

Confidential 19**Update Note for the Secretary-General****27 October 2010** **1. Western Sahara**

Abdel-Aziz reports¹ that Christopher Ross, the Personal Envoy of the SG for Western Sahara, was received by the King of Morocco, Mohammed VI, on 25 October.

The King referred to the latest Security Council resolution, which calls for creating an atmosphere propitious for dialogue in order to enter into a more intensive and substantive phase of negotiations and reiterated his readiness to back the SG's efforts to strictly implement the SC resolutions.

2. Democratic Republic of the Congo

Meece reports² that on 26 October, OCHA reported that at least 30 Congolese women were kept as prisoners and were gang raped over several weeks at the Angolan-Congolese border before being expelled from Angola to Bandundu Province. MONUSCO will monitor closely this development and take follow-up action.

3. Guinea

Pascoe has sent the SG a note³, updating him on the tense situation in Guinea where elections have been pushed back. (Attachment #1).

4. Liberia

Løj reports⁴ that Transparency International's (TI) 2010 Corruption Perceptions Index shows that Liberia is making considerable progress in the fight against corruption. Liberia scored significantly higher this year in controlling its perceived levels of corruption. Out of the 47 African countries included in the survey, Liberia ranked at No. 11, which represents an improvement of 19 places or a 63 per cent improvement, from No. 30 in 2009. Globally, the country climbed

¹ (MINURSO Daily Situation Report for 26/10/10)

² (CCX-599 of 27/10/10)

³ (10-10178)

⁴ (UNMIL Daily Situation Report of 27/10/10)

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51 places during the year, moving from No. 138 in 2009 to No. 87 this year, reflecting an improvement of 37 per cent.

5. Côte d'Ivoire

Choi reports⁵ that PM Soro has, after a meeting with Facilitator Compaoré, confirmed to the press that the first round of the presidential election will be held as scheduled on 31 October. He also indicated that ballot papers will be processed both manually and electronically. The PM further indicated that 90 per cent of national identity and voters' cards have already been distributed in Abidjan district, while 80 per cent have been distributed upcountry. President Compaoré expressed satisfaction with the positive evolution of the peace process and encouraged Ivorian stakeholders to remain serene and mobilize for peaceful elections.

Choi notes a few incidents in the run-up to elections in some parts of the country, notably in Naiblé where on 24 October, members of the ruling *Front populaire Ivoirien* (FPI) clashed with those of the *Parti Démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire* (PDCI). In separate incidents, members of the FPI, PDCI and *Rassemblement des Républicains* (RDR) members were involved in violent clashes in Bouaflé, Daloa and Guiglo.

6. Guinea Bissau

Mutaboba reports⁶ that on 25 October, he travelled to Angola to meet with President José Eduardo dos Santos. Dos Santos highlighted the need for all partners to remain engaged in supporting Guinea-Bissau in spite of the ongoing challenges. He considers the UN coordination and facilitation efforts as vital for resource mobilization and for effective action.

The President further noted that in recent months, Angola's bilateral cooperation with Guinea-Bissau has been strengthened in the areas of defence and security, economic re-vitalization, commercial ventures, training and professional development.

He explained that a strengthened ECOWAS-CPLP partnership would benefit from more assistance from Brazil, and that Angola is holding consultations with Brazil aimed at harmonizing their assistance to Guinea-Bissau. Dos Santos indicated that the SC could encourage countries such as Angola and Brazil to reinforce their engagement with Guinea Bissau. It would enable Brazilian

⁵ (UNOCI Daily Situation Report of 26/10/10)

⁶ (CGX-327 of 27/10/10)

P11

authorities in particular to comply with internal administrative procedures and mechanisms aimed at releasing funds to support Guinea-Bissau.

7. Haiti

OCHA reports a total of 284 deaths and 3,769 cases of cholera confirmed as of 26 October. Some 96 per cent of the cases originate in Artibonite Department.

