, the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), in November. Throughout the year, the United Nations attempted to implement the Lome Peace Agreement, signed by the Government and RUF on 7 July 1999 [YUN 1999, p.159].

At the beginning of the year, the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) had an authorized force of 6,000 military personnel, with a mandate to work together with the forces of the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in implementing the Lome Peace Agreement, to assist the Government in implementing its disarmament plan, to ensure freedom of movement of UN personnel, to monitor the ceasefire and to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid. As ECOMOG began to withdraw, the Security Council in February authorized an expansion of UNAMSIL to a maximum of 11,100 military personnel, subject to periodic review in the light of conditions on the ground and progress made in the peace process. UNAMSIL was later expanded again to 13,000 troops.

The situation deteriorated rapidly in May when RUF forces stepped up attacks against government forces and UNAMSIL and held hundreds of UNAMSIL personnel hostage. For months, RUF continued to attack UN peacekeepers and pro-Government forces and to detain UN personnel. By the end of July, nine peacekeepers had been killed and others were missing. During that month, the Council took action to limit the capacity of rebel groups to wage war by prohibiting the importation of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone, except those with a certificate of origin issued by the Government, and by strengthening the arms embargo to non-government forces. In August, the Council strengthened the UNAMSIL mandate to include new tasks of countering the threat of RUF attacks by responding robustly to hostile actions or threats of force, deploying at key strategic locations and main population centres, assisting the Government to extend State authority, and providing protection to civilians in areas of deployment.

Also in August, the Council proposed that a special court on Sierra Leone be established in order to bring to justice those responsible for serious crimes and atrocities against the people of Sierra Leone and UNAMSIL peacekeepers. The Secretary-General drew up proposals for such a court, which the Council was reviewing at the end of the year.

By the ceasefire agreement signed by the Government and RUF on 10 November, the two parties agreed that UNAMSIL would supervise and monitor the ceasefire and report any violations. Initially, RUF displayed reluctance to follow through with its commitments, and the security situation remained precarious, but relatively calm, at the end of the year.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sierra Leone was Oluyemi Adeniji (Nigeria).

UNAMSIL

In response to resolution 1270(1999) [YUN 1999, p.165], the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council every 45 days on UNAMSIL and on developments in Sierra Leone, including the status of the peace process. The UNAMSIL Force Commander until October was Major-General Vijay Kumar Jetley (India). He was succeeded by Lieutenant-General Daniel Ishmael Oponde (Kenya).

Expansion of mission

Report of Secretary-General (January). In an 11 January report [S/2000/13], the second on UNAMSIL, the Secretary-General said that the situation in Sierra Leone had gone through a difficult period over the preceding two weeks as ECOMOG continued its withdrawal from several key locations in the provinces and the RUF Party (RUF-P) challenged the implementation of some of the aspects of the peace process. The resulting tensions subsided somewhat with the deployment of UNAMSIL troops to areas under RUF-P control. A rising level of lawlessness and banditry was reported, especially in and around Freetown and in Lungi and Port Loko, and security deteriorated in several disarmament centres. Ceasefire violations and incidents were apparently committed by former Sierra Leonean army elements based in the Ocra Hills region.

Progress in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme had been very slow and was compounded by unrest among the 6,000 ex-combatants in the disarmament centres. Discharge from the camps had been delayed due to logistical problems. With ECOMOG's decision to repatriate its forces [YUN 1999, p.167], the only alternative was to expand UNAMSIL in order to keep the peace process on track. In addition to its current mandate, the Secretary-General said, UNAMSIL would need to assume tasks that had been assigned to ECOMOG, such as guarding weapons and ammunition retrieved during the disarmament process and assisting in their destruction. The expanded force would also contribute to the free circulation of people and goods and delivery of humanitarian assistance along selected roads. In accordance with its current mandate as stipulated in resolution 1270(1999),
the Mission would continue, within its capabili-
ties, to afford protection to civilians under immi-
ent threat of physical violence. In addition to its
current mandate, the Secretary-General pro-
posed that UNAMSIL operations should include:
• establishing a presence at key locations, in par-
ticular in Freetown, important intersections and
major airports; providing additional security at
disarmament, demobilization and reintegration
sites and guarding weapons collected from ex-
combatants; conducting mobile patrols and, if
necessary, providing armed escorts to ensure the
free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance
along main thoroughfares; affirming, when necessary, through rapid deployment, UN
commitment to the peace process; maintaining
adequate reserves to ensure flexibility and reaction
capabilities and reinforcing its positions or patrols when necessary; and maintaining close
coordination with the Sierra Leonean law en-
forcement authorities.

The expanded force would require up to
11,100 military personnel, including 260 military observers, 12 infantry battalions, force and sector
headquarters personnel, two military engineer
companies, medical personnel, communications
and transport units and an aviation element.
The engineering companies would engage in
demining and repair of roads and bridges. The
new tasks falling to UNAMSIL would require ro-
bust rules of engagement for the entire force. Up
to 60 UN civilian police advisers would assist the
Government and local police in the restructuring
and training of the Sierra Leonean police forces.
They would assist in maintaining law and order
disarmament, demobilization and reintegra-
tion sites to make up for the role ECOMOG had
played in that regard.

Overall, the situation remained difficult and
progress in the implementation of the Lome
Agreement had been very slow. In addition,
members of some armed groups continued to at-
tack, rob and rape civilians in parts of the coun-
try, while humanitarian workers were denied access to large sections of the population. After
more than eight years of brutal conflict, the Secretary-General stated, building trust and con-

didence would take time. It was crucial that the
Government take the lead in developing a com-
prehensive plan for the restructuring of the police and armed forces so that they could safe-
guard the stability and security of the country
once UNAMSIL began its withdrawal following the

In a 21 January addendum [S/2000/137/Add.1] to
his report, the Secretary-General outlined the financial implications of the recommended
UNAMSIL expansion. For the period 15 February
to 30 June 2000, additional requirements would be $110.8 million, based on the assumption of a
phased induction of an additional 5,100 troops,
54 civilian police and 170 civilian international
and local staff. On that basis, the total estimated
cost of the UN peacekeeping operations in Sierra
Leone from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 was pro-
jected at $310.8 million, inclusive of $200 million
already appropriated by General Assembly reso-

Sierra Leone, on 17 January [S/2000/31], en-
dorsed the Secretary-General’s recommenda-
tions, in particular the expansion of UNAMSIL.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (February)

On 7 February [meeting 4099], the Security Coun-
cil unanimously adopted resolution 1289(2000).
The draft [S/2000/34] was prepared in consulta-
tions among Council members.

The Security Council,
Recalling its resolutions 1171(1998) of 5 June 1998,
1260(1999) of 20 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 Septem-
ber 1999 and 1270(1999) of 22 October 1999 and other
relevant resolutions and the statement by its President
of 15 May 1999,

Affirming the commitment of all States to respect the
sovereignty, political independence and territorial integ-

ty of Sierra Leone,
Recalling the relevant principles contained in the
Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Asso-
ciated Personnel of 9 December 1994,
Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Na-
tions to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the pre-
vention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communi-
cable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,
Taking note of the letter dated 17 January 2000 from
the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-
operation of Sierra Leone to the President of the Secu-

rity Council,
Having considered the reports of the Secretary-
General of 23 September and 6 December 1999 and 11
January 2000 and the letter dated 23 December 1999
from the Secretary-General to the President of the Se-
curity Council,
Determined that the situation in Sierra Leone contin-
ues to constitute a threat to international peace and se-

curity in the region,
1. Notes that the deployment of the United Nations
Mission in Sierra Leone as established by resolution
1270(1999) is in the process of completion;
2. Welcomes the efforts made by the Government of
Sierra Leone, the leadership of the Revolutionary
United Front Party of Sierra Leone, the Monitoring
Group of the Economic Community of West African
States and the Mission towards the implementation of
the Peace Agreement signed in Lome on 7 July 1999;
3. Reiterates its call upon the parties to fulfill all their
commitments under the Peace Agreement to facilitate
the restoration of peace, stability, national reconcilia-
tion and development in Sierra Leone, and stresses
that the responsibility for the success of the peace pro-
cess ultimately lies with the people and leaders of Sierra Leone;

4. Notes with concern that, despite the progress that has been made, the peace process thus far has been marred by the limited and sporadic participation in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, by the lack of progress on the release of abductees and child soldiers and by continued hostage-taking and attacks on humanitarian personnel, and expresses its conviction that the expansion of the Mission as provided for in paragraphs 9 to 12 below will create conditions under which all parties can work to ensure that the provisions of the Peace Agreement are implemented in full;

5. Also notes with concern the continuing human rights violations against the civilian population of Sierra Leone, and emphasizes that the amnesty extended under the Peace Agreement does not extend to such violations committed after the date of its signing;

6. Calls upon the parties and all others involved to take steps to ensure that the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme is fully implemented throughout the country, and in particular urges the Revolutionary United Front, the Civil Defence Force, the former Sierra Leone Armed Forces/Armed Forces Revolutionary Council and all other armed groups to participate fully in the programme and cooperate with all those responsible for its implementation;

7. Takes note of the decision of the Governments of Nigeria, Guinea and Ghana to withdraw their remaining Monitoring Group contingents from Sierra Leone, as reported in the letter from the Secretary-General dated 23 December 1999;

8. Expresses its appreciation to the Monitoring Group for its indispensable contribution towards the restoration of democracy and the maintenance of peace, security and stability in Sierra Leone, commends the forces and the Governments of its contributing States for their courage and sacrifice, and encourages all States to assist the contributing States further in meeting the costs they have incurred in making possible the deployment of the Monitoring Group forces in Sierra Leone;

9. Decides that the military component of the Mission shall be expanded to a maximum of 11,100 military personnel, including the 260 military observers already deployed, subject to periodic review in the light of conditions on the ground and progress made in the peace process, in particular in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, and takes note of paragraph 33 of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 January 2000;

10. Also decides, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that the mandate of the Mission shall be revised to include the following additional tasks, to be performed by the Mission within its capabilities and areas of deployment, and in the light of conditions on the ground:

(a) To provide security at key locations and Government buildings, in particular in Freetown, and at important intersections and major airports, including the Lungi airport;

(b) To facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance along specified thoroughfares;

(c) To provide security in and at all sites of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme;

(d) To coordinate with and assist, in common areas of deployment, the Sierra Leone law enforcement authorities in the discharge of their responsibilities;

(e) To guard weapons, ammunition and other military equipment collected from ex-combatants and to assist in their subsequent disposal or destruction;

authorizes the Mission to take the necessary action to fulfil the additional tasks set out above, and affirms that, in the discharge of its mandate, the Mission may take the necessary action to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, afford protection to civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, taking into account the responsibilities of the Government of Sierra Leone;

11. Decides further that the mandate of the Mission, as revised, shall be extended for a period of six months from the date of adoption of the present resolution;

12. Authorizes the increases in the civil affairs, civilian police, administrative and technical personnel of the Mission proposed by the Secretary-General in his report of 11 January 2000;

13. Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General, as indicated in his report of 11 January 2000, to establish within the Mission a landmine action office responsible for awareness training of Mission personnel and for the coordination of mine action activities of non-governmental organizations and humanitarian agencies operating in Sierra Leone;

14. Stresses the importance of a smooth transition between the Monitoring Group and the Mission for the successful implementation of the Peace Agreement and the stability of Sierra Leone, and in that regard urges all those concerned to consult over the timing of troop movements and withdrawals;

15. Reiterates the importance of the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, notes that the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front have agreed in the Peace Agreement to provide guarantees in this regard, and calls upon all parties in Sierra Leone to respect fully the status of United Nations and associated personnel;

16. Reiterates its request to the Government of Sierra Leone to conclude a status-of-forces agreement with the Secretary-General within thirty days of the adoption of the present resolution, and recalls that pending the conclusion of such an agreement the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 should apply provisionally;

17. Reiterates the continued need to promote peace and national reconciliation and to foster accountability and respect for human rights in Sierra Leone, and urges the Government of Sierra Leone, specialized agencies, other multilateral organizations, civil society and Member States to accelerate their efforts to establish the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the Human Rights Commission and the Commission for the Consolidation of Peace as fully-functioning and effective institutions, as provided for under the Peace Agreement;

18. Emphasizes the importance of the exercise by the Government of Sierra Leone of full control over the exploitation of gold, diamonds and other resources for
the benefit of the people of the country and in accordance with article VII, paragraph 6, of the Peace Agreement, and, to that end, calls for the early and effective operation of the Commission of the Management of Strategic Resources, National Reconstruction and Development;

19. Welcomes the contributions that have been made to the multi-donor trust fund established by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to finance the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, and urges all States and international and other organizations that have not yet done so to contribute generously to the fund so that the process is adequately financed and the provisions of the Peace Agreement can be fully implemented;

20. Underlines the ultimate responsibility of the Government of Sierra Leone for the provision of adequate security forces in the country, calls upon it, in that regard, to take urgent steps towards the establishment of professional and accountable national police and armed forces, and stresses the importance to this objective of generous support and assistance from the international community;

21. Reiterates the continued need for urgent and substantial assistance for the people of Sierra Leone, as well as for sustained and generous assistance for the longer-term tasks of peace-building, reconstruction, economic and social recovery and development in Sierra Leone, and urges all States and international and other organizations to provide such assistance as a priority;

22. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Council every forty-five days to provide, inter alia, assessments of security conditions on the ground so that troop levels and the tasks to be performed by the Mission can be kept under review, as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General of 11 January 2000;

23. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Report of Secretary-General (March). In his third report on UNAMSIL, issued on 7 March [S/2000/186], the Secretary-General said that progress had been made in the establishment and functioning of the various bodies envisaged in the Lomé Peace Agreement. The Commission for the Consolidation of Peace, an implementation organ, under the chairmanship of Lieutenant Colonel Johnny Paul Koroma, had set up its offices. The 16-member Constitutional Review Committee had also begun its work and was expected to report to President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah in the near future. Parliament had begun confirmation hearings for nominees to serve on other commissions. Mr. Koroma, leader of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC), had resigned from the Sierra Leone Army, but remained leader of his party. However, his faction would be dissolved on the reinstatement of ex-Sierra Leone Army elements into the current armed forces. The Ministry of Defence was preparing a military reintegration plan that would screen ex-combatants to decide whether they would be accepted into the new army or would enter the demobilization programme.

On 24 January, the ECOWAS Chairman convened the second meeting of the Joint Implementation Committee. The Government of Sierra Leone was represented by the Attorney-General while RUF was represented by its Secretary-General, Momoh Rogers. Mr. Koroma attended in his capacity as Chairman of the Commission for the Consolidation of Peace. The Committee adopted recommendations aimed at accelerating the implementation of the Lomé Agreement, especially regarding the disarmament process, the ceasefire agreement and unhindered humanitarian access. It demanded that UN troops be allowed to carry out their mandate without restrictions and that the weapons confiscated from some of the contingents by the armed groups be returned. Progress in disarmament had been slow, particularly in the northern and eastern parts of the country, and rebel groups continued to interfere with humanitarian activities and UNAMSIL patrols and to harass the civilian population in those areas. During the reporting period, RUF, including its leader, Foday Sankoh, made hostile public statements about UNAMSIL.

The security situation remained tense and volatile, although there were some improvements, particularly in the Lungi area where UNAMSIL was patrolling extensively. In other areas, such as the Occra Hills and the Northern and Eastern Provinces, ceasefire violations included ambushes against civilians, illegal roadblocks, RUF troop movements and obstruction of peacekeeping operations. There were serious incidents involving UNAMSIL and former rebel elements or combatants, including RUF elements seizing weapons and vehicles from a convoy of Guinean troops, ex-army combatants seizing weapons, and RUF fighters stopping a convoy and blocking a UN landing strip.

The strength of UNAMSIL reached 7,391 military personnel as at 1 March. With the deployment of UNAMSIL military units, access for humanitarian aid had improved, but delays in disarmament and continuing RUF resistance to the deployment of UN troops continued to slow humanitarian access to 2.6 million war-affected Sierra Leoneans in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. The human rights situation remained a cause for serious concern, in particular in the Port Loko area where looting, house burnings, harassment and abduction of civilians, rape and sexual abuse continued, mostly perpetrated by ex-army elements from the surrounding Occra Hills.
The Secretary-General stated that one of the Mission's main priorities remained the speedy establishment of a credible peacekeeping presence throughout the country to create the necessary climate of confidence and security conditions for the implementation of the peace process. The Sierra Leonean parties, in particular RUF, needed to cooperate with UNAMSIL and provide unrestricted access to all parts of the country. The main steps ahead in the peace process were in four areas—the early disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of all ex-combatants; the extension of State authority, including law enforcement, throughout the country; national reconciliation and democratization; and the improvement of Sierra Leone’s capacity to ensure its own security. Progress would require commitment by the Government, RUF and other Sierra Leonean parties, and on the part of the international community.

The Secretary-General noted that serious doubts remained about the commitment of RUF to the peace process and expressed concern about the often negative and confusing approach taken by Mr. Sankoh to key elements of the peace process and the role entrusted to the United Nations. Also, the continuing ceasefire violations perpetrated against civilians and peacekeepers could not be tolerated by the international community, and the obstruction of UNAMSIL patrols and deployments was unacceptable.

**Attacks against UNAMSIL**

The situation in Sierra Leone erupted in a new crisis on 1 May and the peace process suffered a very serious setback as the result of unprovoked armed attacks on UN peacekeepers by RUF fighters, the detention of several hundred UN personnel (the great majority of them Zambians), and the destruction of disarmament and demobilization camps by RUF fighters. UNAMSIL increased in strength to 9,495 (over a third contributed by Nigeria), replacing ECOMOG completely by mid-May.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (4 May)**

On 4 May [meeting 4134], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2000/14 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council expresses its grave concern at the outbreak of violence in Sierra Leone in recent days. It condemns in the strongest terms the armed attacks perpetrated by the Revolutionary United Front against the forces of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone, and its continued detention of a large number of United Nations and other international personnel. The Council expresses its outrage at the killing of a number of United Nations peacekeepers from the Kenyan battalion and its deep concern for the troops of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone who have been wounded or remain unaccounted for.

The Council demands that the Revolutionary United Front end its hostile actions, release immediately and unharmed all detained United Nations and other international personnel, cooperate in establishing the whereabouts of those unaccounted for and comply fully with the terms of the Peace Agreement signed in Lome on 7 July 1999.

