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**Objet :** MINURSO/ Note d'information du DPKO et du DPA au Conseil de Sécurité concernant les Opérations des Nations Unies sur le terrain.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir, ci-joint, une note d'information adressée par les Secrétaires Généraux Adjoints aux Départements des Opérations de Maintien de la Paix et des Affaires Politiques, au Conseil de Sécurité, concernant les Missions de paix des Nations Unies, couvrant la période du 18 au 24 Juin 2014.

Cette note se réfère à la question nationale comme suit :

« Sahara occidental (MINURSO): Dans une lettre adressée au Secrétaire général le 19 Juin, le secrétaire général du front polissario Abdelaziz, a rappelé les contrats marocains récemment renouvelés avec des entreprises américaines et françaises pour le début du forage pour l'exploration de gaz/pétrole au large des côtes du sahara occidental, qui n'étaient pas en conformité avec les souhaits du peuple saharaoui et sapient les efforts de négociation de l'Envoyé Personnel du Secrétaire Général. Le chef du front polissario a demandé au Secrétaire général d'appeler le Maroc et les entreprises concernées à "cesser immédiatement toutes autres activités illégales à l'égard des ressources naturelles du sahara occidental" ».

Je compte demander une réunion avec le Secrétaire Général Adjoint aux Opérations de Maintien de la Paix, Hervé Ladsous, pour dénoncer le contenu des ces notes d'information qui, de plus en plus, reprennent la propagande du polissario.



Haute Considération  
Ambassadeur, Représentant Permanent

Omar HILAIE

**Briefing Note to the Security Council on Field Operations**  
**18 to 24 June 2014**

**Africa**

**Central African Republic (MINUSCA):** On 18 June, the acting President of ex-Séléka, Mohamed Moussa Dhaffane, issued a statement calling for the full implementation of the N'Djamena Agreement. A preliminary investigation by MINUSCA completed on 18 June found that 350 Christian and 180 Muslims have allegedly been killed in Boda since 28 January by anti-Balaka, ex-Séléka and unidentified armed groups. On 20 June, the *Autorité nationale électorale* announced that one billion CFA has been allocated in the 2014 State budget for the electoral process. On 21 June, 30 political parties from the former presidential majority and opposition met in Bangui to discuss the security situation and urged the Transitional Authority and the international community to strengthen efforts in national reconciliation and social cohesion. On 23 June, approximately 50 alleged anti-Balaka elements carried out an attack in Ardo Ndjibdi, a Fulani village in the Bambari area in Ouaka prefecture, which resulted in the killing of 18 civilians, including three children, one woman and one anti-Balaka. Twenty-two houses were set ablaze. On the same day, a retaliation attack by alleged ex-Séléka in Ardo Ndjibdi village resulted in the killing of eight people and the injury of four non-Muslims. Also on the same date, in Batangafo in Ouham prefecture, an attack was carried out by anti-Balaka against ex-Séléka, killing eight and injuring four people. During the reporting period, MINUSCA reported that several hundred Muslims currently remaining in the PK5 neighbourhood of Bangui expressed their will to leave and be relocated to the northern part of the country.

**Burundi (BNUB):** On 17 and 18 June, about 200 ex-combatants of 15 former armed groups attended a workshop organized by the Office of the Ombudsman to discuss the role of demobilized ex-combatants in consolidating peace and social cohesion. Participants adopted a series of recommendations aimed at strengthening the network of organizations of ex-combatants, and providing access to income-generating initiatives, capacity-building activities and retirement funds. On 18 June, the former President of the Forces Nationales de Libération (FNL), Agathon Rwasa, denounced the imprisonment of at least seven FNL members in the last three months and noted that more than 700 FNL members had been arrested since 2010. On 18 and 19 June, representatives of major political parties, civil society and religious organizations attended a workshop organized by the NGO Initiative et Changement to analyze the political environment ahead of the 2015 elections. Participants identified a number of priority actions to ensure a propitious political environment, including fostering political dialogue, facilitating the reunification of political parties, and financing political parties. On 20 June, the Executive Committee of the wing of the Union pour le Progrès national (UPRONA) party that is not recognized by the Government, announced that it would organize an extraordinary meeting of the party's Central Committee on 29 June.