DINEPA, the water and sanitation directorate, with support from UN helicopters has delivered approximately 1,200 kilograms of chlorine powder to treat water systems in 22 larger towns across the country. IOM and the Red Cross Movement have reached an estimated 880,000 people from the West and Artibonite departments with SMS and voice messages on cholera prevention, treatment and hygiene.

8. Kosovo

Zannier reports that the Kosovo Government hopes to overcome its projected 300 million Euro budget deficit for 2011 by privatizing Posts and Telecommunications of Kosovo (PTK). PTK is one of the few profitable, publicly-owned companies in Kosovo. Though the PTK privatization is expected to proceed, there is a concern that this plan gives little consideration, if any, to ownership claims by the Serbian state-owned telecommunications company, Telekom Srbija. Telekom Srbija has publicly warned of legal challenges against any buyer acquiring what they termed to be their assets.

9. Afghanistan

Le Roy has sent the SG a note⁷ providing analysis of the preliminary results of the parliamentary elections. (Attachment #2)

10. Nepal

Landgren reports⁸ that President Ram Baran Yadav urged political leaders to expedite efforts to reach consensus ahead of the 13th round vote in parliament to elect a PM. The Nepali Congress (NC) will continue to field its candidate, Ram Chandra Poudel, until agreement is reached on outstanding peace process issues, but the Unified Communist Party Nepal – Maoist (UCPN-M) says such a "package

⁷ (10-10166 of 26/10/10)

⁸ (CQN-091 of 26/10/10)

p12

deal" is conditional on Mr. Poudel's withdrawal. The 26 October vote in parliament to elect a PM – the 13th poll- is expected to be inconclusive.

The deadlock on power sharing, and on integration and rehabilitation of MaoA personnel has continued to prevent the tabling of the budget, despite warnings from the Finance Ministry of an impending financial crisis. UCPN-M Chairman Pushpa Kama Dahal "Prachanda" is reported to have reiterated at a public function on 21 October that the caretaker government lacks the authority to present the budget and that a new government should be formed first.

Political Unit
27 October 2010

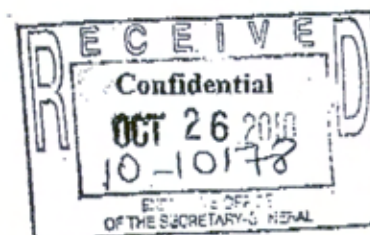
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TC	CDC	SG
Initials: <u>WLC</u>	For SG's approval <u>BA</u>	Approved <u>BA</u>
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Date: <u>28 Oct 10</u>	Date: <u>29/10</u>	Date: <u>BA</u>
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Note to the Secretary-GeneralUPDATE ON GUINEA

1. The security situation in Guinea is tense as the country awaits the announcement of a new election date following the postponement, yet again, of the second round of the presidential election, which had been scheduled to take place on 24 October. Additional security forces have been deployed across the country following violent clashes on 23 and 24 October by rival supporters of the two candidates, Cellou Dalein Diallo of the UFDG and Alpha Condé of the RPG. The election was postponed on 22 October, two days before it was meant to be held, after the newly appointed President of the Independent Electoral Commission (CENI), General Siaka Toumani Sangaré, a Malian national, declared that due to delays caused by disagreements over the leadership of the CENI, conditions were not conducive for the holding of the election. The CENI has reportedly proposed to Guinea's Interim Leader, General Sékouba Konaté, that the run-off be held on 31 October.

2. Your Special Representative for West Africa, Said Djinnit, and technical advisors of the United Nations agree that elections should be held as soon as possible as it is not clear if additional time would improve the technical quality of the elections. In fact, even if there were improvements, these would be marginal and would not be sufficient to balance the increasing tension and deterioration of the political and security environment.

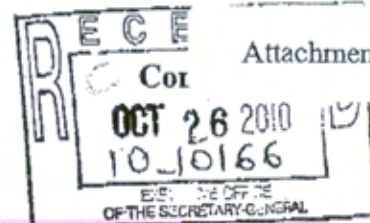
3. The violence, which is increasingly taking on an ethnic dimension, could hamper a peaceful electoral process and post-electoral reconciliation and reconstruction. However, both candidates moved to ease tensions during the weekend by calling for calm and restraint among their supporters. Both candidates also indicated earlier that they would be open to an inclusive government, including providing posts to supporters of the candidate that does not win. In a nationally televised broadcast on 23 October, General Konaté warned that he would not tolerate ethnic divisions and that national unity would be preserved at all cost.

