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Notes

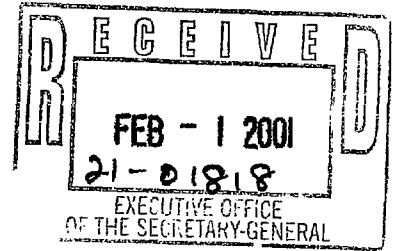
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Print Name of Person Submit Image

Signature of Person Submit



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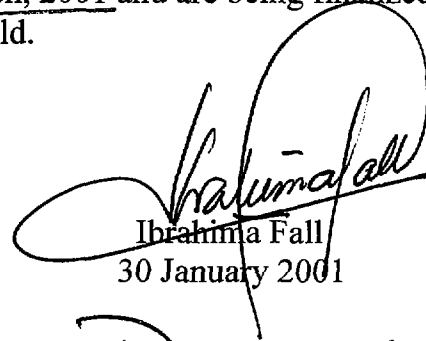


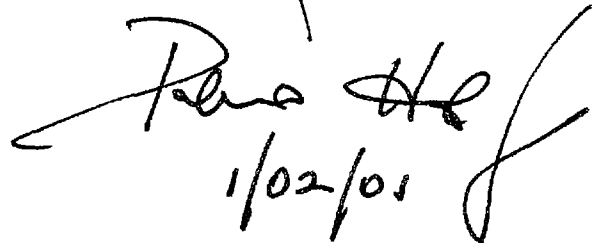
Note to Mr. Riza

**UN INTER-AGENCY MISSION TO WEST AFRICA**

(#21-00698)

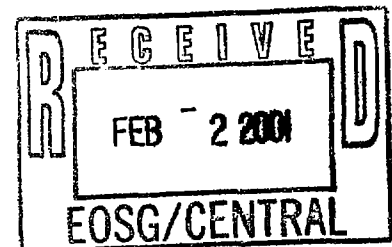
Further to Mr. Prendergast's note of 12 January 2001 to the Secretary-General (attached) and, following consultation with ECOWAS, I wish to inform you that the United Nations Inter-Agency Mission to West Africa has been postponed to early March. This is mainly due to the unexpected absence from the region of a number of ECOWAS Foreign Ministers who will be in New York on 9 February, together with the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS, to meet with the Security Council. Moreover, the ministers are expected to attend the OAU Council of Ministers Meeting from 25-28 February and the extraordinary OAU Summit from 2-3 March, in Libya. The new dates of the Mission as set are 6-26 March, 2001 and are being finalized with all concerned both at Headquarters and in the field.

  
Ibrahima Fall  
30 January 2001

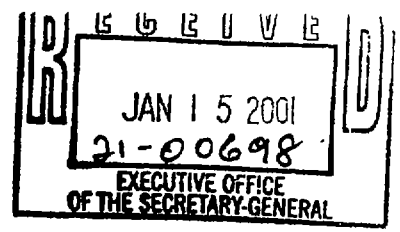
  
1/02/01

cc: Mr. Prendergast  
Mr. Gambari  
Mr. Guéhenno  
Mr. Mahmoud  
Members of the Task Force on West Africa





cc'd: IF  
YM



Note to the Secretary-General

**UN MULTI-DISCIPLINARY MISSION TO WEST AFRICA**

SG  
Fya  
PH  
15/01

I should like to inform you that the preparation for the above mission is well in hand. The terms of reference are attached, for your information. It will take place from 8 to 24 February and will visit Togo, Nigeria, Mali, Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. Eight agencies will be represented at a fairly senior level (P-5-D-2) and ECOWAS and possibly the World Bank will also participate.

In its recent Presidential statement on Guinea, the Security Council welcomed your decision to send this mission to West Africa, requested its earliest possible departure and expressed interest to be informed of its report and recommendations. In light of the above, I should like to recommend that Mr. Fall lead this mission and would appreciate your concurrence.

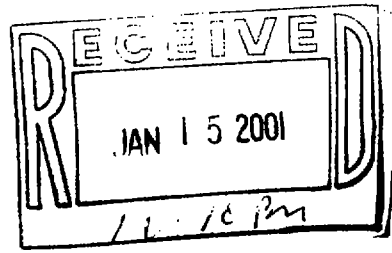
// A

Kieran Prendergast  
12 January 2001

cc: Mr. Fall  
Mr. Mahmoud

g:\afr2\cbg\west africa mission

Approved



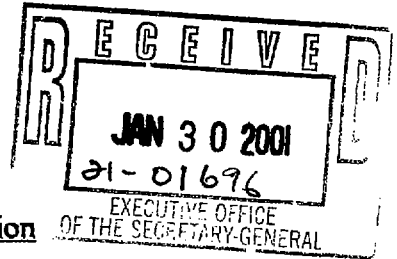
15/2

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Rec: JAN 16 2001	
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*Misc. Committee  
DPA*



**Note to the Members of the  
Executive Committee on Peace and Security  
and the Interdepartmental Framework for Coordination**

**REPORT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON  
THE PREVENTION OF ARMED CONFLICT**

*"C"*

1. Further to the meeting of the ECPS on 15 January and my subsequent note to the Secretary-General on 18 January, I now formally invite contributions to the preparation of the first draft. For ease of reference, I attach the general approach and the list of draft elements that was endorsed by the ECPS. You will recall that the ECPS agreed that the deadline for receipt of contributions by my office should be 9 February.