The Council considers Mr. Foday Sankoh, as leader of the Revolutionary United Front, to be responsible for those actions, which are unacceptable and in clear violation of their obligations under the Peace Agreement. The Council condemns the fact that Mr. Sankoh has deliberately failed to fulfil his responsibility to cooperate with the Mission in bringing these incidents to an end. The Council believes that he must be held accountable, together with the perpetrators, for their actions.

The Council commends the forces of the Mission and the Force Commander for the courage, resolve and sacrifice they have shown in attempting to bring this situation under control. It expresses its full support for their continued efforts to this end, and for the overall fulfilment of their mandate. It calls upon all States in a position to do so to assist the Mission in this regard. The Council also expresses its support for the regional and other international efforts under way to resolve the crisis, including by the Economic Community of West African States.

The Council will continue to monitor the situation closely, and consider further action, as necessary.

On 10 May [S/2000/408], the Group of African States requested an open emergency meeting of the Council to address the situation in Sierra Leone. That request, forwarded by Eritrea, was supported by separate requests on the next day by Mali [S/2000/409] and Namibia [S/2000/410].

The Council held an open meeting on 11 May [meeting 4139] at which members and other States expressed their views on expanding UNAMSIL and revising its mandate. Kenya [S/2000/418] and South Africa [S/2000/417] forwarded statements that they had intended to make at that meeting but were unable to do so.

The Secretary-General informed the Council on 17 May [S/2000/446] that the UNAMSIL authorized strength of 11,100 would be exceeded in the following several days as reinforcements arrived. He suggested that the Council consider authorizing the interim expansion of the Mission pending his report and recommendations regarding the situation in Sierra Leone.

**Report of Secretary-General (May).** The Secretary-General stated in his fourth (19 May) report on UNAMSIL [S/2000/455] that the attacks on UN peacekeepers overshadowed the limited pro-
gess achieved in the implementation of the Lome Peace Agreement through a series of meetings of the parties and international stakeholders. Among those meetings was one convened by President Kabbah on 9 March, at which all faction leaders agreed to grant UNAMSIL access to all parts of the country; to relinquish territory they occupied and allow the Government to have full control; and to allow disarmament to take place. Despite some movement towards those goals, RUF fighters continued to obstruct UNAMSIL deployment in the Kono District, the number of RUF ex-combatants reporting for disarmament remained very low and some checkpoints operated by rebel forces remained in place. A donors' conference was convened in London on 27 March to affirm political support for the peace process and mobilize resources. New pledges totalling $70 million were made. The conference called on the rebels to end human rights abuses, to disarm their combatants, to release women and children by rebel forces remained in place. A donors' conference was convened in London on 27 March to affirm political support for the peace process and mobilize resources. New pledges totalling $70 million were made. The conference called on the rebels to end human rights abuses, to disarm their combatants, to release women and children still detained, and to allow access for humanitarian assistance to all areas of the country. Speaking before the Sierra Leone Parliament on 15 March, Mr. Sankoh said that he was committed to the peace process and claimed he was ready to work with Parliament.

During the reporting period, there were unconfirmed reports of the formation of a new faction by a former RUF commander, Sam Bockarie, who was said to be engaged in recruiting and training of rebels in Liberia. Liberia denied those reports. On 22 March, Sierra Leone arrested 16 persons suspected of organizing a group of dissidents to invade Liberia.

Prior to the serious attacks on UN peacekeepers which erupted on 1 May, the overall security situation had improved gradually; however, in the areas controlled by rebel groups, particularly RUF and AFRC/ex-army strongholds, the security situation remained precarious and there were several serious incidents, some involving UN peacekeepers. Those attacks included firing by RUF and ex-army forces on the Kenyan and Ghanaian battalions of UNAMSIL. A soldier of the Nigerian contingent was shot and seriously wounded when he refused to surrender his weapon to a large group of men (presumably ex-army personnel).

The Secretary-General noted some progress towards the objectives he had outlined in his previous report. The disarmament and demobilization process, which had been making slow but steady progress, came to a standstill after hostilities erupted early in May. As at 15 May, some 24,042 ex-combatants had been disarmed: 4,949 from RUF, 10,055 from AFRC/ex-army and 9,038 from the Civil Defence Forces. The number (10,840) and quality of weapons surrendered remained an issue of concern. On 17 April, the four disarmament, demobilization and reintegration camps became operational. An effort towards democratization was made on 20 March when the National Electoral Commission was sworn into office and subsequently began work. Although there was some improvement in the functioning of the police force, the restructuring process was proceeding slowly.

The situation reached a crisis point on 1 May when RUF ex-combatants approached the disarmament centre in Makeni, made threatening demands and detained seven UNAMSIL members. At Magburaka, armed RUF ex-combatants surrounded the UNAMSIL team site. The next day, when RUF tried to disarm UNAMSIL troops at Magburaka, the troops resisted. The exchange of fire, which lasted all day, resulted in three soldiers of the Kenyan battalion being injured. RUF also destroyed and looted the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration facilities at Magburaka and Makeni. Also on 2 May, a UN helicopter and its crew were detained by RUF, as was a 23-man unit of the Indian battalion. Some 400 UN troops were believed to have fallen into the hands of RUF within the next few days. From 2 May, several clashes took place between RUF and UNAMSIL troops, as well as elements of the Sierra Leone Army and the Civil Defence Forces at several locations. On 9 May, the Indian quick reaction company and a Kenyan company, which had been surrounded at Magburaka, broke through RUF lines and managed to reach UN positions at Mile 91. On the same day, the remaining troops of the Kenyan battalion broke out of Makeni and managed to reach areas controlled by the ex-army at Kabala and Bumbuna. Through negotiations, other detainees were released and, as at 15 May, RUF held 352 UN staff, comprising 297 Zambian soldiers, 29 Kenyans, 23 Indians and 3 military observers. Fifteen UN soldiers remained missing.

A pivotal factor in restoring stability was the arrival of United Kingdom troops on 7 May and of a substantial British naval presence offshore a week later. The deployment of British troops at Lungi airport and in Freetown had as its objective the evacuation of United Kingdom nationals but it also enabled UNAMSIL to redeploy troops east of Freetown; an additional stabilizing factor was the arrival on 12 May of 300 Jordanian troops.

Following the outbreak of hostilities, the Secretary-General contacted leaders in the region to seek their assistance. Representatives of several Governments were in touch with Mr. Sankoh to secure the release of the detainees. The Special Representative also met with Mr. Sankoh.
and demanded the release of all detained UNAMSIL troops. On 8 May, a crowd gathered outside Mr. Sankoh’s house to protest the RUF attacks. After violence broke out and several people were killed, Mr. Sankoh disappeared with some of his body guards but was apprehended on 17 May.

On 9 May, a summit meeting of the ECOWAS Committee on Sierra Leone, consisting of Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria and Togo, met in Abuja, Nigeria. The summit condemned RUF, called for the release of the detainees, and warned RUF leaders that they could be tried for war crimes if they continued to flout the Lome Peace Agreement. A meeting of the Joint Implementation Committee was held in Freetown on 13 May [S/2000/494], chaired by the Foreign Minister of Mali and attended by representatives of several countries, OAU and UNAMSIL. Mr. Koroma attended but RUF was not represented. It was agreed that a dual approach would be pursued, namely, by exerting diplomatic pressure on RUF and displaying military strength by enhancing UNAMSIL capabilities. The meeting condemned the taking of UNAMSIL hostages by RUF and the murder of some UNAMSIL personnel and of innocent civilians by RUF.

As at 15 May, there had been few indications that RUF leaders were willing to change their course of action, although some individual members had conveyed their willingness to disarm. At the same time, RUF continued to detain hundreds of UNAMSIL personnel and also to attack UNAMSIL and Sierra Leonean troops at various locations in the country.

The Secretary-General made a number of recommendations for immediate measures. Stressing the need to maintain political pressure on RUF, as well as a strong military posture, including on the part of the United Nations, to deter RUF from pursuing the military option, he called for the immediate reinforcement of UNAMSIL. In particular, the Mission should enhance its capability to defend its positions at Lungi airport, on the Freetown peninsula and other locations in the western and southern parts of the country. The immediate reinforcement would bring the military strength of UNAMSIL from its current strength of 9,250 to 13,000, including 260 military observers. The Mission should be further expanded in order to stabilize the situation in the country. The first priority would be the consolidation of UNAMSIL units at strong positions and strategic locations to ensure the protection of the civilian population in Freetown and the security of government institutions, as well as maintaining a sufficient strength in the areas under government control to deter and, if necessary, repel further attacks by RUF. UNAMSIL would then seek to stabilize the situation and assist the Government to restore law and order in the areas outside RUF control. Once strengthened, UNAMSIL would begin to gradually deploy forward to secure strategic locations in the western and southern parts of the country. To achieve that goal, UNAMSIL would need additional battalions and logistics, with a total military strength of up to 16,500 military personnel and an increase in the civilian administrative staff. To ensure proper control and unity of command, the Secretary-General believed that all international forces in Sierra Leone, with the exception of those sent for a brief period for strictly national purposes, should be integrated into UNAMSIL. He also suggested that UNAMSIL should establish a countrywide public information campaign and set up its own radio station.

Of immediate concern were the safe return of all UN personnel being detained by RUF, an end to the hostile acts of the RUF fighters, and their cooperation in retrieving the dead, wounded and missing. In addition, the Secretary-General suggested that the Security Council consider strengthening the sanctions regime, including measures to prevent RUF commanders from reap profiting from the illegal exploitation of mineral resources, in particular diamonds. The international community should hold Mr. Sankoh accountable for his actions and those of RUF, and for the safety and well-being of those detained. Political efforts and humanitarian aid to assist the people should be supplemented by credible military force. Ultimately, a lasting resolution of the crisis could be found only through political means; it could not be imposed by military force alone, nor could a solution be the result of international involvement alone.

The United Nations needed to draw lessons from its experiences in Sierra Leone, the Secretary-General stated. Deployed as a peacekeeping force, it was forced into actual combat with one of the parties that had pledged to cooperate with it. In the course of the ensuing events, problems emerged within the Mission, including with regard to command and control, cohesiveness of the force, the flow of information, equipment and preparedness of troops, and coordination between and within UNAMSIL components.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (19 May)


The Security Council,
Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements by its President on the situation in Sierra Leone,
Having considered the letter dated 17 May 2000 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council, and awaiting his next report,

Convinced that the deterioration in security conditions on the ground necessitates the rapid reinforcement of the military component of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone to provide the mission with additional resources to fulfil its mandate,

1. Decides that the military component of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone shall be expanded to a maximum of 13,000 military personnel, including the 260 military observers already deployed;

2. Expresses its appreciation to all States which, in order to expedite the rapid reinforcement of the Mission, have accelerated the deployment of their troops to the Mission, made available additional personnel and offered logistical, technical and other forms of military assistance, and calls upon all those in a position to do so to provide further support;

3. Decides, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that the restrictions set out in paragraph 2 of its resolution 1171(1998) of 5 June 1998 do not apply to the sale or supply of arms and related materiel for the sole use in Sierra Leone of those Member States cooperating with the Mission and the Government of Sierra Leone;

4. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Communications (May). In May, Sierra Leone expressed its views on the situation in a series of letters to the Security Council [S/2000/373, S/2000/380, S/2000/391, S/2000/401, S/2000/433, S/2000/434, S/2000/469, S/2000/470]. Warning on 2 May that violence perpetrated by ex-combatants against peacekeepers was causing concern, Sierra Leone reminded the Council of UNAMSIL’s mandate to protect the people of Sierra Leone if and when they were under threat of physical violence. The national Parliament, on 4 May, issued a resolution in which it, among other things, called on UNAMSIL to disarm all combatants unwilling to hand in their weapons. On 8 May, President Kabbah issued an appeal to the people of his country to desist from violence; on 14 May he appealed to RUF fighters to lay down their arms. Sierra Leone issued its comments on the meeting of the Joint Implementation Committee on the Lome Peace Agreement (Freetown, 13 May), in which it criticized the assault on UN peacekeepers and put forward proposals for returning to the peace process. On 19 May, the Government confirmed that it had custody of Mr. Sankoh and it issued a list of conditions that needed to be met by RUF in order for the Lome Agreement to continue to be implemented. A government statement of 23 May denounced claims by Liberia that Sierra Leone forces continued detention by RUF of UN peacekeepers and the abduction of many more.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (June)

On 21 June [meeting 4163], the Security Council held a private meeting with a delegation of the ECOWAS Mediation and Security Council Committee of Six on Sierra Leone. In an official communiqué issued after the meeting, Council members and the ECOWAS Committee condemned the continued detention by RUF of UN peacekeepers of the Indian contingent of UNAMSIL and the denial of freedom of movement to UN personnel in the east of the country. They demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all UN personnel detained or surrounded, and recalled the ECOWAS mandate given to the President of Liberia to obtain the release of the remaining hostages. They expressed concern about the humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone and called on all parties to ensure unhindered access of humanitarian assistance to those in need. Council members informed ECOWAS of ongoing discussions within the Council on draft resolutions concerning the strengthening of UNAMSIL, the control of diamond exports and arms imports and on the provision of justice.
Communications. In June and July, Sierra Leone submitted four letters to the Security Council. In a government statement of 1 June [S/2000/524], it expressed pleasure at the release of all the abducted UN peacekeepers by RUF and acknowledged the role played by Liberian President Taylor in achieving that objective. The Government continued to demand that RUF return all the weapons and equipment seized from the peacekeepers and release all abducted Sierra Leoneans. In July, however, the Secretary-General reported that hundreds of UNAMSIL peacekeepers were still held hostage by RUF (see above). On 17 July [S/2000/698], Sierra Leone welcomed the rescue of UN peacekeepers who had been held by RUF in Kailahun.

President Kabbah, in a statement of 22 June [S/2000/620 & Corr.1], criticized RUF for not abiding by the Lome Agreement and mounting attacks against the Government. Although the Government in principle remained committed to the Agreement, it reserved the right not to be bound by all its provisions in view of the RUF action; it would set its own priorities regarding implementation, with security and humanitarian provisions of primary concern.

Another statement by the President [S/2000/727] was made on 22 July at the ceremony marking the completion of a training session for Sierra Leone armed forces under the United Kingdom short-term training programme.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (July)

On 17 July [meeting 4173], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2000/24 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council expresses its full support for the decision taken by the Secretary-General to mount a military operation by the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone to relieve its surrounded peacekeepers and military observers at Kailahun. It expresses its satisfaction at the successful outcome of the operation, with the minimum of casualties among United Nations personnel. The Council expresses its admiration for the professionalism, determination and robustness displayed by all the Mission forces involved in this difficult and dangerous operation, and for the leadership and skill of the Force Commander, General Jetley, under whose personal command it was carried out.

The Council believes that the hostile stance taken by the Revolutionary United Front towards Mission personnel at Kailahun had become intolerable. It fully concurs with the assessment of the Secretary-General in this regard. It is firmly of the view that, after the denial of freedom of movement by the Front for over two months, the exhaustion of intensive diplomatic and political efforts and the recent decision by the Front to impede the resupply to Kailahun, the Force Commander, under those circumstances, had no choice but to take resolute action to restore the security and freedom of movement of Mission personnel, as authorized under the mandate of the Mission.

The Council pays tribute to the forces of the Indian contingent of the Mission, which took the lead in the execution of the operation. The Council expresses its profound condolences to the family of the Indian sergeant, Krishna Kumar, who gave his life in the cause of peace. It also expresses its sympathies to those who were wounded. The Council commends equally the critical role played by the Nigerian and Ghanaian contingents that provided essential flank and rear support, without which the operation would not have been possible, as well as the contribution of the force as a whole. The Council also expresses its appreciation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the valuable logistical support provided. The cooperation, coherence and sense of common purpose displayed by all concerned should be considered an example of the very best in United Nations multilateral peacekeeping.

The Council believes that there is now a firm foundation on which the Mission can build as it continues to implement its mandate and work towards a lasting peaceful settlement to the conflict in Sierra Leone. While noting these positive developments, the Council recognizes that there is still much to be done, and expresses its full support to the Mission in its efforts to implement its mandate.

Report of Secretary-General (July). In response to Security Council resolution 1289 (2000), the Secretary-General on 31 July issued his fifth report on UNAMSIL [S/2000/751]. Since his previous report of 19 May, the situation in Sierra Leone had remained tense and volatile under conditions that resembled civil war. RUF continued to attack UN peacekeepers and pro-Government forces and, until recently, to detain and surround UN personnel. During the reporting period, nine peacekeepers, seven from Nigeria, one from India and one from Jordan, were killed, and another eight soldiers were still missing. The programme for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration came to a standstill as various pro-Government groups rearmed and formed an alliance to fight RUF. President Kabbah announced in June that his Government intended to pursue a two-track approach, based on both military and political action, to end the hostilities, and would apply the terms of the Lome Agreement selectively. The civil society of Sierra Leone and the Commission for the Consolidation of Peace, headed by Johnny Paul Koroma, were also engaged in exploring ways to restart the peace process. The various groups within RUF reportedly lacked unanimity of views on its strategy and leadership. Owing to the resumption of hostilities, no further progress was made in
efforts to restore civil authority throughout the country.

On 12 June, President Kabbah requested UN assistance to establish a special court to try Foday Sankoh and other senior RUF members for crimes against the people of Sierra Leone and for taking UN peacekeepers as hostages. The UN Office of Legal Affairs was researching the request to assess the needs and requirements of the local justice system.

ECOWAS remained engaged in seeking a solution to the crisis. At a summit (Abuja, 28-29 May), it established a six-member committee to facilitate a cessation of hostilities and to insist on a return by the parties to positions they held at the signing of the Lome Agreement. Additional troops from ECOWAS States would be made available to participate in UNAMSIL, whose mandate, as recommended by ECOWAS, should be revised to include peace-enforcement elements. On 21 June, a Committee delegation met with the Security Council and submitted an eight-point plan to resolve the crisis [S/2000/631] (see above). A meeting of the ECOWAS Defence and Security Commission (Accra, Ghana, 19-20 July) discussed modalities for deploying additional troops for UNAMSIL and commended UNAMSIL for extracting its troops surrounded by RUF at Kailahun and called on those countries that had promised to do so to equip troops from ECOWAS countries serving in UNAMSIL. The ongoing hostilities aggravated tensions between Sierra Leone and Liberia, which alleged that Sierra Leone was supporting Liberian dissidents and accused Guinea of supporting the recent incursion by dissidents into northern Liberia. Guinea denied those accusations. For its part, Sierra Leone alleged that Liberia was supporting and arming RUF.

