

Decision	Provisions
Resolution 1881 (2009)	Demands also that the parties to the conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, in line with resolution 1820 (2008) ; and requests the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive strategy for providing protection to women and girls from sexual violence and gender-based violence and to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) are implemented by UNAMID and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council (para. 14)
Resolution 1891 (2009) (Chapter VII)	Demanding also an immediate and complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians, in line with resolution 1888 (2009) , recruitment and use of children, in line with resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) , and indiscriminate attacks against civilians (eighth preambular paragraph)

Abbreviations: BINUM — United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi; BINUCA — United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic; LRA — Lord’s Resistance Army; MINUSTAH — United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti; MONUC — United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Palipehutu-FNL — Parti pour la libération du peuple hutu-Forces nationales de liberation; UNAMA — United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan; UNAMI — United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq; UNAMID — African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur; UNDP — United Nations Development Programme; UNICEF — United Nations Children’s Fund; UNMIL — United Nations Mission in Liberia; and UNMIN — United Nations Mission in Nepal.

32. Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held 10 meetings and adopted three resolutions and six presidential statements concerning threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts. The President made statements on behalf of the Council concerning several terrorist attacks around the world, condemning in the strongest terms terrorist actions in, respectively, Les Issers, Algeria; Wah Cantt, Pakistan; Islamabad; and Jakarta. The Council also focused on the work of its counter-terrorism-related subsidiary bodies, namely the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1267 \(1999\)](#) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities, and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism (the Counter-Terrorism Committee) and its Executive Directorate.⁶⁴⁰

The Council established the Office of the Ombudsperson to mediate requests by individuals, organizations and companies to be removed from the Consolidated List created pursuant to resolutions [1267](#)

(1999) and [1333 \(2000\)](#),⁶⁴¹ and renewed for a further 18 months the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1267 \(1999\)](#).⁶⁴² The Council also extended the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate until 31 December 2010.

19 and 20 March 2008: extension of the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

On 19 March 2008, the Executive Director of Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate gave an overview of the revised organizational plan of the Directorate and its methods of work. He explained to the Council that given the increased ratification of counter-terrorism conventions and the almost unprecedented level of international exchange of information and cooperation, the most pressing need in combating terrorism was less about ensuring that countries understood the challenge and more about

⁶⁴⁰ For more information, see part IX, with regard to the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate.

⁶⁴¹ Available from the website of the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

⁶⁴² For more information, see part IX, with regard to the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team.

ensuring they had the capacity to carry out the fight.⁶⁴³ Speakers expressed support for the revised organizational plan and endorsed the renewal of the mandate of the Executive Directorate.

On 20 March, the Council adopted resolution [1805 \(2008\)](#), in which it extended the mandate of the Executive Directorate until 31 December 2010, and decided to conduct an interim review by 30 June 2009 and a comprehensive consideration of the work of the Executive Directorate prior to the expiration of its mandate. In addition, the Council urged the Executive Directorate to continue strengthening its role in facilitating technical assistance for the implementation of resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#), aimed at increasing the capabilities of Member States in the fight against terrorism, and encouraged it to continue providing the necessary support towards a comprehensive implementation of resolution [1624 \(2005\)](#).

30 June 2008 and 17 December 2009: renewal of the mandate of the Monitoring Team

On 30 June 2008, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, adopted resolution [1822 \(2008\)](#), by which it, inter alia, updated the sanctions regime against Al-Qaida, Osama bin Laden, the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them, and decided to extend the mandate of the Monitoring Team of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1267 \(1999\)](#) for a further period of 18 months. The Council directed the Committee to make available summaries of reasons for listing entries on the Consolidated List, and decided that the Secretariat should notify, within one week, the permanent mission of the country of which the listed individual was a national. The Council also directed the Committee to conduct a review of all names on the list by 30 June 2010.

On 17 December 2009, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, adopted resolution [1904 \(2009\)](#), by which it, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of the Monitoring Team for a further period of 18 months.

⁶⁴³ S/PV.5855 and Corr.1, pp. 2-4.

19 August 2008 to 17 July 2009: response to terrorist attacks

On four occasions during the period, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council in response to specific terrorist acts: a suicide terrorist attack causing numerous deaths and injuries at a gendarmerie training academy in Les Issers, Algeria, on 19 August 2008;⁶⁴⁴ twin suicide terrorist attacks in Wah Cantt, Pakistan, on 21 August 2008;⁶⁴⁵ a terrorist attack in Islamabad on 20 September 2008, causing numerous deaths and injuries, including among foreign diplomats;⁶⁴⁶ and the terrorist attacks in Jakarta on 17 July 2009, causing numerous deaths and injuries.⁶⁴⁷ In each instance, the Council underlined the need to bring the perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of that reprehensible act of terrorism to justice, and urged all States, in accordance with their obligations under international law and Council resolutions, to cooperate actively with the authorities in this regard.

On 9 December 2008, the Secretary-General emphasized that terrorism was a leading threat to international peace and security, and combating it must be one of the main priorities of the international community. Underlining the importance of safeguarding human rights while combating terrorism, he pointed out that the United Nations was uniquely well placed to do so. He concluded by stressing that even as the United Nations had become a deliberate target for some terrorists, the organization would not be deterred.⁶⁴⁸ Speakers were unanimous in expressing their strong condemnation of all acts of terrorism, and underlined the importance of international cooperation, coordination and information-sharing to effectively combat terrorism.