**Central Africa (UNOCA):** From 17 to 19 June, the Head of the Commission of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa States (CEMAC), Mr. Pierre Moussa, travelled to Cameroon to discuss with local authorities the impact of the CAR crisis on the economy of the sub-region, free movement of persons and goods within the CEMAC zone, and the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). From 17 to 19 June, UNOCA participated in a workshop organized by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) in

Protection of civilians issues: In a belated report received by MONUSCO on 23 June, Mayi-Mayi Simba elements raided Makahanda in Mambasa territory, Province-Orientale, on 17 June. Reportedly, they raped 20 women and abducted an indeterminate number of civilians. On 20 June, Mayi-Mayi Simba elements also reportedly looted the Etabe goldmine in Province-Orientale; 20 women were reportedly raped and two men injured during the attack. On the same day, clashes between the Hunde and Hutu communities occurred in the areas of Ngululu I and II in North Kivu, resulting in the killing of nine Hutu civilians. Between 20 and 21 June, *Forces de Résistance Patriotique d'Ituri* (FRPI) elements attacked and looted Bunga and Aveluma locality in Province-Orientale. Ten women, including two minors, were allegedly raped during the attacks.

**Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS):** On 23 June, Mr. Vaz was sworn-in as the new President of Guinea-Bissau, in the presence of several heads of state of neighbouring countries, including Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal, The Gambia, Togo, Mali and Niger. Also in attendance were the Deputy Prime Minister of Equatorial Guinea, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Mozambique and Portugal, the Minister of Defence of Angola, the Chief of General Staff of the armed forces of Côte d'Ivoire, the Under-Secretary-General of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Africa, and a five-member delegation from the United States. In his inauguration speech, Mr. Vaz committed to respect the Constitution, eradicate poverty and put an end to instability in the country through a strategic partnership with the new government. He called on political parties, military institutions, civil society organizations, and traditional and religious leaders to work as one for a lasting peace and democracy in Guinea-Bissau. He also reaffirmed his commitment to fighting corruption and stressed the need to implement reforms in the public administration, justice, defence and security sectors. Finally, he promised to work with the new government to create the conditions for the armed forces to work efficiently and to establish a permanent dialogue with the army leadership regarding the army's modernization. Prior to his swearing-in, he visited Portugal on 19 June where he met with President Aníbal Cavaco Silva.

**Liberia (UNMIL):** On 16 June, Mr. Christopher Neyer, former President of the National Oil Company of Liberia, published an open letter containing various allegations against President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, including corruption, nepotism, cronyism and interference in the management of the oil sector in an effort to advance her son Robert Sirleaf's political and financial prospects. On 18 June, Mr. Neyer announced his withdrawal from the Montserrado County senatorial race, which he had alleged Mr. Sirleaf also intended to contest. On the same day, the Presidency publicly dismissed the letter, stating that his allegations lacked credibility. On 19 June, the House of Representatives passed a motion introduced by the opposition Congress for Democratic Change party to invite Mr. Neyer to the following plenary to clarify his allegations against President Johnson Sirleaf. On 22 June, as part of its military drawdown, UNMIL officially closed its sector headquarters in Monrovia and Gbarnga. As of 24 June, according to the World Health Organization, the cumulative total of clinical cases of the Ebola virus disease in Liberia was revised to 51, including 34 deaths. On 17 June, following the deaths of seven persons, including a nurse, suspected to be related to the Ebola viral disease in Redemption Hospital in Monrovia, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare started the decontamination of the facility and surrounding areas, as well as re-training medical staff on containment measures.