The volatile security situation was marked by continuing RUF attacks on UNAMSIL and on an alliance of pro-Government forces, which consisted of the Sierra Leone Army (SLA), the Civil Defence Force and some of the forces loyal to AFRC/ex-SLA. In the Freetown and Lungi peninsulas, the situation was relatively stable owing to the deployment of UNAMSIL, pro-Government forces and the troops deployed by the United Kingdom at Lungi. There were, however, a few serious incidents in Freetown and other locations during which UN peacekeepers were killed and injured. On 22 July, UNAMSIL launched a successful military operation to remove illegal checkpoints and to clear the Occra Hills area of armed groups. Efforts were made at all levels to seek the release of UN personnel, resulting in the release of 461 UN peacekeepers who were held by RUF in Kono district. Liberian President Taylor played an important role in the release of those peacekeepers. A UNAMSIL military operation on 15 and 16 July, conducted by troops from the Indian contingent with support provided by units from Ghana and Nigeria and logistical support by the United Kingdom, successfully removed the UN personnel from Kailahun. One Indian soldier was killed during the operation. The troop strength of UNAMSIL was 12,428 as at 22 July.

The disarmament and demobilization process remained at a standstill. Two demobilization centres were destroyed by RUF rebels and operations were suspended at four of the remaining seven centres.

Following the resumption of hostilities in Sierra Leone, more than 150,000 new internally displaced persons were registered by aid agencies, bringing the total number to 310,000. More than 1.5 million war-affected individuals were also in need of assistance, 1 million of whom were in inaccessible areas.

As the Secretary-General had recommended, the UNAMSIL public information unit was strengthened, with Radio UNAMSIL continuing as the focal point of the Mission's public information strategy.

The Secretary-General sent an assessment team to Sierra Leone to review UNAMSIL operations (2-8 June). The team found a lack of cohesion within the Mission and other shortcomings; in particular, it found that there was no commonly shared understanding of the mandate and rules of engagement, as well as other problems in command and control. There were also serious problems related to internal communication and coordination between the civilian and military components, as well as within each component. The team noted a lack of integrated planning and logistic support as well as insufficient coordination and sharing of information with UN agencies and others. Some military units showed a lack of training and others had shortfalls in equipment. Public information efforts and relations with the public could be improved. Many of those problems had since been addressed.

The Secretary-General reported that the threat posed by RUF remained a matter of grave concern as it had shown no credible sign that it was ready to resume the peace process and had continued to attack UNAMSIL and pro-Government forces. To achieve the goals of a durable peace, the restoration of government authority throughout the country, the establishment of national institutions, and democratic elections and respect for human rights, efforts should be focused on a political solution based on a robust and credible international military presence. The Secretary-General recommended, therefore, that the UNAMSIL mandate, due to ex-

The Council:
Recalling all its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone,
Condemning in the strongest terms the armed attacks against and the detention of the personnel of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone, and commending the Mission and the Force Commander for the recent resolute action taken in response to the continuing threat to the mission from the Revolutionary United Front and other armed elements in Sierra Leone,
Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 19 May 2000 and 31 July 2000,
1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone until 8 September 2000; and
2. Considers that the widespread and serious violations of the Peace Agreement signed in Lome on 7 July 1999 by the Revolutionary United Front since early May 2000 constitute a breakdown of the prior, generally permissive environment based on the Peace Agreement and predicated on the cooperation of the parties, that until security conditions have been established allowing progress towards the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Sierra Leone there will continue to be a threat to the Mission and the security of the State of Sierra Leone, and that in order to counter that threat, the structure, capability, resources and mandate of the Mission require appropriate strengthening;
3. Expresses its intention, in this context, taking into account the views of the Government of Sierra Leone, the Economic Community of West African States and the troop-contributing countries, to strengthen the mandate of the Mission as established in resolutions 1270(1999) of 22 October 1999 and 1289(2000) of 7 February 2000 with the following priority tasks:
(a) To maintain the security of the Lungi and Freetown peninsulas, and their major approach routes;
(b) To deter and, where necessary, decisively counter the threat of attack by the Revolutionary United Front by responding robustly to any hostile actions or threat of imminent and direct use of force;
(c) To deploy progressively in a coherent operational structure and in sufficient numbers and density at key strategic locations and main population centres and, in coordination with the Government of Sierra Leone, to assist, through its presence and within the framework of its mandate, the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone to extend state authority, restore law and order and further stabilize the situation progressively throughout the entire country, and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to afford protection to civilians under threat of imminent physical violence;
(d) To patrol actively on strategic lines of communication, specifically main access routes to the capital in order to dominate ground, ensure freedom of movement and facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance;
(e) To assist in the promotion of the political process leading, inter alia, to a renewed disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, where possible;
4. Considers that, in order to allow the restructuring of the force and provide the additional capability required for the achievement of the priority tasks set out in paragraph 3 above, the military component of the Mission should be reinforced through accelerated troop rotations, as appropriate, and with, inter alia, further aviation and maritime assets, a strengthened force reserve, upgraded communications and specialist combat and logistic support assets;
5. Recognizes that the offensive by the Revolutionary United Front against the Mission since May 2000 revealed serious inherent weaknesses in the structure, command and control and resources of the Mission, as referred to in paragraph 54 of the report of the Secretary-General of 31 July 2000, reflecting the findings of the United Nations assessment mission that visited Sierra Leone from 2 to 8 June 2000, welcomes the recommendations made and action already taken to address those deficiencies, and requests the Secretary-General to take further urgent steps to implement those recommendations, to improve the performance and capacity of the mission;
6. Stresses that the successful achievement of the objectives of the mission, including the priority tasks set out in paragraph 3 above, will depend on the provision to the Mission of fully equipped, complete units, with the required capabilities, effective command and control structure and capacity, a single chain of command, adequate resources and the commitment to implement the mandate of the mission in full as authorized by the Council;
7. Requests the Secretary-General, after further consultations with troop-contributing countries, to provide a further report to the Council as soon as possible on the proposals in paragraphs 2 to 6 above, with recommendations for the restructuring and strengthening of the Mission, and expresses its intention to take a decision on those recommendations expeditiously;
8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Sanctions and justice system
As the internal conflict in Sierra Leone continued in mid-2000, the Security Council took action to control the illicit trade in diamonds from the country, which was considered to be linked to trade in arms and related materiel in violation of Council sanctions. The Council’s arms sanctions against non-governmental forces in Sierra Leone, imposed by resolution 1132(1997) [UN 1997, p. 135] and revised by resolution 1171(1998) [UN 1998, p. 169], remained in force. The EU Presidency, however, in a 7 June statement [S/2000/583], questioned the effectiveness of the arms embargo, stating that fighting between the Government and RUF continued as a result of the continuing supplies of arms from outside.
In August, the Council requested, the Secretary-General to negotiate an agreement with Sierra Leone to create an independent court to bring to justice those responsible for committing serious crimes against the people of Sierra Leone.

Role of diamonds in conflict

Sierra Leone forwarded to the Security Council a 28 June memorandum [S/2000/641] on the role of diamonds in the conflict in Sierra Leone and the establishment of a certificate-of-origin regime for the export of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone. The Government, being of the view that the illicit export of Sierra Leone diamonds, especially through Liberia, was a major cause of the conflict in Sierra Leone and constituted the most formidable impediment to a peaceful resolution of the conflict, concurred with the idea that the export of diamonds should be temporarily prohibited until such time that a certificate-of-origin scheme was in full operation. That concurrence was based on the understanding that the temporary prohibition and the process of assessment by the Council's Sanctions Committee and endorsement by the Council would not be prolonged.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 5 July [meeting 4168], the Security Council adopted resolution 1306(2000) by vote (14-0-1). The draft [S/2000/635] was submitted by the United Kingdom.

The Security Council,
Affirming the commitment of all States to respect the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Sierra Leone,
Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 19 May 2000, in particular paragraph 94 thereof,
Determining that the situation in Sierra Leone continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,
Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

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Expressing its concern at the role played by the illicit trade in diamonds in fuelling the conflict in Sierra Leone, and at reports that such diamonds transit neighbouring countries, including the territory of Liberia,
Welcoming ongoing efforts by interested States, the International Diamond Manufacturers Association, the World Federation of Diamond Bourses, the Diamond High Council, other representatives of the diamond industry and non-governmental experts to improve the transparency of the international diamond trade, and encouraging further action in this regard,
Emphasizing that the legitimate diamond trade is of great economic importance for many States and can make a positive contribution to prosperity and stability and to the reconstruction of countries emerging from conflict, and emphasizing also that nothing in the present resolution is intended to undermine the legitimate diamond trade or to diminish confidence in the integrity of the legitimate diamond industry,
Welcoming the decision taken by States members of the Economic Community of West African States at their Abuja summit on 28 and 29 May 2000 to undertake a regional inquiry into the illegal trade in diamonds,
Taking note of the letter dated 29 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council and its enclosure,

1. Decides that all States shall take the necessary measures to prohibit the direct or indirect import of all rough diamonds from Sierra Leone to their territory;
2. Requests the Government of Sierra Leone to ensure, as a matter of urgency, that an effective certificate-of-origin regime for trade in diamonds is in operation in Sierra Leone;
3. Requests States, relevant international organizations and other bodies in a position to do so to offer assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone to facilitate the full operation of an effective certificate-of-origin regime for Sierra Leone rough diamonds;
4. Requests the Government of Sierra Leone to notify the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132(1997) of the details of such a certificate-of-origin regime when it is fully in operation;
5. Decides that rough diamonds controlled by the Government of Sierra Leone through the certificate-of-origin regime shall be exempt from the measures imposed in paragraph 1 above when the Security Council Committee has reported to the Council, taking into account expert advice obtained at the request of the Committee through the Secretary-General, that an effective regime is fully in operation;
6. Decides also that the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above are established for an initial period of eighteen months, and affirms that, at the end of that period, it will review the situation in Sierra Leone, including the extent of the Government's authority over the diamond-producing areas, in order to decide whether to extend those measures for a further period and, if necessary, to modify them or adopt further measures;
7. Decides further that the Security Council Committee shall also undertake the following tasks:
   (a) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to implementing effectively the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above;
   (b) To consider information brought to its attention concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations;
   (c) To make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations...
Political and security questions

1. Reports that the UN Office forverify where possible persons or entities, including vendors, reported to be engaged in such violations;

2. To continue its cooperation with other relevant sanctions committees, in particular that established pursuant to resolution 985(1995) of 13 April 1995 concerning the situation in Liberia and that established pursuant to resolution 864(1993) of 15 September 1993 concerning the situation in Angola;

3. To continue to implement the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above;

4. To promulgate such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above;

5. To continue its cooperation with other relevant organizations to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of adoption of the present resolution;

6. To continue to implement the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above;

7. To report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132(1997), within thirty days of the adoption of the present resolution, on the actions they have taken to implement the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above;

8. To call upon all States, in particular those through which rough diamonds from Sierra Leone are known to transit, and all relevant international and regional organizations to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of adoption of the present resolution;

9. To call upon all States, in particular those through which rough diamonds from Sierra Leone are known to transit, and all relevant international and regional organizations to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of adoption of the present resolution;

10. To encourage the International Diamond Manufacturers Association, the World Federation of Diamond Bourses, the Diamond High Council and all other representatives of the diamond industry to work with the Government of Sierra Leone and the Security Council Committee to develop methods and working practices to facilitate the effective implementation of the present resolution;

11. To invite States, international organizations, members of the diamond industry and other relevant entities in a position to do so to offer assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone to contribute to the further development of a well-structured and well-regulated diamond industry that provides for the identification of the provenance of rough diamonds;

12. To request the Security Council Committee to hold an exploratory hearing in New York, no later than 31 July 2000, to assess the role of diamonds in the Sierra Leone conflict and the link between trade in Sierra Leone diamonds and trade in arms and related material in violation of resolution 1171(1998), involving representatives of interested States and regional organizations, the diamond industry and other relevant experts, requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources, and further requests the Committee to report on the hearing to the Council;

13. To request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council Committee, to establish a panel of experts, for an initial period of four months, consisting of no more than five members:

(a) To collect information on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171(1998) and the link between trade in diamonds and trade in arms and related material, including through visits to Sierra Leone and other States, as appropriate, and making contact with those they consider appropriate, including diplomatic missions;

(b) To consider the adequacy, for the purpose of detecting flights by aircraft suspected of carrying arms and related material across national borders in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171(1998), of air traffic control systems in the region;

(c) To participate, if possible, in the hearing referred to in paragraph 12 above;

(d) To report to the Council through the Security Council Committee with observations and recommendations on strengthening the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171(1998), and those imposed by paragraph 1 above, no later than 31 October 2000; and also requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources;

14. To request the Secretary-General to establish a panel of experts, for an initial period of four months, consisting of no more than five members:

(a) To collect information on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171(1998) and the link between trade in diamonds and trade in arms and related material, including through visits to Sierra Leone and other States, as appropriate, and making contact with those they consider appropriate, including diplomatic missions;

(b) To consider the adequacy, for the purpose of detecting flights by aircraft suspected of carrying arms and related material across national borders in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171(1998), of air traffic control systems in the region;

(c) To participate, if possible, in the hearing referred to in paragraph 12 above;

(d) To report to the Council through the Security Council Committee with observations and recommendations on strengthening the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171(1998), and those imposed by paragraph 1 above, no later than 31 October 2000; and also requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources;
20. Expresses its readiness, on the basis, inter alia, of the report produced pursuant to paragraph 19 (d) above, to consider appropriate action in relation to States that it determines to have violated the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171(1998) and paragraph 1 above;

21. Urges all States to cooperate with the panel in the discharge of its mandate, and underlines, in this regard, the importance of the cooperation and technical expertise of the Secretariat and other parts of the United Nations system;

22. Requests the Security Council Committee to strengthen existing contacts with regional organizations, in particular the Economic Community of West African States and the Organization of African Unity, and relevant international organizations, including Interpol, with a view to identifying ways to improve effective implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171(1998);

23. Also requests the Security Council Committee to make information it considers relevant publicly available through appropriate media, including through the improved use of information technology;

24. Requests the Secretary-General to publicize the provisions of the present resolution and the obligations imposed thereby;

25. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

VOTE ON RESOLUTION 1306(2000):

In favour: Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, China, France, Jamaica, Malaysia, Namibia, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Mali.

Before the vote, Mali, as Chairman of ECOWAS, explained that the draft's open accusation of an ECOWAS member State, whose President had played a constructive role in the Sierra Leone peace process, was unacceptable.

Sanctions Committee

The Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132(1997) concerning Sierra Leone reported to the Council several times in 2000 on the arms embargo and the ban on the export of rough diamonds. In four July letters [S/2000/659, S/2000/660, S/2000/730, S/2000/739], the Chairman notified the Council that the United Kingdom had informed it of exports of military goods to the Government of Sierra Leone for use by its army and for use by the Ghanaian contingent of UNAMSIL. In November [S/2000/1127], the United Kingdom reported that it had again sent military equipment for use by UNAMSIL forces.

The Committee held public hearings on 31 July and 1 August to assess the role of diamonds in the Sierra Leone conflict and the link between trade in Sierra Leone diamonds and trade in arms. The discussions, involving representatives of interested States and regional organizations, the diamond industry and other relevant experts, were summarized in a December report [S/2000/1150]. Recommendations included ways and means to develop a sustainable and well regulated diamond industry in Sierra Leone. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 4 August [S/2000/771], rejected allegations made by the United States at those hearings that Libya was involved in the smuggling of arms to RUF. Libya gave examples of its efforts to promote national reconciliation in Sierra Leone.

The Chairman of the Sanctions Committee reported that, as at 4 December [S/2000/861 & Add.1], 21 countries had replied to the Council's request for information on any legislation on the arms embargo. The Chairman also reported that, as at 4 December [S/2000/862 & Add.1], 36 countries had replied to the Council's request for information on legislation pertaining to the ban on import of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone.

On 6 October [S/2000/966], the Chairman stated that the Government of Sierra Leone had submitted to the Committee a new mining, export and monitoring regime for rough and uncut diamonds from Sierra Leone, together with a draft new forgery-proof certificate-of-origin document and a copy of the Mines and Minerals (Amendments) Act of 1999. The Committee had no objection to the new procedures; therefore, rough diamonds controlled by the Government through the new certification regime would be exempt from the import ban on rough diamonds from Sierra Leone. Details of the new regime were transmitted to the Council on 4 December [S/2000/1151].

The Chairman, on 26 December [S/2000/1238], transmitted to the Council a report on the Committee's activities since the beginning of 2000. During the year, it held seven meetings. The Committee granted exemptions to the travel ban on officials of Sierra Leone opposition groups and on the export to Sierra Leone of arms. In addition to the hearings on conflict diamonds, the Committee reviewed Sierra Leone's proposed certification process and information regarding alleged violations of sanctions. Since the Committee had no specific monitoring mechanism to ensure implementation of the sanctions, it urged all Member States and organizations to provide it with pertinent information. In particular, reports from UNAMSIL and ECOWAS could assist the Committee.

In December, the General Assembly took action on the role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts (resolution 55/56) (see p. 77).
Panel of experts on diamonds and arms

In response to resolution 1306(2000), the Secretary-General, on 2 August [S/2000/756], informed the Security Council that he had established a panel of five experts to collect information on possible violations of the arms embargo and the ban on rough diamond exports, and to consider the adequacy of air traffic control systems in the region. Liberia, in a 13 December letter to the Secretary-General [S/2000/1192], welcomed the concept and the mandate of the panel, but noted that some Council members had mounted pressure on panel members in order to undermine the objectivity of the panel's report; therefore, Liberia was concerned that the report might lack objectivity and fairness.

The report of the Panel of Experts on Sierra Leone Diamonds and Arms was submitted to the Council on 20 December [S/2000/1195]. Estimates of the volume of RUF diamonds varied from $25 million to $125 million per annum. It represented a major primary source of income for RUF and was more than enough to sustain its military activities. The bulk of the RUF diamonds left Sierra Leone through Liberia. Such trade could not be conducted without the permission and the involvement of Liberian government officials at the highest level. Regarding Sierra Leone's new certification system, the report said it was largely irrelevant where RUF's conflict diamonds were concerned. As long as there were no controls in neighbouring countries, RUF would continue to move its diamonds out with impunity. For that reason, a standardized global certification scheme was necessary. A large volume of diamonds entering Europe was disguised as Liberian, Guinean and Gambian in order to evade taxation and launder money, and there was much fraudulent commercial reporting, flagrant examples of which in Belgium were provided.

