5. The situation in Sierra Leone

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held six meetings and adopted three resolutions in connection with the situation in Sierra Leone. It received four briefings by the Secretariat and the Chair of the Sierra Leone configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission focusing on the political and security situations as well as peacebuilding support activities in the country. The Council lifted the remaining sanctions that it had imposed on Sierra Leone in response to the civil war in the 1990s and twice extended the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) for a period of one year each time.

On 22 March 2010, the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General for Sierra Leone and Head of UNIPSIL presented the fourth report of the Secretary-General on UNIPSIL. He highlighted recent developments in relation to the three critical issues for Sierra Leone’s peace and stability: youth unemployment, illicit drug trafficking and corruption. Expressing concern that the Peacebuilding Commission had been unsuccessful in raising the necessary financial resources to implement its strategy for Sierra Leone, he stated that the lack of funding could jeopardize its new peacebuilding approach in the country. The Chair of the Sierra Leone configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission reported on the recent mission to the country, saying that the delegation’s size and authority had demonstrated the level of interest in Sierra Leone. He noted that the

65 Resolution 1940 (2010).
68 S/PV.6291, pp. 2-4.
Peacebuilding Commission had aligned its engagement with the country’s own peacebuilding priorities, focusing on good governance, youth employment and drug trafficking. The representative of Sierra Leone assured the Council of his Government’s commitment to promoting good governance, human rights, gender equality, decentralization, transparency and accountability. At the same time, he emphasized his Government’s determination to establish a culture of political tolerance among the main political parties.

On 28 September 2010, presenting the fifth report of the Secretary-General on UNIPSIL, the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General stated that, while Sierra Leone had made great progress in moving from civil war to stability, it required continued international support in the coming period to maintain stability and economic progress. He noted that the preparations for the elections in 2012, the management of natural resources, and developments in neighbouring Guinea could have a major impact on shaping Sierra Leone’s political, social and economic future. The Chair of the Sierra Leone configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission reported that the Commission had been considering the progress that had been achieved in consolidating peace in Sierra Leone and was charting its future engagement. He pointed to a list of emerging needs, including the preparations for the 2012 elections, which required the strengthening of the Political Parties Registration Commission, the National Electoral Commission and the police sector.

On 29 September 2010, the Council adopted resolution 1941 (2010), by which it extended the mandate of UNIPSIL until 15 September 2011, and emphasized the importance of the mission achieving the objectives outlined in the United Nations Joint Vision strategy and in that regard to advise and keep the Council updated, including on progress made in meeting core peacebuilding objectives, as necessary.

On 24 March 2011, presenting the sixth report of the Secretary-General on UNIPSIL, the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General noted that the country still faced considerable challenges. However, with continued strong international support to help Sierra Leone overcome critical challenges such as youth unemployment and vulnerability to shocks, the country’s emergence from a brutal civil war could have a “ripple effect” on other troubled countries in Africa. He pointed out that Sierra Leone, which had once been the symbol of a failed State, was now gradually evolving into a model country for overcoming old divisions and developing into a peaceful, democratic and prosperous country. The Chair of the Sierra Leone configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission added that Sierra Leone was entering a transition period marked by a gradual shift in emphasis from late-stage peacebuilding towards longer-term economic development. He stated that three processes would largely define the transition, namely, the continued pursuit of a national strategy for peace consolidation and economic growth, the conduct of the 2012 elections, and the steady realignment of international assistance behind development priorities. The representative of Sierra Leone briefed the Council on his Government’s effort in consolidating peace and stressed the commitment of his President to reduce aid dependency through partnerships with the private sector.

On 12 September 2011, the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General presented the seventh report of the Secretary-General on UNIPSIL and commented on recent political developments in the country, with a focus on the progress towards the 2012 elections. He hoped that an agreement could quickly be reached on the legal framework for the upcoming presidential, legislative and local elections, as well as a new code of conduct governing election campaigns. The Chair of the Sierra Leone configuration of the
Peacebuilding Commission emphasized the need for the main political parties to engage in a more open, regular and productive high-level dialogue. He stressed that it was critical that the relationship between relevant national bodies, including the Electoral Commission and the Political Parties Registration Commission, continued to improve.\(^80\) The representative of Sierra Leone stated that his Government remained committed to conducting peaceful, free, fair, credible and transparent elections in 2012. The National Electoral Commission and the Political Parties Registration Commission enjoyed the independence to deliver effectively on their constitutional mandate, free of interference. While stating that efforts were also being made to consider reform of the electoral process, he added that successful elections would be a benchmark and indicator in assessing whether meaningful peace and stability had really taken firm root.\(^81\)

On 14 September 2011 the Council adopted resolution 2005 (2011), by which it extended the mandate of UNIPSIL until 15 September 2012 and charged it with providing technical assistance to all relevant stakeholders to play a meaningful role in achieving peaceful, credible and democratic elections. The Council also urged the Government of Sierra Leone to hold regular, inclusive and constructive party political dialogue on all major national, political, social and economic issues, focused on identifying the priorities and milestones necessary for the future peace and development of Sierra Leone.

**29 September 2010: termination of all remaining sanctions measures**

On 29 September 2010, the Council adopted resolution 1940 (2010), by which it recalled its readiness to terminate the measures once the control of the Government of Sierra Leone had been fully re-established over all its territory, and when all non-governmental forces had been disarmed and demobilized, and decided to terminate, with immediate effect, the measures set forth in paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of resolution 1171 (1998) and decided also to dissolve the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 1132 (1997) with immediate effect.

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**Meetings: the situation in Sierra Leone**

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<tr>
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\(^80\) Ibid., pp. 5-7.  
\(^81\) Ibid., p. 8.
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<td>Seventh report of the Secretary-General on UNIPSIL (S/2011/554)</td>
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<td>Executive Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Sierra Leone configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission</td>
<td>All invitees</td>
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6. The situation in the Great Lakes region

Overview

In the period under review, the Security Council held one closed meeting in connection with the situation in the Great Lakes region.