

Meetings: the situation in Mali

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.8163 23 January 2018	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2017/1105)		Mali	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	All Council members, all invitees ^a	
S/PV.8229 11 April 2018	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2018/273)		Mali	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali and Head of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali	All Council members, ^b all invitees ^a	
S/PV.8288 14 June 2018	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2018/541)		Mali	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	All Council members, all invitees ^a	
S/PV.8298 28 June 2018	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2018/541)	Draft resolution submitted by France (S/2018/639)			Four Council members (Ethiopia, France, Russian Federation, United States)	Resolution 2423 (2018) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.8336 30 August 2018	Letter dated 8 August 2018 from the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017) on Mali addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2018/581)	Draft resolution submitted by France (S/2018/785)			One Council member (France)	Resolution 2432 (2018) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.8376 19 October 2018	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2018/866)		Mali	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	All Council members, all invitees	

^a Mali was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

^b The representative of Sweden spoke in his capacity as Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) concerning Mali.

Americas

15. The question concerning Haiti

During the period under review, the Security Council held four meetings and adopted one resolution under Chapter VII of the Charter on the question concerning Haiti. Two of the meetings took the form of debates, one meeting was a briefing and one was

convened for the adoption of the decision.²²⁹ Through the adoption of resolution [2410 \(2018\)](#), acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission for Justice

²²⁹ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH).²³⁰ More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

In 2018, the Council heard one briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, prior to the expiration of the initial mandate of MINUJUSTH, and heard briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti and Head of MINUJUSTH at 90-day intervals starting from 1 June 2018, further to resolution 2410 (2018). After the establishment of the Mission in October 2017, the briefings in 2018 were focused on its role in supporting the Government of Haiti to consolidate stability and security and facilitate the country's path to longer-term development with a stronger rule of law and a focus on the enjoyment of human rights. As part of their remarks, the briefers presented and reported on the implementation of the two-year benchmarked exit strategy for the transition to a non-peacekeeping United Nations presence in Haiti, as requested by the Council in resolution 2350 (2017). The 11 benchmarks and corresponding 46 indicators were initially presented to the Council by the Secretary-General in his reports of 20 March and 1 June 2018.²³¹

During the Council deliberations, discussions were focused on the importance for the MINUJUSTH mandate to ensure a successful transition to a non-peacekeeping United Nations presence in Haiti, including the implementation of the benchmarked exit strategy and the indicators. Council members highlighted the stabilization of political and security conditions in Haiti, in particular with the conclusion of the electoral process in 2017 and the appointment of a new Government in 2018. They also noted progress on the professionalization of the Haitian National Police through the implementation of the development plan for the period 2017–2021 and on the Government's definition of a broad reform and legislative agenda, the need for further progress in the strengthening of rule of law institutions, improving respect for human rights and addressing the difficult socioeconomic conditions and the lack of accountability and corruption that resulted in several protests in different parts of Haiti in July, October and November 2018. Discussions also touched upon the need for international support for the reform of the security sector in Haiti, for the full implementation of the humanitarian response plan and for the efforts of the Government to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to eradicate the cholera epidemic, and

the continued progress by MINUJUSTH to report and investigate instances of sexual exploitation and abuse in accordance with the zero-tolerance policy of the Secretary-General.

On 10 April 2018, the Council adopted resolution 2410 (2018), with 13 votes in favour and two abstentions. In the resolution, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council extended the mandate of MINUJUSTH for a period of one year, until 15 April 2019, and provided for a downward adjustment of the Mission's police component.²³² In addition to specific reporting requirements concerning the exit strategy for the Mission,²³³ the Council also requested the Secretary-General to conduct a strategic assessment mission to Haiti by 1 February 2019 and, on that basis, to present to the Council recommendations on the future United Nations role in Haiti, including any recommendations for drawdown and exit, in the fourth 90-day report no later than 1 March 2019.²³⁴ The Council also affirmed its intention, on the basis of a review of the security conditions on the ground and the country's overall capacity to ensure stability, to consider the withdrawal of the Mission and transition to a non-peacekeeping United Nations presence beginning no sooner than 15 October 2019.²³⁵

Explaining the decision to abstain in the vote on the resolution, the representative of the Russian Federation maintained that the situation in Haiti did not constitute a threat to international peace and security and that the invocation of Chapter VII of the Charter should be contemplated by the Council only as a last resort for issues related to physical safety.²³⁶ The representative of China stated that the mandate of MINUJUSTH should clearly focus on helping Haiti to address peace and security challenges, rather than focusing too much on human rights, and called for more patient consultations during negotiations on draft resolutions.²³⁷ By contrast, the United Kingdom stated that MINUJUSTH required all the tools necessary to ensure that the transition in Haiti was a success and that that included the authorization under Chapter VII of the Charter to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate.²³⁸

By the same resolution, the Council recognized that, over the past year, Haiti had made considerable strides towards stability and democracy, improvements in strengthening the security and humanitarian

²³⁰ For more information on the mandate and composition of MINUJUSTH, see part X, sect. I.