In the absence of a global system, it was recommended that certification systems similar to that adopted by Sierra Leone be required of all diamond-exporting countries in West Africa, with special and immediate reference to Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, to protect their indigenous industries and prevent their exposure to conflict diamonds. The Panel further recommended a complete embargo on all diamonds from Liberia until it stopped the trafficking of arms to, or diamonds from, Sierra Leone. Special attention was required to imports from a number of other African States, in particular by the importing countries, including India, Israel, South Africa, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. Those major trading centres plus Belgium needed to reach agreement on the recording and documentation of rough diamond im-

ports that was consistent and that designated the country of origin in addition to country of provenance (last exporting country). An annual statistical production report should be compiled by each exporting country and gathered into a central annual report.

In addition to the numerous specific recommendations dealing with diamonds, the Panel made recommendations on weapons and the use of aircraft for sanctions-busting and the movement of illicit weapons. Many of those recommendations and the problems they addressed were related to the primary support of RUF, namely Liberia—its President, its Government and the individuals and companies it did business with. Liberia was actively breaking the Council embargoes regarding weapons imports into its own territory and into Sierra Leone. It was being assisted actively by Burkina Faso and tacitly by countries allowing weapons to pass through or over their territory without question, and by those countries that provided a base for the aircraft used in such operations. The report gave technical details on the adequacy of air traffic control and surveillance systems within the region.

The Panel noted with concern that Council resolutions on diamonds and weapons were being broken with impunity. It recommended that a travel ban similar to that already imposed on senior Liberian officials and diplomats by the United States be considered by all UN Member States until Liberia ended its support to RUF. The principals in Liberia's timber industry were also involved in a variety of illicit activities, and large amounts of the proceeds were used to pay for weapons, among other things. Consideration should be given to a temporary embargo on Liberian timber exports until Liberia demonstrated that it was no longer involved in the trafficking of arms to, or diamonds from, Sierra Leone. It was further suggested that consideration should be given to creating capacity within the Secretariat to carry out ongoing monitoring of Council sanctions and embargoes.

Switzerland, on 21 December [S/2000/1232], said that it had been singled out with regard to customs warehouses. Switzerland would study the report's recommendations. However, it had already taken measures to strengthen controls on the transit of diamonds that had not been reflected in the report. The Gambia, on 28 December [S/2001/8], said that while it was likely that diamonds might be transiting through the Gambia, the Government had neither condoned nor involved itself in such transactions and did not derive any revenue from that trade.
Proposal for special court

President Kabbah, in a 12 June letter to the Security Council, forwarded on 9 August [S/2000/786], called on the United Nations to set up a special court for Sierra Leone in order to try and bring to justice those RUF members and others responsible for committing crimes against the people of Sierra Leone and for taking UN peacekeepers as hostages. Mr. Kabbah also requested the Council's assistance in establishing a court to meet the objectives of bringing justice and ensuring lasting peace. Under the Lome Agreement, amnesty had been granted to the RUF leadership, but it had since reneged on that Agreement and had resumed atrocities, including murder, amputation and the use of women and girls as sex slaves. Its members had abducted over 500 UN peacekeepers and seized their arms, and killed some of the peacekeepers. In order to expedite the establishment of a special court, Mr. Kabbah invited the Council to send a team of inquiry to assess the needs and concerns regarding Sierra Leone's ability to provide justice. With regard to the magnitude and extent of the crimes committed, Sierra Leone did not have the resources or expertise to conduct trials for such crimes. Annexed to the letter was a suggested framework for the proposed special court.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (August)


The Security Council,

Deeply concerned at the very serious crimes committed within the territory of Sierra Leone against the people of Sierra Leone and United Nations and associated personnel and at the prevailing situation of impunity,

Commending the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone and the Economic Community of West African States to bring lasting peace to Sierra Leone,

Noting that the heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States agreed at the twenty-third summit of that organization, held in Abuja on 28 and 29 May 2000, to dispatch a regional investigation of the resumption of hostilities,

Noting also the steps taken by the Government of Sierra Leone in creating a national truth and reconciliation process, as required by article XXVI of the Peace Agreement signed in Lome on 7 July 1999 to contribute to the promotion of the rule of law,

Recalling that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General appended to his signature of the Peace Agreement a statement that the United Nations holds the understanding that the amnesty provisions of the Agreement shall not apply to international crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other serious violations of international humanitarian law,

Reaffirming the importance of compliance with international humanitarian law, and reaffirming also that persons who commit or authorize serious violations of international humanitarian law are individually responsible and accountable for those violations and that the international community will exert every effort to bring those responsible to justice in accordance with international standards of justice, fairness and due process of law,

Recognizing that, in the particular circumstances of Sierra Leone, a credible system of justice and accountability for the very serious crimes committed there would end impunity and would contribute to the process of national reconciliation and to the restoration and maintenance of peace,

Taking note in this regard of the letter dated 12 June 2000 from the President of Sierra Leone to the Secretary-General and the suggested framework transmitted therewith,

Recognizing the desire of the Government of Sierra Leone for assistance from the United Nations in establishing a strong and credible court that will meet the objectives of bringing justice and ensuring lasting peace,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 31 July 2000, and, in particular, taking note with appreciation of the steps already taken by the Secretary-General in response to the request by the Government of Sierra Leone to assist it in establishing a special court,

Noting the negative impact of the security situation on the administration of justice in Sierra Leone and the pressing need for international cooperation to assist in strengthening the judicial system of Sierra Leone,

Acknowledging the important contribution that can be made to that effort by qualified persons from West African States, the Commonwealth, other States Members of the United Nations and international organizations, to expedite the process of bringing justice and reconciliation to Sierra Leone and the region,

Reiterating that the situation in Sierra Leone continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to negotiate an agreement with the Government of Sierra Leone to create an independent special court consistent with the present resolution, and expresses its readiness to take further steps expeditiously upon receiving and reviewing the report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 6 below;

2. Recommends that the subject matter jurisdiction of the special court should include notably crimes against humanity, war crimes and other serious violations of international humanitarian law, as well as crimes under relevant Sierra Leonean law committed within the territory of Sierra Leone;

3. Recommends also that the special court should have personal jurisdiction over persons who bear the greatest responsibility for the commission of the crimes referred to in paragraph 2 above, including those leaders who, in committing such crimes, have threatened the establishment and implementation of the peace process in Sierra Leone;

4. Emphasizes the importance of ensuring the impartiality, independence and credibility of the process,
in particular with regard to the status of the judges and the prosecutors;
5. Requests, in this connection, that the Secretary-General, if necessary, send a team of experts to Sierra Leone as may be required to prepare the report referred to in paragraph 6 below;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular on his consultations and negotiations with the Government of Sierra Leone concerning the establishment of the special court, including recommendations, no later than thirty days from the date of the present resolution;
7. Also requests the Secretary-General to address in his report the questions of the temporal jurisdiction of the special court, an appeals process, including the advisability, feasibility, and appropriateness of an appeals chamber in the special court or of sharing the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda or other effective options, and a possible alternative host State, should it be necessary to convene the special court outside the seat of the court in Sierra Leone, if circumstances so require;
8. Further requests the Secretary-General to include recommendations on the following:
(a) Any additional agreements that may be required for the provision of the international assistance that will be necessary for the establishment and functioning of the special court;
(b) The level of participation, support and technical assistance of qualified persons from States Members of the United Nations, including, in particular, States members of the Economic Community of West African States and the Commonwealth, and from the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone that will be necessary for the efficient, independent and impartial functioning of the special court;
(c) The amount of voluntary contributions, as appropriate, of funds, equipment and services to the special court, including through the offer of expert personnel that may be needed from States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations;
(d) Whether the special court could receive, as necessary and feasible, expertise and advice from the International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda;
9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Sierra Leone, on 14 August [S/2000/803], welcomed the Council's firm commitment to establish an independent special court, which, it said, went beyond the mere expression of abhorrence at the atrocities committed against the people of Sierra Leone and sent a message to the perpetrators that collective action was being taken to end impunity in the country.

Report of Secretary-General. In response to resolution 1315(2000), the Secretary-General, on 4 October, reported on the establishment of a special court for Sierra Leone [S/2000/915]. He examined and analysed the nature and specificity of the Special Court, its jurisdiction (subject matter, temporal and personal), the organizational structure (the Chambers and the nature of the appeals process, the Prosecutor's Office and the Registry), enforcement of sentences in third States and the choice of the alternative seat. It also dealt with the practical arrangements for the Court's operation and the financial mechanism envisaged. Annexed to the report were the draft Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone on the Establishment of a Special Court for Sierra Leone and a draft Statute of the Court. The Secretary-General also recommended that a broad public information and education campaign be undertaken as part of the Court's activities.

Noting that a credible system of justice for the serious crimes committed in Sierra Leone would end impunity and contribute to the process of national reconciliation and to the restoration and maintenance of peace, the Secretary-General stated that the Council should bear in mind the expectations that had been created and the state of urgency that permeated all discussions of the problem of impunity in Sierra Leone.

The Council reviewed the Secretary-General's report and issued its comments in a 22 December letter [S/2000/1234]. Reaffirming its support for resolution 1315(2000), the Council suggested that the draft Agreement and the proposed Statute be amended to incorporate the Council's suggestions in regard to personal jurisdiction, funding and court size.

Later developments

Report of Secretary-General (August). The Secretary-General issued his sixth report on UNAMSIL on 24 August [S/2000/832], as requested by the Council in resolution 1313(2000). Reviewing the strengthened mandate of the force under that resolution, the Secretary-General said that the main objectives would be to assist the Government's efforts to extend State authority, restore law and order and stabilize the situation progressively throughout the country, and to assist in the promotion of the political process, leading to a renewed disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme where possible. The key elements of a political process included the restoration of civil authority throughout the country, the establishment and/or strengthening of national institutions, including democratically accountable armed forces and a national police force, free and fair elections, national reunification and respect for human rights and provision of emergency relief assistance. Achieving those objectives would require a robust military presence by the international community for the foreseeable future in order to maintain a level of security. In due course, the Government would
have to assume full responsibility for its own security; therefore, the military training assistance provided to the armed forces of Sierra Leone by the United Kingdom and other Member States and the assistance provided by the Commonwealth for the training of the police force were welcomed. Offers of further assistance to improve Sierra Leone’s operational capacity would be of significant value.

In reviewing UNAMSIL’s strength, account had to be taken of the precarious security situation, the RUF threat and the regional dimension of the conflict. In addition, the country’s infrastructure had suffered tremendous damage. In many cases, resupply of troops could be provided only by air. The dense vegetation was favourable to guerrilla tactics such as ambushes and concealed movement. On 21 August, RUF announced it had designated Issa Sesay as its interim leader to replace Foday Sankoh, following diplomatic efforts by ECOWAS leaders. Nevertheless, it continued its forcible recruitment of new fighters and the RUF threat against the general population, government forces and UNAMSIL remained real. The forces fighting for the Government, mainly SLA and the Civil Defence Force, were still in the process of training, and they continued to experience problems with command and control and logistical support. The United Kingdom was providing training to the new SLA. The most urgent tasks for UNAMSIL were restructuring the force, strengthening its headquarters, equipping its battalions and strengthening deployment in areas close to RUF positions, to the extent that its authorized strength of 13,000 military personnel allowed.

To achieve its objectives, UNAMSIL would be required to deploy progressively to strategic positions throughout the country in an operational structure and in sufficient numbers and density. The Secretary-General outlined a plan for phased deployment, to be accompanied by coordinated political steps, involving the Government of Sierra Leone, ECOWAS and the United Nations, as well as a public information campaign. Such efforts would be aimed at seeking the compliance of rebel groups with the peace process and encouraging them to join the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. In order to deploy fully as outlined by the Secretary-General, the total strength of the force would need to be 20,500, and subsequent deployment to key areas not currently under government control would require additional resources. In addition to expanding UNAMSIL’s strength, the Secretary-General recommended that the Council authorize an extension of its mandate, due to expire on 8 September, for another six months.

The report’s addendum [S/2000/832/Add.1] indicated that the expansion of the Mission would entail an additional expense of $305.5 million for the 2000-2001 financial period.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (September)


The Security Council,
1. Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone until 20 September 2000;
2. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.


The Security Council,
1. Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone until 31 December 2000;
2. Decides also to review the situation no later than 31 October 2000;
3. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

The Security Council, on 20 September [S/2000/886], informed the Secretary-General of its decision to send a mission to Sierra Leone from 7 to 14 October. The mission’s terms of reference were: to consider ways to ensure the full application of the Council’s resolutions on Sierra Leone and the implementation of measures taken by the Secretary-General to enhance UNAMSIL’s effectiveness; to support the Government’s efforts and review with it progress made in implementing the Lome Peace Agreement; to consider the regional dimensions of the crisis, including its humanitarian aspects, and, in particular, to work with the leaders of neighbouring States and ECOWAS to promote a solution to the conflict; and to follow up the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a special court for Sierra Leone as envisaged in Council resolution 1315(2000) (see p. 205).
On 26 September [S/2000/903], the Council informed the Secretary-General of the composition of the 10-member mission (later expanded to 11 members) and requested that arrangements be made for its support.

**Report of Security Council mission.** The Security Council’s mission to Sierra Leone issued its report on 16 October [S/2000/992] after an eight-day visit to the region (Guinea, Sierra Leone, Mali, Nigeria and Liberia). It found that UNAMSIL had begun to make progress after the setbacks and pressures caused by RUF attacks against peacekeepers and renewed fighting in May. It noted, however, that different contingents had different perceptions of UNAMSIL’s mandate and tasks. Since the visit of an assessment team from 31 May to 8 June, progress had been made with regard to communication and coordination within UNAMSIL, as well as with UN agencies and NGOs; however, key areas that still needed to be addressed were full integration with headquarters, better coordination of logistics and arrangements for contingent-owned equipment. The planned withdrawal of the Indian contingent in November constituted a serious loss for UNAMSIL and the civilian component of the Mission was understaffed. It was generally agreed that the strength of the force needed to be increased in order to deploy in strength throughout Sierra Leone, including the border with Liberia and the diamond-producing areas. Nigeria had indicated its readiness to contribute either to UNAMSIL or to a mission authorized by ECOWAS, but needed equipment to bring its units to the required levels.

The mission concluded that the highest priority should be given to the coordination of a comprehensive strategy with clear objectives. Its first recommendation, therefore, was for the establishment of a UN-based mechanism for overall coordination. It also suggested military measures to enhance security in the country and on its borders. The current tentative indications of RUF interest in dialogue should be thoroughly explored, and the Secretary-General’s Special Representative might give priority to the coordination of contacts, liaising in particular, beyond UNAMSIL itself, with the Presidents of Sierra Leone, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria and Liberia.

Regarding the peace process, the fundamental principles of the Lome Peace Agreement remained valid. The conclusion of a ceasefire and the withdrawal of RUF forces from key areas of the country, in particular the diamond fields, should remain prime objectives. Renewed dialogue with both RUF leadership and with commanders at the local level should be pursued and the process should also include the return of all seized UNAMSIL weapons and equipment and the opening up of humanitarian and other access in the north and east of the country. The peace process should also focus on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. In that context, the Security Council and the Sierra Leonean authorities would need to reflect before taking any final decisions on the scope of the Special Court. A balance had to be struck between the requirements of justice and the need to minimize any potential disincentive to entering the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process that the threat of prosecution might represent, especially to child combatants.

The military track remained an indispensable element of the peace process to maintain pressure on RUF and create incentives for dialogue and disarmament. To meet those demands, UNAMSIL needed to be strengthened in terms of numbers, effectiveness and capability, as recommended by the Secretary-General, taking advantage of the offers of further troops from, among others, ECOWAS countries.

Instability in the West African region, in particular in the Mano River Union (MRU) countries, also needed to be addressed. Regional leaders believed that the relationship of President Taylor of Liberia with RUF was a key to the situation in Sierra Leone. Illicit trafficking in diamonds and arms, the proliferation and encouragement of militias and armed groups, and the massive flows of refugees and internally displaced persons resulting from their activities had to be addressed directly. The region, through ECOWAS, was showing willingness to take the lead, under its current Chairman, in undertaking specific action in those areas. The Council and individual Governments should consider support for the ECOWAS decision to deploy an observer force on the borders of the three MRU countries, in coordination with UNAMSIL. Guinea, in particular, needed support to provide access and protection for humanitarian personnel and aid.

The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme needed to be reoriented, and the Council should decide on a proper balance of responsibilities in the programme among the Government, the World Bank, UNAMSIL and bilateral agencies. The primary responsibility for the resolution of the conflict rested with the Government, Parliament and people of Sierra Leone, and the Government needed to communicate its vision for taking the peace process forward as well as for development. Advice and financial help on a communications and public awareness strategy would be useful. The mission recommended that UNAMSIL and ECOWAS explore with RUF the possibility of access under
conditions of security for a needs assessment to be conducted in areas under its control, and for safe access for the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The vacant UNAMSIL human rights posts should be filled as soon as possible and the proposed Human Rights Commission should be established at an early date.

As to coordination, the mission stated that, at a minimum, the Security Council and the Secretariat, ECOWAS, UNAMSIL troop-contributing countries and the Government of Sierra Leone needed to consult through some form of continuous structure. As a first step, the mission recommended international assistance to help the ECOWAS secretariat to develop its capacity, including the placing of UNAMSIL liaison staff at ECOWAS headquarters.

**Report of Secretary-General (October).** The Secretary-General, in his seventh report on UNAMSIL dated 31 October and reissued on 7 November [S/2000/1055], said that the situation in Sierra Leone had been at a political and military standstill since the events of May/June. Since 24 August, the efforts of UNAMSIL and ECOWAS had been focused on creating a political and security environment conducive to resuming the peace process. In spite of the designation of a new interim RUF leader,Issa Sesay, which was facilitated by the Presidents of Mali and Nigeria, there had been no progress towards establishing a political dialogue and possible ceasefire. There were reports that some RUF field commanders were reluctant to recognize Mr. Sesay's authority. The designation of Mr. Sesay as interim leader had enabled UNAMSIL to establish limited informal contacts with RUF, focusing on the return of weapons and equipment seized from UNAMSIL and on humanitarian access to areas under RUF control. UNAMSIL received reports that RUF was preparing for military operations in Guinea and some RUF commanders refused to disarm or give up diamond-mining areas under their control. At the same time, the Government continued military operations against RUF.