The President then made a statement on behalf of the Council,⁶⁴⁹ in which it emphasized the central role of the United Nations in the global struggle against terrorism, and, expressing its deep concern about the continuous terrorist attacks around the world, called upon Member States to renew international solidarity against terrorism.

⁶⁴⁴ S/PRST/2008/31.

⁶⁴⁵ S/PRST/2008/32.

⁶⁴⁶ S/PRST/2008/35.

⁶⁴⁷ S/PRST/2009/22.

⁶⁴⁸ S/PV.6034, pp. 2-3.

⁶⁴⁹ S/PRST/2008/45.

**17 December 2009: establishment of the Office
of the Ombudsperson**

On 17 December 2009, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, adopted resolution [1904 \(2009\)](#), in which it reaffirmed the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter and international law, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, and expressed its intention to continue efforts to ensure that procedures for listing and delisting were fair and clear. In the resolution the Council introduced measures to increase the fairness and transparency of the sanctions regime

imposed on Al-Qaida, Osama bin Laden and the Taliban. In that regard, the Council established the Office of the Ombudsperson, to which individuals, groups, undertakings or entities seeking to be removed from the Consolidated List could submit a request for delisting. It further decided that the Secretary-General should appoint an independent and impartial Ombudsperson, whose mandate would include gathering information upon receipt of a delisting request and interacting with the petitioner, relevant States and organizations with regard to the request, and who should within two months present a comprehensive report to the Committee.

Meetings: threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
5855th 19 March 2008		Revised organizational plan for the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (S/2008/80 , annex)	Rule 37 12 Member States ^a Rule 39 Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	All Council members and all invitees	
5856th 20 March 2008		Draft resolution submitted by 11 Member States ^b (S/2008/182) Revised organizational plan for the Executive Directorate (S/2008/80 , annex)			Resolution 1805 (2008) 15-0-0
5903rd 2 June 2008			Rule 37 Denmark, Pakistan		S/PRST/2008/19

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<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
5928th 30 June 2008		Draft resolution submitted by 8 Member States ^c (S/2008/424) Report of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) (S/2008/408)		1 Council member (Costa Rica)	Resolution 1822 (2008) 15-0-0
5962nd 19 August 2008			Rule 37 Algeria		S/PRST/2008/31
5964th 21 August 2008			Rule 37 Pakistan		S/PRST/2008/32
5978th 22 September 2008					S/PRST/2008/35
6034th 9 December 2008	Letter dated 26 November 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2008/738)		Rule 37 33 Member States ^d	Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees	S/PRST/2008/45
6164th 17 July 2009			Rule 37 Indonesia		S/PRST/2009/22
6247th 17 December 2009		Draft resolution submitted by 9 Member States ^e (S/2009/647)		2 Council members (Austria, Costa Rica)	Resolution 1904 (2009) 15-0-0

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to Meetings: threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts Table)

^a Argentina, Australia, Cuba, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Mexico (on behalf of the Rio Group), Slovenia (on behalf of the European Union), Spain, Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^b Belgium, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Italy, Panama, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States.

^c Belgium, Burkina Faso, Croatia, France, Italy, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States.

^d Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, India (Minister of State for External Affairs), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^e Austria, Burkina Faso, Croatia, France, Japan, Mexico, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

33. Protection of civilians in armed conflict

Overview

During the period under review, the Council held four meetings and adopted one resolution and two statements by the President concerning protection of civilians in armed conflict. It received four briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator. The Council also adopted an updated version of the aide-memoire on protection of civilians in armed conflict.

The Council considered an independent study, jointly commissioned by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, examining the implementation of mandates for United Nations peacekeeping missions to protect civilians.

In 2009, which marked the tenth anniversary of the Council's work on protection of civilians, the newly established informal Expert Group on Protection of Civilians convened its first meeting.

27 May 2008: presidential statement on resolutions relating to protection of civilians in armed conflict

On 27 May 2008, the Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, who elaborated on three areas which had particular impact on civilians,

including conduct of hostilities, sexual violence and humanitarian access. He expressed concern at the number of civilian casualties resulting from operations conducted by non-State actors as well as by national or multinational forces. In respect of sexual violence, the Under-Secretary-General expressed the hope that provisions ensuring accountability for the perpetrators of sexual violence, such as those recently included in a resolution concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, could be extended to other resolutions on armed conflict, in particular those relating to Côte d'Ivoire and the Sudan. With regard to humanitarian access, the Under-Secretary-General noted that restrictions on the movement of staff and goods, interference, diversion of aid and bureaucratic constraints all impeded the delivery of aid. He urged Council members to consider positively the Secretary-General's recommendation for the creation of a Security Council expert group on the protection of civilians,⁶⁵⁰ making clear that he was not proposing a new subsidiary body of the Council but rather envisaged an informal forum that would bring together at the expert level all member States of the Council for transparent, systematic and timely consultation on concerns relating to the protection of civilians,

⁶⁵⁰ S/2007/643, para. 66 (m).