4. The election delays had stemmed from disagreements between the two presidential candidates on the leadership of the CENI. Cellou Diallo had vowed not to take part in the election if Lourenço Camara was not replaced as CENI President. Diallo's camp accused Camara of favouring Condé and filed a civil suit against Camara for electoral fraud, accusing him of tampering with the results of the first round. In an effort to reach a consensus, General Konaté decreed that Malian national, General Sangaré, would head the CENI. Before his appointment, Sangaré had been seconded by the *Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie* to work with the CENI as an electoral advisor. He was immediately accepted by both camps.

5. SRSF Djinnit has stepped up diplomatic efforts to ensure that the elections are held as soon as possible, paying visits to Conakry, Ouagadougou and Abuja to consult national, regional and international stakeholders, including General Konaté, the two presidential candidates and ECOWAS Mediator, President Compaoré. The Department of Political Affairs has deployed a team to Conakry, including the Deputy Director of the Electoral Assistance Division and a Senior Mediation Advisor to support the CENI in its preparations. We will continue to monitor the situation closely.

6. In the meantime, following your recent telephone conversations with President Goodluck Jonathan of Nigeria in his capacity as current Chairman of ECOWAS, we attach talking points for a follow-up call during which you may consider requesting the President to press Guinean leaders to set a new date for the run-off poll to take place as soon as possible.

(not attached by NY)

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Note to the Secretary-General

Afghanistan Parliamentary Elections: Preliminary Analysis of Preliminary Results

1. On 20 October the Independent Election Commission (IEC) released preliminary results of the Afghan parliamentary elections (they were first supposed to be announced on 9 October and then rescheduled for 17 October). The electoral process therefore remains largely on schedule. These results are those that stand after all votes have been counted and all audits and recounts ordered by the IEC have been completed and their findings reflected in the results. They are "preliminary", not "final", because the ECC continues to make decisions regarding complaints submitted to it. This note, prepared by DPKO in consultation with DPA/EAD, takes stock of the process at this defining moment.
2. According to the IEC, there were around 4.3 million valid votes, of around 5.6 million cast. Of the valid votes, approximately 60% were cast by men and 40% by women. Nearly 18,000 polling stations were opened, of which around 2,500 were disqualified following audits and investigations.
3. The technical conduct of the elections was better than expected and as good as could have been hoped, given the difficult security environment. At the level of the polling station, it is clear that fraud took place at a higher level than expected. At the central level, however, the IEC acted with great integrity. Above all, the conflicts that existed last year between the IEC and the ECC on the one hand, and the IEC and its international technical advisors on the other hand, did not take place. This is in large measure due to the leadership of Chairman Manawi, who has resisted political pressure in order to maintain the election's credibility.
4. One indication of this is, paradoxically, an issue that in the first instance has been perceived by some international observers as a sign of suspicious activity: the jump between the number of estimated votes by the IEC immediately after the election (4.3 million) to the final number of votes (5.6 million). The reaction can be explained by the fact that the initial estimate was based on the numbers of people voting as recorded by polling station staff. The figure of 5.6 million reflects the number of ballots cast. The fact that approximately 1.3 million votes were excluded by the IEC according to its anti-fraud systems demonstrates that these systems worked. In other words, according to the figures presented by the IEC, the number of valid votes (4.3 million) is essentially the same as the number of individual voters recorded on polling day. While this variance has raised some suspicions among international observers, it should be seen not as a sign of fraud but a proof of the success of the anti-fraud measures.
5. What this means is that the local-level fraud that did take place was detected and corrected by Afghan institutions. For the first time, Afghan institutions acted visibly, independently, and decisively to defend the credibility of an electoral process. It also means, contrary to expectations after last year's elections, those committing fraud did not become more subtle in their techniques. Once again, blatant ballot-stuffing was the favored technique. It also

¹ The IEC provided more specific figures than the rounded-up figures provided here. There are, however, discrepancies in the IEC figures. Until these discrepancies are resolved, we will continue to use rounded-up figures.