During the reporting period, relative calm had prevailed, although the security situation remained unpredictable and precarious, and was marked by the increase in cross-border attacks along the border area of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone (see above, under "Guinea"). Within Sierra Leone, there was no change in the areas controlled by either RUF or pro-Government forces. RUF largely maintained a defensive posture, but also continued to mobilize its forces in its strongholds and to dig craters on major roads. There were several attacks on UNAMSIL by RUF and by ex-SLA/AFRC, known as the West Side group, the leadership of which had been taken over by Foday Kallay. On 25 August, 11 British military personnel, involved in training the Sierra Leone Army, and one Sierra Leone Army officer were taken hostage by the West Side group. A successful rescue mission dislodged the group from its Occra Hills base. The group lost most of its fighting capability and Kallay and other key combatants were captured. The training programme, led by United Kingdom soldiers, continued, but the Sierra Leone Army suffered from lack of leadership and logistics.

UNAMSIL military strength stood at 12,510 as at 30 October; peacekeepers conducted patrols and cordon and search operations and provided humanitarian assistance to the local population in their areas of operation. The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities were limited due to ongoing hostilities. A total of 706 ex-combatants joined the programme during the period from 8 May to 13 October. Civilian police advisers focused on the promotion of community policy in Freetown and in the south, where the effectiveness of the Sierra Leone Police Force was gradually being restored. Civil affairs activities included further contacts with local leaders and surveys to identify areas needing immediate assistance. The public information section produced regular radio broadcasts, press briefings and printed materials.

With regard to human rights, the Secretary-General expressed the view that the establishment of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission could contribute to ending impunity and developing respect for the rule of law, and bring closure to victims of human rights abuses. The Government had approved the establishment of a commission for war-affected children. The humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate with lack of access severely restricting humanitarian operations inside the country. Since the resumption of hostilities in May, approximately 300,000 Sierra Leoneans had been displaced, bringing the total number of internally displaced persons in the country to 500,000.

In an effort to expand UNAMSIL to its full strength, the United Nations had held discussions with possible troop-contributing countries. India and Jordan announced their decisions to withdraw from the Mission. That and other troop movements would put a heavy strain on the Mission's logistic capabilities.

The Secretary-General supported the comprehensive approach suggested by the Security Council's mission to Sierra Leone (see p. 208), based on the continued provision of security by UNAMSIL in key areas. That would require an increase in the force's strength to 20,500, as he had
recommended earlier. He appealed to Member States, in particular those with large and well-equipped armed forces, to participate in UNAMISIL so that the credibility of the international community's military presence in Sierra Leone was not undermined. In the meantime, the implementation of the Mission's mandate, in particular its deployment on the ground, would have to be adjusted in the light of the available resources. In the final analysis, the Secretary-General said, no lasting progress could be made in Sierra Leone without comprehensive action being taken to tackle the instability in the West African region, particularly the MRU countries.

**Appointment.** On 30 October [S/2000/1060], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his intention to appoint Lieutenant-General Daniel Ishmael Opande (Kenya) as Force Commander of UNAMSIL. The Council took note of the decision on 2 November [S/2000/1061].

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (November)**

On 3 November [meeting 4216], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2000/31 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council expresses its concern at the continued fragile situation in Sierra Leone and the related instability in the wider subregion. It condemns the continued cross-border attacks along the border area of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The Council stresses that only through a comprehensive regional approach can security and stability be restored. In this regard, it expresses its support for the efforts undertaken by the Economic Community of West African States to address the situation, and calls upon Member States to provide support.

In this context, and following the return of its mission to Sierra Leone, the Council welcomes the recommendations made in the report of the mission. It expresses its support in particular for the establishment of a continuous, United Nations-based process for overall strategic coordination on Sierra Leone, bringing together members of the Council, the Secretariat, the Economic Community of West African States, countries contributing troops to the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone and the Government of Sierra Leone. The Council notes the support of the Secretary-General for this proposal in his report of 31 October 2000 and encourages him to take early steps to put such a process into effect.

The Council underlines that such a coordinated strategy for lasting peace in Sierra Leone must combine both political and military elements. The Council fully supports efforts to strengthen the State institutions of Sierra Leone and to maintain the principles of democratic accountability and the rule of law. It also places emphasis on the humanitarian and human rights aspects. It welcomes the current efforts of the Economic Community of West African States to explore the possibilities for dialogue towards peace, but stresses that such should be pursed only under terms acceptable to the Government of Sierra Leone. In this context, the Council underlines the importance of the Revolutionary United Front relinquishing control of the diamond-producing areas, full freedom of movement for the Mission leading to its deployment throughout the country, proper provision for the disarmament and demobilization of all non-governmental forces, full and secure humanitarian access and the extension of the authority of the Government throughout its territory. The Council also calls upon those armed groups responsible for continuing human rights abuses to put an immediate end to such activities.

The Council is convinced that the continuation of a credible military presence of the international community in Sierra Leone remains an indispensable element of the peace process. The Council concurs with the view of the Secretary-General that a key aspect of the overall approach on Sierra Leone is continued provision of security by the Mission in key areas of the country. The Council reiterates its view that to achieve this, the Mission requires strengthening. The Council also underlines the importance of continued action to improve the effectiveness of the Mission through the full implementation of the recommendations of the May assessment mission. The Council notes the decisions by the Governments of India and Jordan to end participation by their troops in the Mission and expresses its appreciation for the important contribution made by these two contingents. It also warmly welcomes the new commitments made by Bangladesh and Ghana of additional battalions, by Ukraine of equipment and support personnel and by Slovakia of equipment to enhance force capability. The Council urges both departing and incoming contingents to display all possible flexibility to ensure that force capability is maintained as the Mission moves into this period of transition.

The Council supports the appeal by the Secretary-General to Member States, as set out in paragraph 55 of his report, urgently to consider participating in the Mission or otherwise contributing to its reinforcement, and encourages him to intensify his consultations to this end. The Council reiterates its firm intention to take action to strengthen the Mission at the appropriate time, taking into account the readiness of troop-contributing countries to provide sufficient forces to this end.

**Abuja ceasefire agreement**

On 10 November, the Government of Sierra Leone and RUF, at a meeting in Abuja, signed the Agreement on the Ceasefire and Cessation of Hostilities. By that text, forwarded to the Security Council by Mali on 13 November [S/2000/1091], the two parties agreed to a ceasefire to be supervised and monitored by UNAMSIL. UNAMSIL would report any violations to a committee comprising the ECOWAS Committee of Six on Sierra Leone, the ECOWAS secretariat, the United Nations, the Government of Sierra Leone and RUF.

The parties agreed that UNAMSIL would have full liberty to deploy its troops and other person-
nel throughout Sierra Leone, including the diamond-producing areas. They undertook to ensure free movement of persons and goods, and unimpeded movement of humanitarian agencies and of refugees and displaced persons. They agreed to recommence immediately the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. RUF committed itself to return all weapons and other equipment it had seized. Implementation of the agreement would be reviewed after 30 days.

Report of Secretary-General (December). On 15 December, the Secretary-General issued his eighth report on UNAMSIL [S/2000/1199]. During the period under review, UNAMSIL attempted to follow up on its monitoring role in the light of the ceasefire agreement reached on 10 November. However, after an initial approach, efforts to contact the RUF leader were ignored until 8 December, and there were conflicting signals emanating from RUF about its intentions. The media quoted RUF officials as saying that the group was divided over the ceasefire and that the majority of combatants were no longer taking orders from Issa Sesay, a report that was later denied. On 8 December, the Force Commander met with RUF leader Sesay who pledged to cooperate with UNAMSIL and to uphold the ceasefire agreement; subsequently, UNAMSIL worked on modalities for monitoring the agreement. On 13 December, RUF returned 11 armoured vehicles, but they were stripped of all mounted weapons and equipment. No personal weapons were surrendered. The following day, as announced in a statement attributed to RUF, UNAMSIL was barred from entering RUF-controlled territory until certain "non-negotiable" conditions, including the release of Foday Sankoh, were met.

A meeting of the United Nations, ECOWAS and the Government of Sierra Leone Coordination Mechanism (Abuja, 8-9 November) discussed the ceasefire negotiations with RUF and ways to reactivate the peace process. The Coordination Mechanism agreed that RUF should be prevailed upon to accelerate the process of returning all remaining UN equipment and called on Member States and organizations concerned to facilitate the establishment of the ECOWAS commissions of investigation into the resumption of hostilities and into the illegal trade in Sierra Leonean diamonds. While endorsing the recommendations of the Security Council mission relating to ECOWAS, the meeting also agreed to seek further clarifications on some of the issues. Regarding the recommendation to establish a mechanism for the overall coordination of a comprehensive strategy for Sierra Leone, the Secretary-General’s Special Representative had established a contact group in Freetown, which consisted of the representatives of ECOWAS countries, members of the Security Council represented in Sierra Leone and major troop contributors.

The Secretary-General visited Sierra Leone on 2 and 3 December to assess UN operations and met with President Kabbah and other personalities to consider the way forward. He noted that, on the one hand, UNAMSIL had made progress in recovering from the May crisis and that significant efforts had been made to implement the recommendations of the assessment mission as well as those of the Security Council mission; on the other hand, the challenges confronting Sierra Leone were still daunting. UNAMSIL needed to strike a balance between its limited presence and the need to be proactive. Large areas of the country remained outside government control and were not accessible to humanitarian agencies. Furthermore, the regional dimension of the conflict needed to be addressed. If UNAMSIL was to assume new responsibilities in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme as proposed, such as the provision of managerial, logistical and coordination support to demobilization camps and disarmament/reception sites, there would be significant implications for the Mission's mandate as well as its additional financial, human and other resources. The military strength, for example, would need to be expanded well beyond its current size of 12,455.

The security situation had remained relatively stable, with the exception of the border area with Guinea. Elsewhere, the ceasefire appeared to be holding. The Government continued to face considerable constraints in its efforts to restore its authority, even in those areas already under its control, due to lack of financial and logistical resources and, in some cases, security concerns. The human rights situation was exacerbated by the cross-border attacks against Guinea, allegedly by RUF, and reported human rights abuses committed by RUF in its harassment of civilians persisted, as did forcible recruitment of adults and children for fighting as well as forced labour. The humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate as Sierra Leonean refugees fleeing violence in neighbouring Guinea began returning home. Since early September, the Government of Sierra Leone had assisted in repatriating more than 20,000 Sierra Leonean refugees from Guinea by boat and an additional 11,500 refugees moved over land to the Lungi areas where they were receiving community-based assistance.

In general, despite some positive developments, the situation remained precarious. The fighting along the borders with Guinea and Liberia further complicated the situation. The re-
ported involvement of RUF in those incursions raised serious questions about the sincerity of their commitment to disarmament and the peace process. The signing of the ceasefire agreement constituted a first step towards creating an environment conducive to the reactivation of the peace process. However, RUF needed to demonstrate its good faith by opening roads in areas it controlled so that the United Nations had access, and by returning to UNAMSIL all weapons seized from peacekeepers and proceeding with the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of its combatants. Should RUF comply with the 10 November ceasefire agreement, UNAMSIL would be able to deploy forward gradually in the discharge of its mandate. However, that might require the Mission to expand beyond its authorized strength. The Secretary-General therefore urged all militarily capable countries to consider contributing equipped contingents to the Mission, and reiterated his recommendation to increase the strength to 20,500 personnel. In the meantime, he recommended the extension of UNAMSIL’s mandate for another three months, to allow the Mission to respond to the requirements of the Abuja ceasefire agreement. The challenges confronting the country remained daunting and required the active support of the international community, he concluded.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (December)


The Security Council,
Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 15 December 2000,
1. Expresses its continued concern at the continuing fragile situation in Sierra Leone and neighbouring States;
2. Takes note of the Agreement on the Ceasefire and Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front, signed in Abuja on 10 November 2000, expresses its concern at the failure of the Front fully to meet its obligations under the agreement, and calls upon it to give a more convincing demonstration of commitment to the ceasefire and the peace process;
3. Recalls that the main objectives of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone, as set out in resolution 1313(2000) and confirmed in the concept of operations proposed by the Secretary-General in his report of 24 August 2000, remain to assist the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone to extend State authority, restore law and order and further stabilize the situation progressively throughout the entire country and to assist in the promotion of the political process, leading to a renewed disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme where possible, and reiterates that, to that end, the structure, capability, resources and mandate of the Mission require appropriate strengthening;
4. Commends the continued efforts of the Secretary-General in that regard to seek further firm commitments of troops for the Mission, strongly urges all States in a position to do so seriously to consider contributing peacekeeping forces for Sierra Leone, and expresses its appreciation to those States which have already made such offers;
5. Expresses its intention, in that context, following consultations with troop-contributing countries, to respond promptly to any additional specific recommendations made by the Secretary-General in the next period on the force strength and tasks of the Mission;
6. Decides to extend the present mandate of the Mission until 31 March 2001;
7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNOMSIL/UNAMSIL financing

The Secretary-General, in March [A/54/778], presented to the General Assembly the financial performance report of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL), the mission that preceded UNAMSIL, for the period from its inception on 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999. The Assembly had appropriated $22 million gross ($21,279,800 net) for that period, from which $10,167,100 gross ($15,706,550 net) had been assessed on Member States. Expenditures for the period totalled $12,883,800 gross ($12,397,000 net), resulting in an unutilized balance of $9,116,200 gross ($8,882,800 net). The unutilized balance of assessments amounted to $3,283,300 gross ($3,309,550 net). The unutilized balance of appropriations was attributable to the scaling back of UNOMSIL following the outbreak of hostilities in Freetown in mid-December 1998 and early January 1999. The Secretary-General recommended that the Assembly reduce the appropriation for UNOMSIL from $22 million gross to $16,167,100 gross, corresponding to the amount actually assessed on Member States, and make a decision on the treatment of the unutilized balance of $3,283,300.

In April [A/54/820], the Secretary-General reported on the revised budget for the operation of UNAMSIL for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, as well as the proposed budget for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. The 1999/2000 budget was revised after the Security Council, by resolution 1289(2000), expanded UNAMSIL’s military strength to 11,100 personnel. The revised 1999/2000 budget amounted to
$265,789,000 gross ($264,371,600 net) and represented an increase of some 33 per cent in gross terms over resources already appropriated for UNAMSIL by the Assembly in resolution 54/241 A [YUN 1999, p. 168]. The proposed budget for 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 amounted to $476,726,400 gross ($472,965,600 net).

The Secretary-General recommended that the Assembly appropriate and assess the additional amount of $65,789,000 gross ($66,606,500 net) for the maintenance of UNAMSIL from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. He also recommended that it appropriate $476,726,400 gross ($472,965,600 net) to cover the following 12 months. Assessments in the amount of $47,672,640 gross ($47,296,560 net) were suggested for UNAMSIL maintenance from 1 July to 6 August 2000, as were assessments of $429,053,760 gross ($425,669,040 net) for the period from 7 August 2000 to 30 June 2001, at the monthly rate of $39,727,200 gross ($39,413,800 net), subject to the Council’s extension of the UNAMSIL mandate.

ACABQ considered the Secretary-General’s reports on UNOMSIL’s financial performance and UNAMSIL’s revised budget and, in May [A/54/858], recommended that the Assembly approve the proposal to reduce the appropriation for the establishment and operation of UNOMSIL as suggested, and that the unutilized balance be credited to Member States. It also recommended the approval of the request for the appropriation and assessment of the additional amount of $65,789,000 gross ($66,606,500 net) for the maintenance of UNAMSIL for the 1999/2000 period, and the appropriation and assessment of $476,726,400 gross ($472,965,600 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the 2000/01 period.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 15 June [meeting 98], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/54/686/Add.1], adopted resolution 54/241 B without vote [agenda items 150 and 172].


The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone and the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,


Reaffirming that the costs of the Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Mission, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Noting that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States parties to the United Nations Charter, particularly as regards the reimbursement to troop contributors that have paid their assessed contributions in full; that the unutilized balance be credited to Member States; and that the unutilized balance be credited to Member States, unless the Council otherwise determines,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfill its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. Takes note of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone as at 30 April 2000, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 83.7 million United States dollars, representing 39 per cent of the total assessed contributions, and urges all other Member States concerned, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full;

3. Expresses concern about the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States concerned, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

4. Urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full and on time;

5. Expresses concern at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. Emphasizes that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. Also emphasizes that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi,
Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission, and for this purpose requests the Secretary-General to speed up the implementation of the asset management system at all peacekeeping missions in accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/1 A of 15 October 1997;

9. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

12. Decides to reduce the appropriation authorized for the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone in respect of the period from 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 under the terms of General Assembly resolution 53/29 from the amount of 22 million dollars gross (21,279,800 dollars net) to the amount of 16,167,100 dollars gross (15,706,550 dollars net), equal to the amount apportioned among Member States in respect of the period from 13 July 1998 to 13 March 1999, and to extend the period covered by the apportionment until 30 June 1999;

13. Decides also to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone the amount of 65,789,000 dollars gross (66,606,500 dollars net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, in addition to the amount of 200 million dollars gross (197,765,100 dollars net) already appropriated under the terms of General Assembly resolution 54/241 A;


15. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, shall take into consideration the decrease in their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 2,328,300 dollars gross (3,099,550 dollars net) in respect of the period from 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999;
appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

26. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone”.

On 23 December, the Assembly decided that the item on UNAMSIL financing would remain for consideration during its resumed fifty-fifth (2001) session (decision 55/458) and that the Fifth Committee should continue to consider the item at that session (decision 55/455).

Somalia

The quest for peace in Somalia took a step forward in 2000 as the international community and Somali leaders worked together to implement the Djibouti initiative for peace in Somalia, which the President of Djibouti, Ismail Omar Guelleh, had presented to the General Assembly in 1999. Preparatory meetings organized by Djibouti in the early part of the year were followed by the Somali National Peace Conference in May and June in Arta, Djibouti. The Conference was attended by 810 delegates representing most of Somalia’s clans and from all parts of the country. The initiative progressed further following the Conference with the approval of a Transitional National Charter, the election of a Transitional National Assembly, and the election in August of a President (Abdikassim Salad Hassan) to head Somalia’s Transitional National Government. Following his inauguration, President Hassan made determined efforts to bring Somaliland and Puntland, two factions that boycotted the Conference, into the peace process. The Secretary-General's Special Representative also assisted in the effort towards reconciliation.

The United Nations Political Office in Somalia (UNPOS) continued to monitor the political situation and to encourage Somali leaders and the international community to work together to restore peace; UN agencies continued to provide support and technical assistance.

However, even with the Transitional National Government in place, banditry and other criminal acts remained rampant, as the Government had only limited control. Several local and international aid workers and non-governmental staff lost their lives in 2000.

In June, the Security Council urged representatives of all social and political forces in Somalia to participate actively and constructively in the peace process and urged the warlords and faction leaders to desist from obstructing and undermining peace efforts.