**Libya (UNSMIL):** Former Prime Minister Ali Zeidan returned to Libya. On 18 June, he stated during an interview with the newspaper *Libya Al Ahrar* that he is still Libya's legitimate Prime Minister. From 18 to 20 June, clashes were reported in Sabha between

Awlad Suleiman and Gadadfa communities. On 20 and 21 June, fighting reportedly related to drug smuggling broke out between armed groups in Benghazi's port, resulting in four deaths and 17 injuries. On 20 June, air force planes loyal to retired General Haftar destroyed at least one of two ships allegedly carrying weapons into the port of Derna. In a press conference, General Haftar's spokesman, Mr. Mohamed Hijazi, stated that six ships had been targeted so far, all originating from the western part of the country. Mr. Hijazi also issued a 48-hour ultimatum to citizens of Turkey and Qatar to leave the eastern part of the country. On 21 and 22 June, out-of-country voting for the parliamentary elections took place in 13 countries.

**Mali (MINUSMA):** On 16 June, a parliamentary commission of inquiry was established following the National Assembly's approval on 12 June. The commission, composed of 15 members from the political sector and the Tuareg, Arab and Songhai communities, aims to investigate the events in Kidal of 17 to 18 and 21 May. On 19 June, the Secretary-General of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) indicated that the TJRC's role would be different, but complementary, to the one played by the *Haut Représentant pour le dialogue inclusif inter-malien*. He demonstrated interest in receiving technical assistance in the area of transitional justice from MINUSMA. On the same day, in N'Tillit, Gao region, the *Mouvement National pour la Libération de l'Azawad* (MNLA) requested the *Coalition du Peuple pour l'Azawad* (CPA) to surrender their weapons by 29 June. Also on 19 June, Serval found three 107 mm rockets near Timbuktu town and another one on 21 June in the same area; Serval destructed the items in-situ. On 20 June, the Malian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abdoulaye Diop, announced that direct dialogue between the Government and the armed groups in Algeria would begin in July. On 21 June, MINUSMA received information from the *Forces Armées Maliennes* (FAMa) about the presence of armed groups in Boulekessi in the municipality of Mondoro, Mopti region. The FAMa commander requested MINUSMA's intervention as he considered the situation a violation of the 23 May Ceasefire Agreement.

**Somalia (UNSOM):** On 18 June, the Somali Prime Minister met the Kenyan Deputy President in Nairobi. The latter reiterated Kenya's intention to maintain its forces in Somalia. He also indicated that the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees should proceed under the framework of the Tripartite Agreement signed by the Governments of Kenya, Somalia and UNHCR. Both countries agreed to share intelligence information on people crossing their common border in an effort to fight terrorism. On 19 June, the Federal Parliament approved the nomination of five Commissioners of the Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission. On 22 June, Kenyan Defence Forces (KDF) reportedly carried out airstrikes in Lower Juba, reportedly resulting in the death of more than 80 Al-Shabaab fighters. Meanwhile, in Lower Shabelle, clashes were reported between militias of the Bimaal and Habar-Gedir clans based in Marka. A group of heavily armed Bimaal fighters successfully recaptured K50 in Afgoye District from Habar-Gedir militias, reportedly resulting in the killing of four combatants from both sides. On 23 June, representatives of two rival state formation processes in Baidoa, respectively advocating for a six-region South-West State (SW6) and a three-region South-West State (SW3), signed an Agreement which established an Interim South-West Administration, encompassing Bay, Bakool and Lower Shabelle regions. The parties agreed to establish the Administration within 30 days. International partners including the UN, AU, EU, and IGAD welcomed the agreement. On 24 June, the Federal Interior Minister criticized the Agreement describing it the agreement as illegal, while Madobe Nunow Mohamed, the President of SW6, denied that his side had signed a deal with SW3. On 24 June, a "Somaliland" ministerial delegation visited Taleh, Sool, following the town's seizure by "Somaliland" forces in early June on 12 June.