²³¹ S/2018/241 and S/2018/527.

²³² Resolution 2410 (2018), paras. 1 and 3.

²³³ Ibid., paras. 4–6.

²³⁴ Ibid., para. 9.

²³⁵ Ibid., para. 10.

²³⁶ S/PV.8226, p. 3.

²³⁷ Ibid., p. 4.

²³⁸ Ibid., p. 5.

situation and a consolidation of its democratic institutions through a peaceful transfer of power.²³⁹ The Council further encouraged the Government, working with MINUJUSTH, to carry out work towards implementing the benchmarks, including adopting a new criminal legislation, strengthening judicial and correctional systems, increasing oversight and accountability mechanisms in the justice, corrections and police sectors, establishing a Permanent Electoral

²³⁹ Resolution 2410 (2018), second preambular paragraph.

Council, adopting the Legal Assistance Law, addressing the issue of prolonged pretrial detention and implementing community violence reduction efforts.²⁴⁰

In a letter dated 31 July 2018, the Council took note of the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint his new Special Representative for Haiti and Head of MINUJUSTH.²⁴¹

²⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 7.

²⁴¹ S/2018/754.

Meetings: the question concerning Haiti

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.8220 3 April 2018	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (S/2018/241)		Six Member States ^a	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	All Council members, all invitees ^b	
S/PV.8226 10 April 2018	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (S/2018/241)	Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2018/286)	Haiti		11 Council members, ^c Haiti	Resolution 2410 (2018) 13-0-2 ^d (adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter)
S/PV.8342 6 September 2018	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (S/2018/795)		Haiti	Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	All Council members, ^e all invitees	
S/PV.8419 12 December 2018	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (S/2018/1059)		Haiti	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, all invitees ^f	

^a Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia and Haiti.

^b The Head of the Delegation of the European Union spoke on behalf of the European Union and its member States, as well as Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine. The representative of Canada spoke on behalf of the Friends of Haiti, comprising Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Guatemala, Peru, the United States and Uruguay.

^c Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States.

^d For: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States; against: none; abstaining: China, Russian Federation.

^e The Netherlands was represented by the Prime Minister of Sint Maarten.

^f The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Delegation of the European Union spoke on behalf of the European Union, as well as Albania, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine.

16. Identical letters dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2016/53)

During the period under review, the Security Council held five meetings and adopted one resolution under the agenda item entitled “Identical letters dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2016/53)”. Four of the meetings took the form of briefings and one was convened for the adoption of the decision.²⁴² More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

In his quarterly briefings to the Council,²⁴³ the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Colombia and Head of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia highlighted the progress made by the parties in the implementation of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace. He also focused on the overall political process in Colombia, namely the successful and peaceful conduct of presidential and legislative elections in March and May 2018, respectively, with the participation of the People’s Alternative Revolutionary Force (Fuerza Alternativa Revolucionaria del Común (FARC)) for the first time, the establishment of transitional justice and reconciliation mechanisms and the steps taken by the new Government of Colombia in the implementation of the Agreement.²⁴⁴ In terms of challenges, he briefed the

Council on an upsurge in attacks on social leaders and human rights defenders and emphasized the need for full political, legal and socioeconomic reintegration of former FARC-EP members.²⁴⁵

Deliberations in the Council under this item during 2018 focused similarly on the status of the implementation of subsequent phases of the Agreement and the reintegration of the FARC-EP elements into political, economic and social life, as well as the status of ceasefire talks between the Government and the National Liberation Army.

On 13 September 2018, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2435 (2018), in which it welcomed the progress made towards peace since the adoption of the Agreement and urged the parties to work together to renew the momentum behind the implementation of the Agreement.²⁴⁶ Acknowledging the request of the Government of Colombia to extend the mandate of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia,²⁴⁷ the Council also extended the mandate for a period of one year, until 25 September 2019.²⁴⁸

Furthermore, in a letter dated 5 December 2018 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General indicated his intention to appoint a new Special Representative for Colombia and Head of the United Nations Verification Mission.²⁴⁹

²⁴² For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

²⁴³ In his letter dated 21 May 2018 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2018/498), the Secretary-General requested an extension for the submission of his third progress report from 26 June to 20 July 2018, in order to align its time frame with the concluding period of the current administration in Colombia. See also S/2018/499.

²⁴⁴ S/PV.8238, pp. 3–4; S/PV.8319, pp. 2–3; and S/PV.8368, pp. 3–4.

²⁴⁵ S/PV.8154, pp. 2–3; S/PV.8238, p. 3; S/PV.8319, p. 3; and S/PV.8368, pp. 2–4.

²⁴⁶ Resolution 2435 (2018), third preambular paragraph.

²⁴⁷ S/2018/801.

²⁴⁸ Resolution 2435 (2018), fifth preambular paragraph and para. 1. For more information on the mandate of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, see part X, sect. II.

²⁴⁹ S/2018/1097. See also S/2018/1098.