In December, the General Assembly, in resolution 55/168, called on the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia.

Peace process

Communication. On 5 April [S/2000/287], Djibouti transmitted to the Security Council President the final communique of the Technical Consultative Symposium on the Somali Peace Process (Djibouti, 21-30 March). The Symposium, the first inclusive civil society-based peace initiative of its kind, was opened by the President of Djibouti, and attended by over 60 intellectuals and peace activists from Somalia and the diaspora. The participants recommended that the upcoming National Peace Conference be open to all Somalis who wanted to bring peace, progress and speedy reconstruction to the country and stated that there was a need to consider an extension of the Conference’s time frame to allow Somalis to fully prepare for it.

National Peace Conference. The first phase of the Somali National Peace Conference, a meeting of 810 traditional and clan leaders, took place in Arta, Djibouti, from 2 May to 13 June. The Conference focused on the issue of reconciliation among the clans and prepared for the second phase (15 June-15 July) by drawing up an agenda. Somaliland and Puntland had withdrawn their support, in February and March respectively, for the Djibouti initiative, and rejected the outcome of the Somali peace process.

The Conference approved the Transitional National Charter, which provided for governance in a transition phase of three years, culminating in elections; regional autonomy; structures for executive, legislative and judicial powers; and the rights of individuals. For the first time in Somali history, there was a specific requirement that 25 seats in parliament be set aside for women. In addition 24 seats were allotted for minority clans. The Charter, which would be the supreme law until a definitive federal constitution for Somalia was adopted, also provided for the election of a 225-person Transitional National Assembly. The Assembly was selected in August. However, due to serious differences about the number of seats allotted to each clan, the Somali National Peace Conference later gave President Guelleh the right to use his own discretion to select a further 20 parliamentarians. The Assembly met for the first time on 13 August.
**Transitional Government.** The presidential elections for the Transitional National Government were won by Abdikassim Salad Hassan. President Hassan, who was inaugurated in Arta on 27 August, was the first Somali leader since 1991 to be readmitted to Somalia’s seat in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). Acceptance of the Transitional National Government by Somalia’s immediate neighbours represented an important development in the country’s return to the community of nations.

By October, appointments were made to the Transitional National Government and priorities, such as security, demobilization and disarmament, were established. In a move towards reconciliation, President Hassan, with the aid of the Government of Italy, met twice with some faction leaders from Mogadishu.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 29 June [S/PV.4166], the Security Council was briefed on the situation in Somalia by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs. He observed that the most serious obstacle to the peace process was the absence of the leaders of the self-styled Somaliland and "Puntland". He noted that Djibouti was continuing its efforts to persuade certain faction leaders, particularly the Hawiye clan in the Mogadishu area, to revise their hostile attitude towards the Somali National Peace Conference. The Under-Secretary-General described the serious humanitarian situation in Somalia, noting that 750,000 people across the country were highly vulnerable following three consecutive years of below-normal rainfall (see also p. 859). Personal safety and security remained part of the risk of humanitarian assistance delivery in Somalia and the lives of humanitarian staff continued to be lost or put at risk.

The Permanent Representative of Djibouti also addressed the Council, providing details of the Peace Conference.

Also on 29 June [meeting 4167], following consultations among Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2000/22 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia, consistent with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, bearing in mind respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia. It reiterates that full responsibility for achieving national reconciliation and peace rests with the Somali people themselves.

The Council expresses its full support for the efforts exerted by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development to find a political solution to the crisis in Somalia. It welcomes and fully supports the initiative of the President of Djibouti aimed at restoring peace and stability in Somalia, and urges States and international organizations, in a position to do so, to give these efforts political support and to provide financial and technical assistance to the Government of Djibouti to this end.

The Council expresses its deep concern at the ongoing abuse of human rights and grave deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Somalia, which has led to death, displacement and the outbreak of diseases among the civilian population, particularly among children and other vulnerable groups. It expresses appreciation for the efforts of all United Nations agencies, other organizations and individuals carrying out humanitarian activities in Somalia. The Council strongly condemns attacks by armed groups on innocent civilians and all humanitarian personnel. It strongly urges the Somali factions to respect international humanitarian and human rights law, ensure the safety and freedom of movement of all humanitarian personnel and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian relief to all those in need.

The Council underlines the importance of the widest participation by representatives of all parts of Somali society in an effort to rehabilitate Somalia. The Council strongly urges representatives of all social and political forces of Somali society to participate actively and in a constructive spirit in the work of the Somali National Peace and Reconciliation Conference in Arta, Djibouti. In this regard, it urges the warlords and faction leaders to desist from obstructing and undermining efforts to achieve peace. The Council expresses its readiness to consider taking appropriate steps regarding the warlords and faction leaders who engage in such activities. It also urges all States to stop providing those individuals with the means to carry on their destructive activities.

The Council reminds all States of their obligation to comply with the measures imposed by resolution 733(1992) of 23 January 1992, and urges them to take all necessary steps to ensure full implementation and enforcement of the arms embargo. The Council further urges all States, the United Nations and other international organizations and entities to report to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751(1992) of 24 April 1992 any information on possible violations of the arms embargo.

The Council will remain seized of the matter.

**Communication.** On 13 July [S/2000/691], Djibouti transmitted to the Security Council a decision on Somalia adopted by the seventy-second ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers, and subsequently endorsed by the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of OAU. The Council welcomed and fully supported the Djibouti initiative on Somalia and the resulting National Peace Conference; urged all warlords and other leaders not involved in the Conference to join and participate; called on the international community to exert pressure on those who engaged in hostile activities towards undermining and obstructing the peace process; and appealed
to the international community to provide assistance to the potential national transitional administration in Somalia, particularly reconstruction and development assistance and rebuilding of institutions.

Security Council consideration. On 14 September, the Security Council held a private meeting to consider the situation in Somalia [S/PV.4196], at which it was briefed by President Ismail Omar Guelleh of Djibouti. Among other things, President Guelleh requested the Council to give serious consideration to a UN post-conflict peace-building mission in Somalia. Members of the Council posed questions, to which President Guelleh responded.

Further communications. On 8 September [S/2000/916], the EU indicated its willingness to enter into dialogue with the new Somali authorities and to support their efforts to rebuild the country. It called on the authorities in Somaliland and Puntland to establish constructive relations with the institutions that emerged from the Arta process, and urged the future Transitional Government to establish a constructive dialogue with the aforementioned authorities for the purpose of re-establishing national unity in peace.

By a 22 September communiqué [S/2000/923], the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya stated that President Hassan of Somalia visited Libya (20-22 September) and had met with Colonel Muammar Qadhafi with whom he discussed the national reconciliation process in Somalia and the need for support in order to achieve security, stability and development. Mr. Hassan also met with the leaders of the Somali National Alliance, present in Libya at that time. The two parties expressed an understanding of the need for dispatch in taking the necessary measures to build the executive institutions established by the Peace Conference.

By a communiqué [S/2000/1126], Ethiopia informed the Security Council that President Hassan had paid a three-day visit to Ethiopia starting on 15 November when he met with Prime Minister Meles Zenawi and Foreign Minister Seyoum Mesfin. The Ethiopian Government was encouraged by President Hassan’s assurance that the Somali Transitional Government would do everything possible to remove all elements using Somali territory as a springboard to threaten regional peace and stability; and by his conviction of the need to bring into the peace process the other Somali parties that had not participated in the Arta Conference. Ethiopia affirmed that the Conference constituted a major achievement in the Somali peace process.

Report of Secretary-General. In a 19 December report [S/2000/1211], submitted in response to a request contained in Security Council state-
gies to promote the mid-term recovery of the livelihood of poor and displaced populations. While humanitarian concerns had lessened on the national level, pockets of vulnerability remained. As of October, field reports indicated that the bumper harvest might provide only temporary respite for many communities in southern Somalia and, without further improvements in their livelihood, many communities would face more food and water insecurity.

The Secretary-General observed that the Transitional National Government, currently located in Mogadishu, had begun the process of establishing itself on Somali soil and expanding the areas under its influence. It had three years in which to prepare for the installation of permanent governance arrangements, during which basic political, economic and development challenges would have to be addressed.

**UNOSOM II financing**


On 5 September, the General Assembly decided to include in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II" (decision 54/496).

On 23 December, the Assembly decided that the item would remain for consideration at its resumed fifty-fifth (2001) session (decision 55/458). On the same date, it decided that the Fifth Committee should continue its consideration of the item at that session (decision 55/455).

**Sudan**

In 2000, the Sudan made serious efforts to cooperate with the international community. In order to improve relations and mend any rifts, the Sudan brokered many agreements with its neighbours through joint ministerial meetings. It also acceded to international conventions against terrorism.

Given its concerted efforts to discharge its obligations under various Security Council resolutions, the Sudan requested that the Council lift the sanctions imposed against it in 1996. However, despite improved international relations, the Sudan remained entangled in internal conflict. It informed the Council and the General Assembly that the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) was in frequent violation of the ceasefire agreement between it and the Government. Although the Sudan remained committed to the ceasefire, it affirmed its right to respond to aggression.

In December, the Sudan held presidential elections, which were considered by an observer team of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to have been conducted in a satisfactory manner and in a conducive atmosphere.

**Sanctions**

On 1 June [S/2000/513], the Sudan informed the Security Council that it had taken practical and concrete measures to fully discharge its obligations under Council resolutions 1044(1996) [YUN 1996, p. 129], 1054(1996) [ibid., p. 130] and 1070(1996) [ibid., p. 131], and on that basis requested that the sanctions imposed in 1996 be lifted. Those sanc-
tions called for States to reduce the level of diplomatic staff in the Sudan and restrict travel of Sudanese government officials and armed forces into or through their territories, and to deny Sudanese aircraft the right to use other countries' airspace.

Describing the actions taken, the Sudan stated that on the issue of the surrender of the three persons suspected in the attempt to assassinate President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt in 1995, in Addis Ababa [YUN 1995, p. 412], its inquiries showed no trace of the suspects in the Sudan. The findings were shared with Egypt and Ethiopia, the two parties concerned, which expressed satisfaction with the honest efforts made by the Sudan and signed security agreements or memorandums of understanding with the Sudan with a view to promoting future cooperation in that area.

With regard to desisting from engaging in any terrorist activities, the Sudan expressed its desire to cooperate with the international community in combating terrorism. Putting words into deeds, the Sudan, in March, enacted legislation for the suppression of terrorist offences, and, in May, it acceded to or signed all of the international conventions for the elimination of international terrorism. It was also a party to regional agreements, had participated in regional programmes for the suppression and elimination of terrorism in the African continent, and had taken measures regarding the regulation of entry into the country.

The Sudan also took steps to improve relations with its neighbours, as exemplified by the conclusion of different agreements by joint ministerial committees convened to discuss political, economic and social interests; it also made sustained efforts to mend any rifts in the country's foreign relations at the inter-African and inter-Arab levels, demonstrating its political will to cooperate.


**Internal conflict**

**Communications.** In a 28 March letter [S/2000/288], the President of IGAD communicated to the Security Council the Authority's concern that if the Council took up the question of peace in the Sudan, it could have a negative impact on the peace process being guided by IGAD. Although IGAD fully recognized that the Council had primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, IGAD hoped that the Council would give it the opportunity to resolve the conflict in the Sudan.

In 5 May [S/2000/402] and 30 June [S/2000/656] statements, the EU welcomed the Sudan's announcement that it had ordered the cessation of aerial bombings of targets in southern Sudan; reiterated its commitment to the renewed political dialogue; expressed concern regarding the offensive launched by SPLM/A in the region of Bahr al-Ghazal; and appealed to the Government of the Sudan and SPLM/A to decide on a comprehensive cessation of hostilities and to advance the ongoing IGAD peace process. It also called for the humanitarian ceasefire commitments given to be respected and expressed the hope that a global and unlimited ceasefire might be proclaimed as soon as possible.

On 27 June [A/54/933], the Sudan informed the Secretary-General that SPLM/A had resumed its attacks in various areas on 20 and 21 June, in a breach of the ceasefire it had declared on 8 May. The Sudan called on the world community, IGAD member countries, the IGAD partners forum and all the forces supporting the rebel movement to condemn the irresponsible behaviour of SPLM/A, and reiterated that it reserved the right to repulse attacks launched by the rebel movement, without affecting its commitment to the ceasefire and its pledge to strive for peace.

In follow-up letters of 30 June [A/54/934], 19 July [A/54/943] and 2 August [A/54/956], the Sudan informed the Secretary-General that the continuous attacks by SPLM/A had resulted in the seizure of the town of Gogrial in the Bahr al-Ghazal region and in the injury of a staff member of the United Nations Children's Fund aboard a UN boat. The Sudan confirmed its commitment to the ceasefire, renewed its call for agreement on a comprehensive ceasefire and reaffirmed its right to respond to aggression.

**Elections**

The Sudan held presidential elections from 5 to 23 December. On 29 December [A/55/722], OAU informed the Secretary-General that, at the invitation of the General Elections Authority of the Sudan, it had dispatched a nine-member team to observe the elections.

The team witnessed various aspects of the electoral process, including administrative arrangements, campaigns and polling activities, and held discussions with all five presidential candidates and other parties, including those who boycotted the elections, and noted their concerns. Although some major political parties boycotted the elections, the leaders from all sides expressed
their readiness and commitment to embark on a dialogue after the elections.

The OAU team commended the General Elections Authority for making arrangements to allow the Sudanese people, including those outside the country, to freely exercise their democratic rights and noted that the exercise, an important step towards democratization, was conducted in a satisfactory manner and in a conducive atmosphere.

Sudan-Uganda

On 8 November [S/2000/1086], Uganda informed the Security Council of a meeting it had hosted (Kampala, 26-27 September) to discuss relations between it and the Sudan. The participants were the Foreign Ministers of Egypt, the Sudan and Uganda and the Minister of African Unity of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Uganda and the Sudan reiterated their commitment to refrain from interfering in each other's internal affairs and from doing anything that would undermine the security and stability of the other.

Sudan-United States

On 28 November [A/55/651-S/2000/1135], the Sudan informed the Secretary-General of a breach of its sovereignty on 19 and 20 November by a United States official and accompanying delegation, who entered the country without visas and without the permission of the Sudanese Government, thereby violating the domestic laws and international norms governing the movement of persons between States.

The Sudan asked the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the United States to the fact that it had taken steps incompatible with the UN Charter and to alert the Security Council to the incident.

Western Sahara

In 2000, the United Nations continued efforts to hold a referendum to enable the people of Western Sahara to make a choice between independence or integration with Morocco, in accordance with a settlement plan approved by the Security Council in resolution 658(1990) [YUN 1990, p. 920]. The plan, agreed to by both Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Rio de Oro (POLISARIO), established the conditions for the referendum.

The United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) was established by Council resolution 690(1991) [YUN 1991, p. 794] to implement the plan.

In January, the second round of the appeals process was launched by the Identification Commission. The second part of the provisional list of applicants eligible to vote contained the names of 2,135 applicants out of 51,220 interviewed from tribal groupings H41, H61 and J51/52. Together with the 84,251 eligible applicants in the first part of the provisional list, issued in July 1999, the number of those eligible to vote totalled 86,386. In accordance with the MINURSO appeals procedures, all those excluded from the provisional voter list had the right to appeal, while those found eligible could also challenge the inclusion of others.

At the suggestion of the Secretary-General’s Personal Envoy, James A. Baker III, and following preliminary discussions with the two parties and two neighbouring countries, Algeria and Mauritania, a meeting was held between the parties in London in May to consider the problems in implementing the settlement plan and the 1997 Houston agreements [YUN 1997, p. 149], as well as other possible approaches. However, despite that meeting and subsequent meetings in London, Geneva and Berlin, a resolution of the parties’ dispute had still not been achieved. While POLISARIO reiterated its commitment to the settlement plan and to the holding of the referendum as the only solution to the conflict, Morocco said that it was willing, within the framework of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Morocco, to respond positively to the Security Council’s request pursuant to resolution 1309(2000) to search for a political solution to the situation in Western Sahara.

At the end of the year, the Secretary-General observed that further meetings to seek a political solution could not succeed unless the Government of Morocco was prepared to offer or support some devolution of governmental authority for all inhabitants and former inhabitants of the Territory that was genuine, substantial and in keeping with international norms. If Morocco could not agree on that issue, MINURSO should begin expeditiously hearing the pending appeals from the identification process.

MINURSO’s mandate was extended several times during the year; in October, the Council extended the mandate until 28 February 2001.

stated that his Special Representative, William Eagleton, had consulted with Moroccan and POLISARIO representatives on moving the process forward, particularly with respect to the new round of appeals following the issuance of the second part of the provisional voter list on 17 January and the preparatory work for repatriation of Saharan refugees. POLISARIO continued to express concern over delays resulting from the large number of appeals expected from the second part of the provisional voter list. Meanwhile, the Moroccan authorities reiterated the right of every applicant to appeal by presenting witnesses who could provide new information to support his or her inclusion in the list. Following the release of the second part of the provisional list, the Moroccan authorities, surprised at the small number of applicants found to be eligible, emphasized the importance of an appeals process in which all Saharans rejected by the MINURSO Identification Commission were given the opportunity to restate their case. Moroccan officials again questioned the impartiality and objectivity of the Identification Commission and warned that the referendum would not be held if any person originating from the Sahara were denied the right to participate. At the same time, POLISARIO warned against any attempt to delay the referendum and called for the speedy implementation of the settlement plan. POLISARIO officials expressed the view that if the process were delayed much longer, the presence of MINURSO would become irrelevant and there could be a return to armed hostilities.

MINURSO had opened appeal centres in the Territory, in the Tindouf area of Algeria, in Morocco and in Mauritania to receive appeals from tribal groupings H41, H61 and J51/52. As at 11 February, 29,690 appeals had been received. The Identification Commission had almost completed the processing of the 79,000 appeals received from the first part of the provisional voter list.

On 26 January, the Government of Morocco informed the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) that it was prepared to receive all Moroccan prisoners of war whose names had been submitted to the Secretary-General's Special Representative in 1999 [YUN 1999, p. 186]. ICRC subsequently informed the Special Representative that it was proceeding with the necessary arrangements in consultation with the parties.

As at 17 February, the strength of MINURSO's military component, which continued to monitor the ceasefire between the Royal Moroccan Army and the POLISARIO forces, was 230. The strength of the civilian police component, which had been assisting at appeal centres since 17 January, stood at 81.