Representatives of the “Khatumo” secessionist movement reportedly stated that the delegation’s presence in Taleh was temporary and that “Somaliland” would be expelled by force from the area. On 24 June, a delegation from Puntland arrived in Kismaayo, Lower Juba, to assist in resolving a dispute between members of a Harti clan militia and the forces of the Interim Jubba Administration (IJA). A Federal Government delegation comprising of parliamentarians is also in Kismaayo to help address the dispute. On 24 June, the Somali National Army (SNA), backed by AMISOM, conducted a large scale security operation in Mogadishu, reportedly leading to the arrest of twenty people suspected to be involved in Al-Shabaab operations. The same day, Prime Minister Abdiweli Sheikh Ahmed travelled to Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, for the AU Summit.

**Sudan (UNAMID):** On 18 June, in El Fasher, the Darfur Internal Dialogue Implementation Committee convened a meeting to discuss issues related to the Darfur Internal Dialogue Consultations. On the same day, the rebel Sudan Liberation Movement/Minni Minnawi (SLA/MM) denied reports by the Sudanese Government that two commanders defected to Government. From 18 to 21 June, UNAMID received information about the increasing insecurity in and around Kutum in North Darfur. UNAMID is closely monitoring the situation. Between 19 and 21 June, in Um Dukhun locality, Central Darfur, renewed fighting between Salamat and Misseriya erupted following allegations of cattle raiding. Reports of casualties could not be verified, but UNAMID is actively involved in working towards a peaceful settlement. Tribal clashes also occurred between Rezeigat and Masalit in West Darfur on 20 June, and between Beni Hussein and Abbala in North Darfur on 22 June. UNAMID subsequently reinforced protection patrols and engaged with local authorities in those areas to de-escalate the situation. On 20 June, armed assailants injured a UNAMID contractor at Krinding IDP camp in West Darfur. UNAMID is investigating the incident. On 22 June, in El Fasher, the Darfur Regional Authority launched the Justice and the Truth and Reconciliation Committees in order to enhance peaceful coexistence among the Darfur communities.

**South Sudan (UNMISS):** On 23 June, the IGAD-mediated talks in Addis Ababa between the Government of South Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) in Opposition adjourned. The latter boycotted the roundtable negotiations with representatives of the Government, civil society groups and political parties, insisting instead on negotiating directly with the Government and not others. In Upper Nile State, from 18 to 21 June, UNMISS observed intermittent firing from the SPLA positions in Nassir towards the Opposition position across the Sobat River, with limited retaliatory fire from the latter. Desertions of approximately 80 SPLA troops in Nassir and several hundreds more in Manyo County were also reported in Upper Nile State, on 14 and 18 June respectively, due to the non-payment of salaries. In Lakes State, cattle raiding between two Dinka sub-clans in the vicinity of Rumbek on 16 and 17 June and on 22 June resulted in the killing of nine people in total. Movement restrictions and harassments of UN personnel continued. In Upper Nile State, on 21 June, four UN and three international NGO aid workers conducting food distribution were detained overnight by SPLA soldiers in Makal County, for refusing to give them the food. In Unity State, the SPLA denied security clearance for UNMISS to conduct an assessment in Rubkona on 22 June, citing concerns for UNMISS travelling to Opposition-held areas. During the reporting period, UNMISS provided force protection for the IGAD Monitoring and Verification Teams traveling to engage local interlocutors in Abiemnom and Pariang, Unity State; Pochalla, Jonglei State; and Melut, Upper Nile State.