Confidential

P15

means that, contrary to early rumours, fraud did not appear to have resulted from poor quality ink, multiple voting, and a deficient register.

6. Given the explanation above, it should be clear that the numerator in determining voter turnout should be the 4.3 million figure, not 5.6 million. If one estimates that Afghanistan has approximately 12 million voters, then 4.3 million is around 36 percent, lower than last year (51%) but not by a factor that is worrisome given that the legislative elections typically have lower turnout than presidential elections.² In addition, given the risks of violence, and the perceptions that last year's elections undermined Afghans' faith in democracy, the number of voters is higher than might have been expected.

7. The burden now shifts to the ECC, which must conclude its evaluation of the approximately 4,500 complaints it has received. Given the closeness of many election results — a well-known feature of Afghanistan's SNTV system — the ECC's decisions could turn today's winners into losers and vice-versa, creating the possibility of instability. The ECC has, however, decided appropriately to not accept challenges to results from polling stations that have already been audited by the IEC, limiting to a great degree the new challenges that might be brought. This decision is based on the ECC's recognition that the IEC quarantine and investigation processes have so far been transparent and effective. The close working relationship between the IEC and ECC is another great improvement on last year.

8. On the other hand, now is the time when losers may begin to resign themselves to the fact that they have lost, given that their avenues of appeal are diminishing. This is the moment of possible instability, as a sort of negotiation by the force of arms begins. We are watching with particular attention those provinces where there is no clear ethnic majority, where Pashtuns are a significant minority, and where instability has affected one part of the province more than another (understanding that zones of instability tend to map onto zones of Pashtun dominance). In these provinces, such as Ghazni, Wardak, Baghlan, and Kunduz, there is a tendency for electoral results to not reflect the ethnic balance of the constituency in part because insecurity in Pashtun areas depressed the Pashtun vote. Here political dissatisfaction with the election could help to fuel the insurgency.

9. On a more political level, while it is too early to obtain a clear analysis on a province-by-province level, UNAMA is attempting to track closely two variables in particular that can provide a rough map of the political landscape that will emerge from these elections: (i) rate of incumbency re-election; (ii) election of pro-Karzai candidates. Here, a very preliminary analysis suggests a surprising result: according to the IEC Chairman during the press conference announcing the preliminary results, more than 50% of incumbents are likely to be replaced — a very high number — and (ii) most of those replacing them are pro-Karzai (Abdullah's opposition movement believes it has won 60-80 seats of 249 and appears to be content with this). This is counter-intuitive on two levels: (i) one would expect that the power afforded by being a representative would be enough to ensure the re-election of most of them; and (ii) given the

² The calculation of voter turnout in Afghanistan is fraught with uncertainties. Because of the lack of a civil registry, the actual number of potential voters is unknown, and is guessed at based on guesses of the total population and the population pyramid.

Confidential

P16

widespread dissatisfaction in the country, one would expect a larger anti-Karzai vote (*especially given the depressed Pashtun vote*).

10. The UN's role — both that of UNDP and UNAMA — has been effective at the technical level and well-framed to the public. UNAMA's press release following the IEC announcement of preliminary rights subtly underscored the fact that this is an Afghan-led process, and UNAMA's role was to support it and to help make it understood to the international community in particular but not to pronounce on its quality. The fact that all of UNAMA's senior management understands this and acts accordingly has also been of great benefit, compared to last year. So far, both the reality and perception of the fairness of the process, and of the UN's role, are much more positive than in 2009.

11. DPKO and DPA/EAD will continue to follow the process closely and keep the EOSG informed of potential developments. Final results are expected on 7 November, though this date might also have to be postponed depending on the time required for the ECC to complete its investigations. Should instability arise from the results, we expect much of it to begin before the final results are certified, but as they are being announced and losing candidates are confirmed.