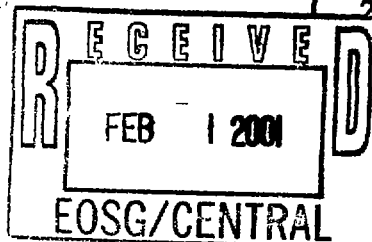
2. I invite contributors to focus their input on their respective areas of responsibility, drawing on any comments that may have been made in earlier discussions. Please give examples of how mechanisms function to prevent conflicts, whether they are legal bodies and agreements or UN operations in the field, and describe practical aspects of prevention and lessons learned from concrete examples of success and failure in preventive action. However, recognising that the work of agencies, departments and offices is often interactive, I encourage contributors to feel free to offer comments, experiences, thoughts and ideas on any element in which they have substantive interest.

3. Although recommendations for action will emerge as the draft develops, concrete proposals and ideas for enhancing capacity for preventive action will be particularly welcome so that they can be included in the first draft. These should include suggestions on how to mobilise the necessary political will and resources, and improve coordination between the UN, Member States, Regional Organisations, NGOs and civil society, and the private sector.

4. To achieve coherence and consistency of style, the draft will be drawn together by the Policy Planning Unit in my department. At this early stage it is not practicable to estimate the length of the final report, but as a general guide I suggest that contributions should be no more than 2000 words. In your submissions, please indicate the section(s) of the draft elements of the report (see attachment) you are referring to. In keeping with the key dates agreed by the ECPS, contributions should be sent electronically to [wennmann@un.org](mailto:wennmann@un.org), copies to [kanninen@un.org](mailto:kanninen@un.org) and [khanj@un.org](mailto:khanj@un.org) by 9 February.

*SIR*  
*Vb & X1*  
*Any comment by 30/1*  
*No 2001*

*[Signature]*  
Kieran Prendergast  
29 January 2001



**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE PREVENTION OF  
ARMED CONFLICT (MAY 2001)**

18 January 2001

**I. GENERAL APPROACH OF THE REPORT**

- In its **Presidential Statement of 20 July (S/PRST/2000/25)** the Security Council has invited the Secretary-General "to submit to the Council, **by May 2001, a report containing an analysis, and recommendations on initiatives within the United Nations, taking into account previous experience and the views and considerations expressed by Member States, on the prevention of armed conflict.**"
- The report on conflict prevention of the **ECPS Task Force on Peace and Security** dated September 2000 could serve as a basis for the preparation of the Secretary-General's report.
- It may be useful for the report to initially focus on the **root causes of conflict and the instruments available in the UN system to address them.** Rather than engaging in an academic debate on conflict prevention, the report should address the **practical aspects of prevention** and the experience of the UN in this field based on UN mandates and, where possible, **lessons learned** from concrete examples of successful preventive action taken by different parts of the UN system.
- In light of the recent debate on the Brahimi Report, it is important to emphasize that the primary role of the UN in this field is to facilitate and assist governments (with their consent) to help develop national and regional capacities for early warning, conflict prevention and long-term peace-building. **Implicit in this regard will be the message that prevention is not new for the United Nations but an ongoing mainstream activity involving all the different parts of the UN system, including its principal organs.** It therefore should not be confused with the current debate over intervention.
- The report should also make a number of **concrete and practical recommendations** for enhancing capacity for preventive action within the UN system (including mobilising the necessary political will and resources), as well as for improving coherence between the UN, Member States, Regional Organisations, NGOs and civil society, and the private sector in the area of conflict prevention.
- **The following is a list of elements for the report (not necessarily exhaustive):**

## **II. DRAFT ELEMENTS OF THE REPORT**

- 1) Addressing the multidimensional root causes and dynamics of conflict**
  - 1.1 The changing nature of conflict (intra-State and inter-State conflicts, regional dimensions)
  - 1.2 The multidimensional root causes and dynamics of violent conflicts
  - 1.3 Conflict actors (State and non-State actors)
  - 1.4 The challenge of conflict prevention for the UN
  
- 2) The mandate of the UN in conflict prevention (Overview/details to be provided in annex)**
  - 2.1 The UN Charter
  - 2.2 Resolutions, decisions and recommendations of major UN organs (Security Council, General Assembly, ECOSOC, International Court of Justice, UN Human Rights and other treaty bodies)
  - 2.3 Resolutions, decisions and recommendations of Governing Bodies of the UN system
  - 2.4 Views and considerations of Member States (last two years)
  
- 3) The role of major organs of the UN system in conflict prevention**
  - 3.1 Mobilising political will and resources for conflict prevention
  - 3.2 The Security Council
  - 3.3 The General Assembly
  - 3.4 ECOSOC
  - 3.5 The International Court of Justice
  - 3.6 The Secretary-General
  - 3.7 Other UN bodies
  - 3.8 Lessons learned and recommendations
  
- 4) The role and activities of UN departments, agencies, programmes and the Bretton Woods Institutions in conflict prevention (with concrete examples of successful and unsuccessful preventive action)**
  - 4.1 Political action
  - 4.2 Peace operations
  - 4.3 Disarmament
  - 4.4 Humanitarian action
  - 4.5 Developmental action
  - 4.6 Human rights action
  - 4.7 Public information
  - 4.8 Lessons learned and recommendations
  
- 5) Interaction between the UN and other international actors in conflict prevention**
  - 5.1 The role of regional organizations
  - 5.2 The role of NGOs and civil society
  - 5.3 The role of the private sector

5.4 Lessons learned and recommendations

**6) Measures to promote coherence for conflict prevention**

6.1 Coherence within the UN system

6.2 Coherence with outside actors

**7) Summary of key recommendations and follow-up actions**

**8) Annex (List of resolutions, decisions and major recommendations of major UN bodies)**