**Sudan/South Sudan (UNISFA):** On 18 June, Ngok Dinka community members from Abyei and Agok peacefully demonstrated in front of the UNISFA Headquarters and presented a petition to the Head of the Mission which, inter alia, condemned the 14 June killing of four herdsmen and requested UNISFA to double its efforts to protect civilians and their property. On 18 and 23 June, an integrated Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM) monitoring team, comprising two United Nations military observers and two National Monitors of the Sudan Armed Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, conducted aerial verification missions in areas east of Dango and south east of Kneyu, within the western portion of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone. No security or military related activity was observed. Also on 18 and 19 June, twenty-four troops of the Force Protection Unit for the JBVMM sector 1 Headquarters were redeployed from the Kadugli Log Base to the Gok Machar camp (South Sudan). On 20 June, residents of Abyei town informed UNISFA about unknown armed movements in the area of Goli, Noong and Dongoup in the Central sector. Upon checking, UNISFA could not confirm these movements.

**United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU):** On 17 June, the African Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC) lifted the suspension of the participation of Egypt and Guinea Bissau in the organization's activities that had been imposed following the unconstitutional change of government in both countries. The reinstatement of the two countries paved the way for their participation in the AU Summit in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, on 20-27 June. In its communiqué, the AUPSC characterized the 3 July 2013 events in Egypt as falling within the AU's definition of unconstitutional change of government. It noted the steps taken in the implementation of the Egyptian Transitional Roadmap of 3 July 2013, including the holding of the referendum on the constitution in January 2014 and presidential elections in May 2014. The AU PSC endorsed the recommendations of the Final Report of the AU High-Level Panel on Egypt, presented at the same meeting, which include: (1) the promotion of a representative political process in Egypt, the holding of genuine national dialogue and an inclusive reconciliation process; (2) creation of conditions for transparent and credible parliamentary elections to complete the transitional process; and (3) the need to address human rights violations through the establishment of an independent commission of inquiry and the strengthening of Egypt's National Human Rights Council. In order to find a solution to the dilemma faced by the AU in dealing with popular uprisings and the lack of adequate legal instruments, the Panel recommended the establishment of guidelines for determining the "compatibility" of popular uprisings with AU norms on unconstitutional changes of government. On Guinea Bissau the AUPSC stressed the urgent need to promote national reconciliation and good governance, respect human rights, fight impunity and drug trafficking, and embark on security sector reforms and socio-economic development. It urged the armed forces to break with past practices of interference in the management of the country, and stressed the duty of loyalty to the democratically-elected civilian authorities. Finally, the AUPSC appealed urgently to the international community to continue and enhance its support to Guinea-Bissau and in that regard urged AU Member States and international partners to seize the opportunity of the Donors' Round Table on Guinea Bissau, scheduled to take place at the end of 2014.

**West Africa (UNOWA):** During the reporting period, UNOWA and the Helsinki-based "Crisis Management Initiative" convened a workshop on Conflict Analysis for Mediation Strategy Design in Saly, Senegal. The workshop, which was opened by SRSG Djinnit, will run from 23 to 29 June. Participants include 21 experts from the region, including 16 members of the Working Group on Women, Peace and Security in West Africa.

**Western Sahara (MINURSO):** In a 19 June letter to the Secretary-General, Frente Polisario Secretary-General Abdelaziz recalled the recently renewed Moroccan contracts with US and French firms for early gas/oil exploration drilling off the coast of Western Sahara, which were not in accordance with the wishes of the Sahrawi people and undermined the PESG negotiation efforts. The Frente Polisario leader requested the Secretary-General to call upon Morocco and the companies concerned to “immediately desist from any further illegal activities with respect to the natural resources of Western Sahara”.