Alain Le Roy
25 October 2010

FROM :

FAX :

Nov. 01 2010 11:44PM PS

ITEMIZED LIST OF IN-COMING CORRESPONDENCE

27 October 2010

Country/VIP	Date of Correspondence	Date Received	Brief Description	Via Mission or Direct	Log No
KAZAKHSTAN Kanat Saudabayev Minister of Foreign Affairs	24/10/2010	26/10/2010	Congratulates the SG and the UN on its sixty-fifth anniversary. Their country accords great importance to its cooperation with the UN, as the SG had acknowledged during his visit to Kazakhstan. They highly appreciate the support of the UN and the SG's personal assistance in launching Kazakhstan's international initiatives, one of which was the recent proclamation of 29 August as the International Day Against Nuclear Tests.		10-10195
NETHERLANDS Jan Peter Balkenende Prime Minister	11/10/2010	27/10/2010	As his term as Prime Minister is coming to an end, he would like to let the SG know how highly he has valued their good working relationship and warm personal ties.	acknowledged w/ Having and Direct	10-10196
QATAR Salman Bin Hamad Al-Khalifa Crown Prince and Deputy Supreme Commander	24/10/2010	27/10/2010	Conveys his most heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the UN 65th anniversary.		10-10196
UNITED STATES SENATE Senator	18/10/2010	26/10/2010	He enjoyed his meeting with the SG during his visit to the UN. Appreciates the SG's insightful perspectives. Hopes that they can continue to work together on the variety of issues of importance to the United States Senate and the UN.	Don't acknowledge w/ relevant information material?	10-10197
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	27/10/2010	27/10/2010	Informs of the passing of His Highness Sheikh Saqr Bin Mohammed Al-Qassimi, Member of the Supreme Council of the United Arab Emirates and ruler of Ras Al-Khaimah. A book of condolences will be available for signature at their mission from 27 to 29 October 2010.	Condolence letter?	10-10202
SWITZERLAND	25/10/2010	26/10/2010	Forwards the communiqué concerning the closing of the Thirteenth Francophonie Summit in Montreux, Switzerland.		10-10205
MONACO	23/10/2010	26/10/2010	Acknowledges receipt of the CdC's letter dated 14 October 2010. Confirms the transmittal of the SG's letter to His Serene Highness Prince Albert II of Monaco.		10-10214

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ITEMIZED LIST OF IN-COMING CORRESPONDENCE

27 October 2010

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FROM :

Country/VIP	Date of Correspondence	Date Received	Brief Description	Via Mission or Direct	Log No
Rita Dulci Rehman Netherlands Ambassador to the Dominican Republic and Jose Miguel Andreu Professor of Economics University of Sevilla Spain	19/10/2010	25/10/2010	Present to the SG a copy of their book: "Global Democracy for Sustaining Global Capitalism".	<i>Acknowledge w/ Thanks</i>	10-10182
Organization of the Islamic Conference	25/10/2010	28/10/2010	Forwards a congratulatory statement issued by the OIC General Secretariat to the UN on the occasion of the UN Day 2010.		10-10180
Dominican Republic Alejandrina Carrazo Minister of Women	16/9/2010	28/10/2010	Welcomes the designation of the former President of Chile, Michelle Bachelet, as the First Under-Secretary-General of the new Entity for Gender Equality. She is confident that Mrs. Bachelet's experience will contribute to gender equality and improve the lives of millions of women and girls in the world.		10-10188
Government	25/10/2010	28/10/2010	Inform that the Government has presented the candidature of Mr. Mahmoud Hmoud, for re-election to the International Law Commission, for the term 2012-2016.		10-10189
Organization Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow President	22/10/2010	22/10/2010	Conveys congratulations on the occasion of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the UN.		10-10190
Equatorial Guinea	27/10/2010	27/10/2010	Ambassador Anatolio Ndong Mbe requests a meeting with the SG to convey an urgent message from the President, H.E. Mr. Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, to discuss the topic of the border conflict between his country and the Republic of Gabon, and also to follow up on topics discussed with the SG during their last meeting in September.	<i>OIC</i>	10-10192

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