During the reporting period, UNHCR continued preparations for the repatriation of Saharan refugees, consolidating its presence in the mission area by assigning additional personnel to Laayoune and Tindouf. It completed its pre-registration exercise to ascertain the refugees' willingness to repatriate and to determine their final destinations in the Territory. The total number of pre-registered refugees reached 107,149. The Special Representative and UNHCR initiated cross-border confidence-building measures, including family visits. However, no progress was made because POLISARIO continued to be concerned about the absence of security guarantees in the area of the Territory west of the berm and, although initially welcoming the proposed measures, the refugees in the Tindouf camps also remained concerned for their safety and security.

The Secretary-General noted that the developments during the nine years since MINURSO's establishment, and particularly those in recent months, raised doubts about the possibility of achieving a smooth and consensual implementation of the settlement plan and agreements adopted by the parties, despite the support given by the international community. Furthermore, even assuming that a referendum were held pursuant to the settlement plan and agreements of the parties, should the results not be recognized and accepted by one party, no enforcement mechanism was envisioned by the settlement plan nor was one likely to be proposed, calling for the use of military means to effect enforcement. The Secretary-General felt that it would be wise to review the situation and he intended to ask his Personal Envoy to consult with the parties and to explore ways to achieve an early, durable and agreed resolution of their dispute. The Secretary-General therefore recommended that the Council extend MINURSO's mandate for a three-month period, until 31 May.

**Communication.** In a 24 February letter to the Council [S/2000/1481], Morocco conveyed its views on the implementation of the settlement plan, the progress of the identification process and prospects for implementing the appeals procedure.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (February)**

The Security Council,
Recalling all its resolutions on the question of Western Sahara, in particular resolution 1108(1997) of 22 May 1997, Recalling also the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994, Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations, Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 17 February 2000 and the observations and recommendations contained therein, Reiterating its full support for the continued efforts exerted by the Secretary-General, his Personal Envoy, his Special Representative and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara to implement the settlement plan and agreements adopted by the parties, to hold a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, Noting the concern expressed in the report about the possibility of achieving a smooth and consensual implementation of the settlement plan and agreements adopted by the parties, despite the support given by the international community, and urging the parties to cooperate so as to achieve a lasting solution, 1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 31 May 2000; 2. Supports the intention of the Secretary-General, as stated, inter alia, in his report, to ask his Personal Envoy to consult the parties and, taking into account existing and potential obstacles, to explore ways and means to achieve an early, durable and agreed resolution of their dispute; 3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the present mandate of the Mission; 4. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

**Communication.** On 7 March [A/55/58-S/2000/197], Namibia transmitted a memorandum from POLISARIO to the General Assembly and the Security Council that stated that a new problem was hindering the implementation of the settlement plan, namely the large number of appeals in the identification process lodged by Morocco. POLISARIO was of the view that the new problem could be resolved through implementation of the May 1999 protocols, concluded in conformity with Council resolutions 1238(1999) [YUN 1999, p. 181] and 1263(1999) [ibid., p. 185]. Those instruments warned that the appeals process should not turn into a new identification operation.

**Report of Secretary General (May).** In accordance with Security Council resolution 1292 (2000), the Secretary-General submitted a 22 May report [S/2000/461], in which he provided an assessment of the situation concerning Western Sahara. He said his Personal Envoy visited the region from 8 to 11 April for preliminary discus-
The draft [S/2000/500] was submitted by France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Security Council,

Recalling all its resolutions on the question of Western Sahara, in particular resolution 1108(1997) of 22 May 1997 and resolution 1292(2000) of 29 February 2000,

Recalling also the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 22 May 2000 and the efforts of his Personal Envoy in his mission as outlined therein, and endorsing the observations and recommendations contained therein,

Reiterating its full support for the continued efforts exerted by the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara to implement the settlement plan and agreements adopted by the parties to hold a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, noting that fundamental differences between the parties over the interpretation of the main provisions remain to be resolved,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 31 July 2000, with the expectation that the parties will offer the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General specific and concrete proposals that can be agreed to, in order to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of the settlement plan and explore all ways and means to achieve an early, durable and agreed resolution to their dispute over Western Sahara;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the present mandate of the Mission;

3. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

VOTE ON RESOLUTION 1301(2000):

In favour: Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, China, France, Malaysia, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

Against: Namibia.

Abstaining: Jamaica, Mali.

Speaking before the vote, Namibia said that, although it fully supported the extension of MINURSO’s mandate, it could not endorse observations in the Secretary-General's report that sought to diverge from the implementation of the settlement plan. Jamaica and Mali could not support the final phrase of operative paragraph 1.

Communication. Namibia transmitted to the Council a 31 May letter [S/2000/545] from POLISARIO referring to the fourth preambular and first operative paragraphs of resolution 1301(2000). POLISARIO considered that the only valid framework for a just and final settlement of the question of Western Sahara was the settlement plan, agreed to by the two parties and approved by the Council. Any approach other than implementation of the settlement plan could not achieve that objective and would undermine the international community’s efforts to enable the Saharan people to express itself freely concerning its future. POLISARIO therefore could not support such an approach.

Report of Secretary-General (July). In response to resolution 1301(2000), the Secretary-General submitted a 12 July report [S/2000/683] on the situation concerning Western Sahara. The second meeting of the parties, under the auspices of the Secretary-General’s Personal Envoy, took place in London on 28 June. There had been a frank and full exchange of views during which POLISARIO identified two areas of difficulty: the conduct of the appeals process and the repatriation of refugees. POLISARIO reiterated its willingness to cooperate with the United Nations to resolve all problems encountered in implementing the settlement plan and examine any proposals aimed at launching the appeals process, and reconfirmed its commitment to continue cooperating with UNHCR in carrying out its mission according to normal practices and principles concerning repatriation. It reiterated its promise to respect the results of the referendum of self-determination, hoping that Morocco would do the same. POLISARIO, however, did not offer specific proposals to resolve the multiple problems of the settlement plan to which the parties could agree.

Morocco identified four areas that it felt were impeding implementation of the settlement plan: the conduct of the appeals process; the reversal of the identification results for 7,000 applicants, which, in Morocco's view, should be reinstated; the repatriation of Saharan refugees; and the issue of Saharan who had reached voting age after December 1993, but had been excluded from the identification process. Those individuals should be identified or at least permitted to lodge appeals so all Saharan could participate in the referendum. Morocco would not participate in a referendum where Saharan who were entitled to vote were not allowed to do so. While promising to remain a partner with the United Nations in search of a solution to the question of Western Sahara, Morocco did not present any proposals to resolve the issue.

The Secretary-General’s Personal Envoy indicated that other issues also remained unresolved: enforcement of the referendum’s results; release of prisoners of war and Saharan political detainees; and possible problems related to the implementation of the code of conduct for the referendum campaign. He was also concerned about the high level of animosity between the parties. Indeed, he felt that the meeting, instead of resolv-
Political and security questions

...ing problems, had moved things backwards as it had deepened differences between the parties. 

The Personal Envoy appealed to the parties not to return to violence as an acceptable alternative, and suggested that they should meet again to arrive at a political solution. Options relevant to that solution could be a negotiated agreement for full integration of Western Sahara with Morocco, or for full independence, although, in his view, neither prospect appeared likely. Alternatively, a negotiated agreement could produce a solution somewhere between the two results. Another political solution could be agreement that would permit successful implementation of the settlement plan. He reiterated to the two parties that if they should agree to discuss a political solution other than the settlement plan, they would not prejudice their final positions, as according to the rules of the consultations, nothing would be agreed to until agreement could be reached on every issue. The Personal Envoy requested the parties to participate in expert-level meetings in Geneva to discuss the appeals process, prisoners of war and refugees. A meeting was scheduled for the end of July with participation of the Secretary-General's Special Representative, the Deputy to the Personal Envoy and representatives of ICRC, UNHCR and the parties.

During the reporting period, the Special Representative and the Chairman of the Identification Commission maintained contact with the parties in Rabat and Tindouf to ensure follow-up on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1301(2000). The Secretary-General himself visited Morocco on 17 June where he met with King Mohammed VI and Prince Moulay Rachid.

Concerning the appeals process, the Secretary-General stated that the Identification Commission had almost completed its work on data processing and analysis of the files received during the first round of appeals. It also completed a family research programme with a view to ascertaining the claims of the appellants regarding the existence of immediate family members included in the provisional voter lists. Other achievements included the finalization of a training manual and a training programme for all Commission staff.

As at 3 July, the military component of MINURSO stood at the authorized strength of 230 personnel; the civilian police component totalled 46 officers, down from 80 in May. During the reporting period, 278 mines and unexploded ordnance were marked and 124 destroyed on the Moroccan side, while 488 were marked and 177 destroyed on the POLISARIO side.

Regarding preparatory work for repatriating Saharan refugees, consultations continued between UNHCR and the parties. However, it was noted that certain activities, such as the cross-border confidence-building measures, could start only after the parties and refugees had agreed to the modalities for implementation.

The Secretary-General observed that, following the June meeting between the parties, it was obvious that arriving at a political solution was preferable to a breakdown of the process that could lead to a return to hostilities, which had to be avoided. He therefore suggested that the Council reflect on the problem of ensuring that the results of the referendum, should one be held, were respected by both parties. In that regard, he recalled that there was no enforcement mechanism provided in the settlement plan, nor was one likely to be proposed, calling for the use of military means to effect enforcement. He hoped that progress could be achieved during the forthcoming expert-level meetings in Geneva and expected his Personal Envoy, following those consultations, to meet with the parties, in the presence of the two observer countries, to try once again to resolve the problems relating to the settlement plan. Meanwhile, he was recommending that the Council extend MINURSO's mandate for a further three months, until 31 October.

Communication. In a 17 July letter [S/2000/699], Morocco pointed out to the Secretary-General that his 12 July report did not accurately reflect Morocco's position on the question of the review of the identification results. It explained that it was not calling for the reversal of the identification results. Rather, it had requested that candidates whose names had been included by the identification centres in official lists, but subsequently withdrawn by the review commission, be reinstated and included once again on the list of eligible persons. The report should be amended to reflect accurately Morocco's position on the issue.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (July)


The Security Council,


Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 12 July 2000 and the observations and recommendations
the meeting held in London on 28 June 2000 between
determination of the people of Western Sahara,
free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-
plan and agreements adopted by the parties to hold a
free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-
determination of the people of Western Sahara,

Noting that fundamental differences between the
parties over the interpretation of the main provisions
of the settlement plan remain to be resolved,

Regretting that there was no progress made during
the meeting held in London on 28 June 2000 between
the parties,
1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Na-
tions Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
until 31 October 2000, with the expectation that the
parties will meet in direct talks under the auspices of
the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General to try to
resolve the multiple problems relating to the imple-
mentation of the settlement plan and to try to agree
upon a mutually acceptable political solution to their
dispute over Western Sahara;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide an as-
essment of the situation before the end of the present
mandate of the Mission;
3. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Communications. By a 12 September letter
[A/55/384-S/2000/870], Namibia transmitted to
the Security Council and General Assembly
a POLISARIO memorandum alluding to what
POLISARIO perceived as Morocco's obstructionist
attitude to the identification process and accusing
Morocco of presenting obstacles to the repa-
triation of Saharawi refugees. POLISARIO stated
that the undeclared objective of the Moroccan
side was to sabotage the referendum process or
at least to delay the time frame. As a result,
MINURSO's civil activity had been reduced to a
minimum since the completion in December
1999 of the process of identification of the tribes
whose inclusion in the list had been challenged.
Faced with that situation, neither the Secretary-
General nor the Council continued to show the
same determination to compel Morocco to hon-
our its commitments and to cooperate loyally with
MINURSO. POLISARIO observed that, since
December 1999, the Secretary-General's reports
had negatively evaluated implementation of the
settlement plan; the considerable progress
achieved in the settlement process was either be-
ing ignored or minimized. Indeed the Secretary-
General's July report suggested searching for a
new path towards settling the conflict outside the
settlement plan and the referendum. Within the
Council, efforts to abandon the settlement plan
had also been gaining ground since December
1999. Attempts were being made to abandon
the referendum process in favour of a political so-
lution to be negotiated between Morocco and
POLISARIO that would ignore the right to self-
determination of the people of Western Sahara.
Those efforts had led to division among Council
members.

The memorandum stated that throughout the
direct consultations in May and July, POLISARIO
reiterated its commitment to the settlement plan
and to the holding of the referendum as the only
solution to the conflict in Western Sahara and
cautioned that it could not support any other ap-
proach that ignored the inalienable right of the
people of Western Sahara.

In letters of 9 October to the Council and the
Secretary-General [A/55/468-S/2000/975], Algeria
stated that it was convinced that the settlement
plan remained the only framework for settling
the conflict between Morocco and POLISARIO
and supported the efforts of the Secretary-
General, his Personal Envoy and his Special Repre-
sentative to organize, in cooperation with OAU,
a referendum for self-determination of the peo-
ple of Western Sahara.

By a 17 October letter to the Secretary-General
[A/55/500-S/2000/1000], Namibia transmitted a let-
ter from POLISARIO outlining its position on the
latest developments and reaffirming its commit-
ment to the settlement plan.

In 19 October letters to the Secretary-General
and the Council President [S/2000/1003], Morocco
recalled that the Sahara was an integral part of its
territory and that, as a gesture of goodwill, it had
initiated the referendum process to end the arti-
ficial dispute that had been created over its terri-
torial integrity. The letter listed a number of pro-
posals that Morocco had made in response to
resolution 1309(2000). Morocco was convinced
that the other parties involved wanted a specially
contrived referendum, excluding the majority of
Saharans from the referendum consultation and
taking no account of the consequences of such
a position. It shared the assessment of the
Secretary-General regarding the near impossibil-
ity of finding compromise solutions concerning
implementation of the settlement plan. That ex-
plained Morocco's readiness to respond posi-
tively to the Council's request for the search for a
political solution in the framework of respect for
the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Mo-
rocco.

Report of Secretary-General (October). The
Secretary-General's 25 October report on the
situation concerning Western Sahara [S/2000/
1029] included an account of the expert-level tech-
nical meetings of the parties (Geneva, 20-21 July).
Separate meetings were held between the United
Nations and the two parties on the first day con-
cerning the 1,686 Moroccan prisoners of war still
held by POLISARIO and the list of 207 presumed
political detainees compiled and submitted by the independent jurist to the Government of Morocco in 1998. POLISARIO indicated that it was not in a position to discuss the release of prisoners of war while refugees in the Tindouf camps were living under unacceptable conditions. The fate of the prisoners of war was raised by the Moroccan delegation, which also provided a general account of the current status of Saharans whose names had been provided by the independent jurist, and reported that only one among those listed was still detained in Morocco. Separate meetings were also held on practical steps for implementing confidence-building measures and both parties agreed in principle to allow exchanges of family visits between the Laayoune and the Tindouf refugee camps under the auspices of UNHCR and MINURSO. On 21 July, the Moroccan delegation said it was not authorized to discuss the appeals process because problems regarding that issue were political and not technical. At the end of the meeting, the Personal Envoy accepted the draft proposal by the United Nations, while the Moroccan delegation undertook to obtain its Government’s endorsement or suggested amendments. However, later discussions failed to produce a set of operational points acceptable to the Moroccan party.

The report also covered the third meeting of the parties under the auspices of the Personal Envoy (Berlin, 28 September). The two neighbouring countries, Algeria and Mauritania, were again invited to attend as observers. A member of the Personal Envoy’s delegation reviewed outstanding issues impeding implementation of the settlement plan and the Special Representative reviewed the results of the July expert-level technical meetings. It was noted that the failure of the parties to agree on implementation of the pilot project on confidence-building family visits proposed at the July meeting was yet another example of the difficulties still lying ahead. Both parties also reiterated their positions on implementation of the settlement plan. POLISARIO felt remaining obstacles could be overcome with the cooperation of the parties and expressed its willingness to discuss implementation of the appeals procedures immediately. Regarding other issues, such as the prisoners of war, POLISARIO stated they should be dealt with in the framework of the settlement plan. The Moroccan delegation believed that the difficulties connected with the settlement plan were not merely technical, but were errors and distortions in implementing the plan which could not satisfy the thousands of rejected applicants. Morocco was of the opinion that, despite all good will, the difficulties faced in the implementation of the plan could not be overcome.

Concerning the proposed confidence-building measures on family visits, the Personal Envoy asked both parties to accept a compromise and suggested various formulations for selecting candidates for such visits. POLISARIO eventually accepted the proposed formulations. However, the Moroccan delegation stated that the issue had become almost irrelevant given the current atmosphere, which was not conducive to considering the issue. Morocco suggested that the matter be put on hold until better conditions prevailed. The Personal Envoy felt that there was no political will on either side; under such circumstances, he was unsure as to the next steps and whether there would be another meeting. Reiterating that there were many ways of achieving self-determination, he asked the parties whether they would be willing to try to reach agreement, as had been done by parties to other disputes, without abandoning the settlement plan. POLISARIO restated its commitment to the plan and its readiness to discuss the appeals process, and Morocco, while also committed to the plan, observed that the way in which it was being implemented meant that two thirds of the Saharan population would be excluded from the referendum. The Personal Envoy then suggested that since POLISARIO had expressed interest in discussing the appeals process and the Security Council had also requested that the parties try to agree on a mutually acceptable political solution, the two parties should explore ways to move the appeals process forward and simultaneously search for a political solution. Morocco pointed out that the appeals question was exhausted and the issue deadlocked. Meanwhile, the Moroccan delegation wished to explore other ways to settle the conflict with the assistance of the Personal Envoy and reaffirmed its willingness to engage in such dialogue within the next few weeks, as long as the country’s national sovereignty and territorial integrity were respected. Rejecting the Moroccan proposal, POLISARIO reiterated that it would cooperate and adhere to any dialogue within the framework of the settlement plan. The Personal Envoy indicated that the plan was not being abandoned. Also, Morocco had expressed readiness for the first time to engage in direct dialogue. The Secretary-General noted that both Morocco and POLISARIO had indicated to him in writing that they accepted his Personal Envoy’s Berlin proposals on implementation of the confidence-building measures.

As at 24 October, the military component of MINURSO stood at the authorized strength of 230. The civilian police component was 47.

During the period under review, UNHCR completed the pre-registration and needs assessment
of the refugees in the Tindouf camps, using MINURSO’s provisional voter lists. UNHCR was also finalizing the electronic data processing of information gathered on all pre-registered refugees.