### **Asia and Middle East**

**Afghanistan (UNAMA):** On 18 June, Presidential candidate Abdullah Abdullah suspended his cooperation with the electoral institutions based on allegations of widespread fraud and called for the UN to oversee the electoral process. On 20 June, in Balkh Province, in an armed clash between the Afghan National Police (ANP) and the convoy of the Governor of Paktya, Khan Hamdard, four of the Governor’s bodyguards were killed and three bodyguards and two ANP officers were wounded. On 21 June, in Kabul City, a suicide attack on the convoy of the Head of the High Peace Council Secretariat, Masoom Stanekzai, who escaped unharmed, killed one civilian and injured four. On 22 June, the Independent Election Commission (IEC) announced the referral of alleged fraud by the IEC Chief Electoral Officer, Mr. Armakhail, to the Independent Electoral Complaints Commission for investigation. On 23 June, Mr. Armakhail resigned “for the betterment of the country” and “to improve the trust building process,” and the IEC and Dr. Abdullah met to exchange views on the electoral process. Also on 23 June, the IEC decided to inspect ten per cent of the completed ballots from Ghor, Nuristan, Paktya, Paktika and Khost Provinces, in the presence of national and international observers and invited the presidential campaigns to participate in the inspection. On the same day, in Ghazni Province, the Taliban released 30 university professors and students, who had been kidnapped on 10 June. On 24 June, the Upper House of the National Assembly approved the Anti-Money Laundering Law. Between 20-24 June, Afghan security forces carried out operations in the southern Helmand Province against an increased Taliban presence, with reports of 40 insurgents, 35 civilians, 13 policemen and nine soldiers killed, a further 80 persons injured, and around 2,500 families displaced.

**India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP):** During the reporting period, UNMOGIP conducted 25 field tasks. According to media reports, on 20 June an explosion at a Sufi shrine in Islamabad injured over 40 people, many of them critically. On 21 June, an area reconnaissance by Field Station Bhimber in Pakistan-administered Kashmir was cancelled as a security precaution after the Pakistan Army recommended the cancellation of all unnecessary movement in the area due to ongoing operations against militants in North Waziristan. On 23 June, according to media reports, one youth was killed and four others were injured during clashes between protesters and Indian security forces in Baramulla district in India-administered Kashmir that erupted in the aftermath of a gun battle between Indian security forces and foreign militants. On the same day, UNMOGIP cancelled all field tasks in Pakistan and restricted movement of personnel within Islamabad due to heightened security concerns. During the reporting period, UNMOGIP was unable to collect data on the border crossing points at Chakothi and Titrinot due to Mission imposed movement restrictions. The crossing point at Tithwal was closed during the reporting period.

**UNAMI (Iraq):** On 18 June the Kurdistan Regional Government inaugurated its new Cabinet. On 19 June U.S. President Obama announced that the U.S. would send 300 military advisers to Iraq. On 20 June Grand Ayatollah al-Sistani called on Iraq's politicians to convene the newly-elected parliament soon, and urged all Iraqis to care for those in humanitarian need. On 21 June armed groups overtook the UNHCR compound in the Iraqi-Syrian border town of Al-Qaim (no staff were present at the time). On 23 June, my Special Representative briefed the EU Foreign Affairs Council of Ministers in Luxembourg on the situation in Iraq and called for support to the United Nations humanitarian efforts. Also on that day, U.S. Secretary of State Kerry arrived in Iraq to meet with PM al-Maliki and others to discuss the crisis. On 24 June the key oil refinery town of Baiji came under full control of armed groups. That same day OHCHR reported that from 5 to 22 June alone, at least 1,075 people were killed and 658 injured in Iraq. Also on 24 June, an expanded Strategic Response Plan for Iraq was published to take into account new and possible future displacements, aiming to secure \$ 312.1 million to meet the needs of 1.5 million IDPs. As of 24 June the number of registered Syrian refugees in Iraq is 225,475, i.e. the first increase (by 66) in four weeks.

**Lebanon (UNIFIL):** On 20 occasions during the reporting period, UNIFIL observed Lebanese shepherds and their flocks briefly crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Bastarra, Shabaa, Kafer Chouba, and Meiss el-Jebel (Sector East). In seven instances, Lebanese farmers also briefly crossed the Blue Line in the vicinity of Rumaysh (Sector West). On five occasions, UNIFIL observed Lebanese civilians carrying hunting rifles. UNIFIL observed 20 violations of Lebanese airspace by the Israel Defense Forces (IDF), including six by drones and 14 by fixed-wing aircraft, including three fighter jets.

**Syria (UNDOF):** During the reporting period, clashes between the Syrian Arab Armed Forces (SAAF) and armed members of the opposition and shelling continued primarily in the central and southern parts of the area of separation and in the area of limitation adjacent to it. On 18 June, one tank round impacted in close proximity to UN position 69. On 22 June, heavy firing and shelling towards the village of Ufaniyah in the northern area of separation forced UN personnel in outpost 32A to take shelter. On 22 June, mortar fire from the Bravo side landed on the Alpha side killing one person and injuring three others, who were working along the Israeli technical fence. The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) responded with several rounds of tank fire and again with air strikes in the early hours of 23 June. UN peacekeepers on the ground went into shelter. There was no injury to UN personnel. UNDOF is investigating the incidents. On five occasions, UNDOF observed armed members of the opposition from the Bravo side interacting with the IDF near UN position 85. UNDOF continued to observe the presence of improvised explosive devices and roadblocks in the vicinity of UN positions 27, 32A, 51, 56, 60, and 68.

**Yemen (OSASG):** NTR

## **Europe and Latin America**

**Cyprus (UNFICYP):** UNFICYP reported two “move forward” and two “overmanning” violations by the Greek Cypriot National Guard as well as two “overmanning” and one “construction” violations by the Turkish forces/ Turkish Cypriot security forces. All violations were protested at sector level to the respective opposing forces. During the period under review, UNFICYP issued a total of 15 permits (most of which were renewed job and access permits), received three applications for renewal of permits and also received one application for a construction in the buffer zone.

**Cyprus (OSASG):** The negotiators held a meeting on 18 June, during which they discussed the agenda for the next leaders meeting, which was scheduled for 23 June. In addition to a discussion on EU matters, proposals were submitted on the chapters of economy and citizenship. The leader’s meeting scheduled for 23 June was postponed. The next negotiators’ meeting was set for 25 June.

**Haiti (MINUSTAH):** On 18 June, for the second consecutive day, the Senate was unable to vote on the amendments to the electoral law due to a lack of quorum. The amended electoral law had been previously approved by the Lower Chamber on 1 April, 2014. On 19 June, around 2,000 people participated in anti-government protests organised by various opposition groupings in Port-au-Prince. On 22 June, representatives of six different opposition platforms issued a joint communiqué reaffirming their willingness to participate in free, fair and democratic elections, while expressing concerns over the electoral process. The communiqué stated, in particular, that the current Electoral Council was illegal and biased, and noted that the required formal endorsement of the amended electoral law by the Legislative power was still pending.

**Kosovo (UNMIK):** The Kosovo Central Election Commission continued the count of ballots cast during the 8 June legislative elections. On 18 June, in light of a dispute between the ruling PDK and main opposition parties concerning the interpretation of the constitutional provisions related to the appointment of the Prime Minister, Kosovo President addressed the matter to the Constitutional Court. On 22 June, under the slogan “either us or them”, Kosovo Albanians held a relatively large-scale protest in the southern part of Mitrovica against the Kosovo Serb reinstatement of a road block, in the form of a “Park for Peace”, on the main (Austerlitz) bridge. The protesters clashed with Kosovo police, who used tear gas, in an attempt to access the bridge and remove the pots with planted trees. The violence resulted in 13 police officers and 12 civilians injured as well as one Kosovo police, three EULEX and one UNMIK vehicle burnt or otherwise damaged. Fourteen individuals were arrested. The Kosovo authorities publicly condemned the violence, but warned that the roadblock would be removed. They also requested the EU’s assistance to that effect. UNMIK, Kosovo police, EULEX and KFOR issued statements deploring the violence and calling for calm and dialogue.

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