The Secretary-General regretted that he could not report any progress in implementing the settlement plan. He shared the view of his Personal Envoy that further meetings of the parties to seek a political solution could not succeed, and that if the Government of Morocco was not prepared to offer or support some devolution of governmental authority that could be discussed at a meeting of the parties during the next extension of MINURSO’s mandate, then the Mission should begin hearing the pending appeals from the identification process expeditiously without regard as to how long it might be expected to take to complete them. The Secretary-General recommended that the Security Council extend the mandate of MINURSO for four more months, until 28 February 2001.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (October)**


The Security Council,
Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994,
Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 26 October 2000, and the observations and recommendations contained therein, and expressing its full support for the role and work of the Personal Envoy,
Reiterating its full support for the continued efforts exerted by the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara to implement the settlement plan and agreements adopted by the parties to hold a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara,
Noting that fundamental differences between the parties over the interpretation of the main provisions of the settlement plan remain to be resolved,
1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 28 February 2001, with the expectation that the parties, under the auspices of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, will continue to try to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of the settlement plan and try to agree upon a mutually acceptable political solution to their dispute over Western Sahara;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the present mandate of the Mission;
3. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 8 December [meeting 83], the General Assembly, having considered the Secretary-General’s report [A/55/303] summarizing developments from 1 September 1999 to 31 August 2000, on the recommendation of the Fourth (Special Political and Decolonization) Committee [A/55/578], adopted resolution 55/141 without vote [agenda item 18].

**Question of Western Sahara**

The General Assembly,
Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,
Reaffirming the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,
Recalling its resolution 54/87 of 6 December 1999,
Recalling also the agreement in principle given on 30 August 1988 by the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamrâ y de Rio de Oro to the proposals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in the context of their joint mission of good offices,
Recalling all the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions relating to the question of Western Sahara,
Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations towards the people of Western Sahara, as provided for in the settlement plan,
Noting with satisfaction the entry into force of the ceasefire in accordance with the proposal of the Secretary-General, and stressing the importance it attaches to the maintenance of the ceasefire as an integral part of the settlement plan,
Noting also with satisfaction the agreements reached by the two parties during their private direct talks aimed at the implementation of the settlement plan, and stressing the importance it attaches to a full, fair and faithful implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements aimed at its implementation,
Noting that, despite the progress achieved, difficulties remain in the implementation of the settlement plan which must be overcome,
Welcoming the acceptance by the two parties of the detailed modalities for the implementation of the Secretary-General’s package of measures relating to the identification of voters and the appeals process,
Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,
Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Commends the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy for their outstanding efforts and the two parties for the spirit of cooperation they have shown in the support they provided for those efforts;
3. Takes note of the agreements reached between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Rio de Oro for the implementation of the settlement plan during their private direct talks under the auspices of James Baker III, the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, and urges the parties to implement those agreements fully and in good faith;
4. Urges the two parties to continue their cooperation with the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy, as well as with his Special Representative, and to refrain from undertaking anything that would undermine the implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements reached for its implementation as well as the continued efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy;
5. Calls upon the two parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General, his Personal Envoy and his Special Representative in implementing the various phases of the settlement plan and in overcoming the difficulties that remain despite the progress so far achieved;
6. Urges the two parties to implement faithfully and loyally the Secretary-General's package of measures relating to the identification of voters and the appeals process;
7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the United Nations towards the people of Western Sahara, as provided for in the settlement plan;
8. Reiterates its support for further efforts of the Secretary-General for the organization and the supervision by the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara that is impartial and free of all constraints, in conformity with Security Council resolutions 658(1990) and 690(1991), by which the Council approved the settlement plan for Western Sahara;
9. Takes note of the relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 1301 (2000) and 1309(2000);
10. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara, bearing in mind the positive ongoing implementation of the settlement plan, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session;
11. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Further developments. On 14 December, 201 of the Moroccan prisoners held by POLISARIO, more than half of whom had been held for more than 20 years, were repatriated to Morocco under ICRC auspices.

UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

The United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) reported that the situation remained calm during 2000 and there had been no indications that either side intended to resume hostilities in the near future. Under the command of General Claude Buze (Belgium), the MINURSO military component continued to monitor the ceasefire between the Royal Moroccan Army and the POLISARIO military forces which came into effect on 6 September 1991 [YUN 1991, p. 796]. The Mission's military component remained at the authorized strength of 230 throughout the year. The civilian police, under the command of Inspector-General Om Prakash Rathor (India), fell from 81 officers in January to 47 officers at the end of the year. The civilian police continued to protect files and sensitive material at the Identification Commission centres at Laayoune and Tindouf, and to undertake training and planning for possible future activities.

Financing of MINURSO

In March [A/54/780], the Secretary-General reported on MINURSO’s financial performance for the period 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999. Expenditures totalled $44,607,700 gross ($42,398,200 net), resulting in an unutilized balance of appropriation of $15,392,300 gross ($13,520,600 net). The unutilized balance of assessments amounted to $1,423,377 gross ($603,627 net). The unutilized balance resulted primarily from the early repatriation of the military engineering support unit, a higher than projected vacancy rate for international civilian staff and reduced operational requirements due to the suspension of identification activities.

Also in March [A/54/785], the Secretary-General presented the proposed budget to maintain MINURSO from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, which amounted to $46,611,600 gross ($42,772,800 net). In an April report [A/54/841/Add.7], ACABQ recommended that the General Assembly assess the requested amount at a monthly rate of $3,884,300 gross ($3,564,400 net) should the Security Council decide to extend MINURSO’s mandate beyond 31 May 2000.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 15 June [meeting 98], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/54/899], adopted resolution 54/268 without vote [agenda item 131].
Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

The General Assembly,
Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,
Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 690(1991) of 29 April 1991, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 1301(2000) of 31 May 2000,
Recalling its resolution 45/266 of 17 May 1991 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions and decisions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 53/18 B of 8 June 1999,
Reaffirming that the costs of the Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,
Recalling its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Mission, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,
Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,
Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,
Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,
Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfill its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,
1. Takes note of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara as at 30 April 2000, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 77.2 million United States dollars, representing 19 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes that some 5 per cent of the Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States concerned, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;
2. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full;
3. Expresses concern about the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;
4. Urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full and on time;
5. Expresses concern at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;
6. Emphasizes that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;
7. Also emphasizes that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;
8. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission, and for this purpose requests the Secretary-General to speed up the implementation of the asset management system at all peacekeeping missions in accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/1 A of 15 October 1997;
9. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;
10. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;
11. Also requests the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;
12. Decides to reduce the appropriation authorized for the Mission in respect of the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 under the terms of General Assembly resolutions 52/228 B of 26 June 1998 and 53/18 A of 2 November 1998 from the amount of 77.2 million United States dollars gross (55,918,800 dollars net) to the amount of 46,031,077 dollars gross (43,001,827 dollars net), equal to the amount apportioned among Member States in respect of the period from 1 July 1998 to 31 March 1999, and to extend the period covered by the apportionment until 30 June 1999;
as set out in its resolutions 52/215 A of 22 December 1997 and 54/237 A of 23 December 1999, and for the year 2001, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 31 July 2000;

14. Decides further that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 4,238,935 dollars approved for the Mission for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;

15. Decides that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of 1,423,377 dollars gross (603,627 dollars net) in respect of the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999;

16. Decides also that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their share of the unencumbered balance of 1,423,377 dollars gross (603,627 dollars net) in respect of the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 shall be set off against their outstanding obligations;

17. Emphasizes that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

18. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Mission;

19. Invites voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

20. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara".

On 23 December, the Assembly decided that the item on MINURSO financing would remain for consideration at its resumed fifty-fifth (2001) session (decision 55/458) and that the Fifth Committee should continue consideration of the item at that session (decision 55/455).

Other questions

Côte d'Ivoire

In a letter to the Secretary-General [A/55/825], Côte d'Ivoire explained the situation in that country following the coup d'état in December 1999 [YUN 1999, p. 190]. A difficult transition period culminated in the swearing in of a new President on 26 October 2000. Since then, a Government had been in place and had been functioning normally. The letter gave a historical background of the country in an effort to show its political and social inclusiveness and cited some legislative actions taken by the new President. It also stated that Côte d'Ivoire was a democratic State that respected human and citizens' rights. It hoped to reconcile itself with the international community and wished to be able to count on the understanding and contribution of its friends and donors.

Djibouti

By a letter dated 22 February [S/2000/153], Portugal, on behalf of the EU, informed the Secretary-General of the framework agreement signed on 7 February between the armed Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy and the Government of Djibouti. The agreement envisaged the suspension of hostilities between the two sides and the liberation of prisoners.

Mozambique


On 5 September 2000, the Assembly included the item in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/497).

On 23 December, the Assembly decided that the item should remain for consideration at the resumed fifty-fifth (2001) session (decision 55/458) and that the Fifth Committee should continue its consideration of the item at that session (decision 55/455).

Cooperation between OAU and the UN system


At a meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 10 and 11 April, the two organizations reviewed and assessed the activities undertaken as a result of the two-year programme of cooperation they adopted in 1998. They also discussed ways and means to enhance their work and adopted an action-oriented programme for the period 2000-2002.
The Secretary-General outlined the collaborative work undertaken in the areas of peace and security involving the Departments of Political Affairs and of Peacekeeping Operations of the UN Secretariat and African subregional organizations, such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and in the area of human rights, involving the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The report also described cooperative activities in economic and social development involving the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Other UN agencies and programmes involved in the programme of cooperation were the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children’s Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the Economic Commission for Africa.

On 3 August [A/55/286], Ghana transmitted to the Secretary-General the decisions adopted by the OAU Council of Ministers at its seventy-second ordinary session (Lome, Togo, 6-8 July), and the declarations and decisions adopted by the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its thirty-sixth ordinary session (Lome, 10-12 July).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December [meeting 88], the General Assembly adopted resolution 55/218 [draft: A/55/L.67, orally revised] without vote [agenda item 27].

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and the agreement on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, as well as all its resolutions on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, including resolution 54/94 of 8 December 1999,

Taking note of the declarations and decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-sixth ordinary session, held in Lome from 10 to 12 July 2000, in particular the decision relating to the adoption of the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the declaration on the Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa,

Mindful of the need for continued and closer cooperation between the United Nations and its specialized agencies and the Organization of African Unity in the peace and security, political, economic, social, technical, cultural and administrative fields,

Acknowledging the contribution of the United Nations Liaison Office in strengthening coordination and cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations since its establishment in Addis Ababa in April 1998,

Emphasizing the importance of the effective implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and welcoming in this regard the commitments of Member States to respond to the special needs of Africa,

Noting the efforts being made by the Organization of African Unity and its member States in the area of economic integration and the need to accelerate the process of implementation of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community,

Noting also the progress made by the Organization of African Unity in developing the capacity of its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, including with the assistance of the United Nations and the international community,

Stressing the urgent need to address the plight of refugees and internally displaced persons in Africa, and noting in this context the efforts made to implement the recommendations of the Organization of African Unity Ministerial Meeting on Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Africa, held in Khartoum on 13 and 14 December 1998, as well as the endorsement by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, at its seventy-second session, of the Comprehensive Implementation Plan adopted at the special meeting of governmental and non-governmental technical experts organized by the Organization of African Unity and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at Conakry from 27 to 29 March 2000,

Recognizing the importance of developing and maintaining a culture of peace, tolerance and harmonious relationships based on the promotion of economic development, democratic principles, good governance, the rule of law, human rights, social justice and international cooperation,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Encourages the Secretary-General to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Liaison Office with the Organization of African Unity;
3. Welcomes the continuing participation in and constructive contribution of the Organization of African Unity to the work of the United Nations, its organs and specialized agencies, and calls upon the two organizations to enhance the involvement of the Organization of African Unity in all United Nations activities concerning Africa;
4. Calls upon the Secretary-General closely to involve the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the commitments contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, especially those that relate to meeting the special needs of Africa;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to implement the recommendations of the annual meeting of the two organizations held in Addis Ababa on 10 and 11 April 2000, in particular those relating to priority programmes of the Organization of African Unity as specified in section III of the report of the Secretary-General;
6. Requests the United Nations to intensify its assistance to the Organization of African Unity in strengthening the institutional and operational capacity of its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, in particular in the following areas:
   (a) Development of its early warning system;
   (b) Technical assistance and training of civilian and military personnel, including a staff exchange programme;
   (c) Exchange and coordination of information, including between the early warning systems of the two organizations;
   (d) Logistical support, including in the area of mine clearance;
   (e) Mobilization of financial support, including through the trust funds of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

7. Urges the United Nations to encourage donor countries, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to contribute to adequate funding, training and logistical support for African countries in their efforts to enhance their peacekeeping capabilities, with a view to enabling those countries to participate actively in peacekeeping operations within the framework of the United Nations;

8. Requests the agencies of the United Nations system working in Africa to include in their programmes at the national, subregional and regional levels activities to support African countries in their efforts to enhance regional economic cooperation and integration;

9. Calls upon the United Nations agencies to intensify the coordination of their regional programmes in Africa to ensure the effective harmonization of their programmes with those of the African regional and subregional economic organizations and contribute to creating a positive environment for economic development and investment;

10. Calls upon the international community to support and enhance the capacity of African countries to take advantage of the opportunities offered by globalization and to overcome the challenges it poses, as a means of ensuring sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

11. Calls upon the United Nations to support actively the efforts of the Organization of African Unity in urging the donor community and, where appropriate, multilateral institutions to strive to meet the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance, to implement fully, speedily and effectively the enhanced programme of debt relief for the heavily indebted poor countries, and to achieve the goal of securing debt relief in a comprehensive and effective manner in favour of African countries through various national and international measures designed to make their debt sustainable in the long term;

12. Calls upon all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide additional assistance to the Organization of African Unity and those Governments in Africa concerned with the problems of refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

13. Calls upon the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the effective and equitable representation of African men and women at senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional field of operations;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

**Cooperation between the UN and ECCAS**

On 6 September [A/55/233], Equatorial Guinea transmitted to the Secretary-General an explanatory memorandum from its President, in his capacity as Chairman of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), with the request that an item on cooperation between the United Nations and ECCAS be included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly. The memorandum stated that, since the Community's establishment in 1983, the Heads of State of the ECCAS member countries had sought to show their resolve to join forces to achieve subregional integration as a means of better ensuring the well-being of their peoples. The President was convinced of the need to establish an institutional framework to enable the States of the Central African subregion to continue to benefit from the rich experience of the United Nations in such areas as preventive diplomacy, peacekeeping and peace-building, democratic institution-building, human rights and support for economic development.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 10 November [meeting 58], the General Assembly adopted resolution 55/22 [draft: A/55/L.6/ Rev.1 & Add.1] without vote [agenda item 180].

**Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States**

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the charter establishing the Economic Community of Central African States, by which the Central African countries have agreed to work for the economic development of their subregion, to promote economic cooperation and to establish a Common Market of Central Africa,

Welcoming the establishment by the Secretary-General, at the initiative of the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States, of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on 28 May 1992, pursuant to resolution 46/37 B of 6 December 1991, and recalling its subsequent resolutions on the programme of work of the Committee,

Bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa and resolutions 1196(1998) and 1197(1998) pertaining thereto, adopted by the Security Council on 16 and 18 September 1998 respectively,

Noting that, at the ninth regular session of the Economic Community of Central African States, held in
Malabo on 24 June 1999, the heads of State and Government of the member States decided to resume the activities of the Community, inter alia, by providing it with sufficient financial and human resources to enable it to become a real tool for the integration of their economies and to foster the development of cooperation between their peoples, with the ultimate aim of making it one of the five pillars of the African Economic Community and of helping Central Africa to meet the challenges of globalization.

Welcoming the fact that, in their desire to instil a climate of peace and security and to strengthen democratic institutions and practice, together with respect for the rule of law and human rights in their subregion, the states of the Economic Community of Central African States have established the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa and have decided to set up an early warning mechanism in Central Africa as a tool for preventing armed conflicts and to establish a subregional parliament and a subregional centre for human rights and democracy in Central Africa to promote democratic values and experience and human rights,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted on 8 September 2000 by the heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit of the United Nations, and especially chapter VII thereof,

AWARE of the importance of the support of the United Nations system and the international community, which is essential to ensuring that the members of the Economic Community of Central African States are successful in promoting economic development and integration and in consolidating peace, democracy and human rights in their subregion,

1. Recognizes that the purposes and objectives of the Economic Community of Central African States are in conformity with the principles and ideals embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take the appropriate steps to establish cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States;

3. Welcomes the support provided by the Secretary-General to the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States in strengthening confidence-building measures at the subregional level and promoting human rights, the rule of law and democratic institutions, in implementation of the programme of work of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue this support and, within the existing United Nations budget, extend it to all the fields to be covered in the framework of cooperation between the United Nations system and the Economic Community of Central African States, especially the reinforcement of the structures of the Community and the attainment of its objectives in favour of peace and security, democracy and human rights, so as to facilitate the operation of the early warning mechanism in Central Africa as a tool for preventing armed conflicts and to establish a subregional parliament and a subregional centre for human rights and democracy in Central Africa to promote democratic values and experience and human rights;

5. Emphasizes the importance of appropriate coordination between the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, and the Economic Community of Central African States;

6. Urges all Member States and the international community to contribute to the efforts of the Economic Community of Central African States to achieve economic integration and development, promote democracy and human rights and consolidate peace and security in Central Africa;

7. Welcomes and calls for the continuation of the efforts made by a number of States, notably in the form of multinational exercises, to enhance the peacekeeping capacities of the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States, so as to enable them to play a larger part in United Nations operations;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States".

Regional cooperation

By an 18 February letter [A/54/760], Gabon transmitted to the Secretary-General the Declaration on the Economic and Social Agenda for Africa at the Dawn of the Third Millennium, adopted at the Summit of African Heads of State and Government (Libreville, 18-19 January).

On 25 April [A/55/70-S/2000/364], Japan transmitted the summary report on the International Symposium on the Roles of Subregional and Non-Governmental Organizations in Conflict Prevention and Peace Initiatives in Sub-Saharan Africa (Tokyo, 28-29 March). The symposium discussed the recognition of conflicts in Africa as matters of serious international concern; the need for cooperation and collaboration among a variety of actors; efforts made by subregional organizations to enhance their capacities and concrete measures for improvements; and the roles and functions of NGOs and the need for further participation.


By an 8 August letter [A/55/287], Namibia transmitted the final communiqué of the Summit of Heads of State or Government of SADC (Windhoek, Namibia, 6-7 August).

On 19 December [A/55/726-S/2001/3], the Sudan transmitted to the Secretary-General the Khartoum Declaration issued by the Eighth Summit of Heads of State and Government of IGAD (Khartoum, 23 November).