



CHAIR OF THE COORDINATING BUREAU OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT



DRAFT MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE COORDINATING BUREAU OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT (CoB-NAM), AT THE AMBASSADORIAL LEVEL, HELD ON 15 DECEMBER 2016

Opening of the Meeting

1. The monthly meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement (CoB-NAM), at the ambassadorial level, was held on 15 December 2016, in Conference Room 3 of the United Nations.
2. The monthly meeting of the CoB-NAM was chaired by H.E. Mr. Samuel Moncada, Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Special Presidential Envoy for the Coordination of NAM Matters, in his capacity as Chair of the CoB-NAM.
3. After calling to order the meeting and welcoming Member States and Observers to the monthly meeting of the CoB-NAM, the Chair invited attendants to observe a minute of silence in honor the memory of Commander Fidel Castro Ruz, former President of the Republic of Cuba and former Chair of the Non-Aligned Movement (1979-1983), who had recently passed away.

Adoption of the Agenda:

4. The Chair of the CoB-NAM stated that the monthly meeting of the CoB-NAM would follow the Provisional Agenda, as circulated to Member States and Observers on 29 November 2016, through Note Verbale No. NAM 2016/CoB/049.
5. The Chair of the CoB-NAM asked Member States and Observers if they wished to include any additional items in the agenda under "Other Matters".
6. The representative of the Delegation of Cuba took the floor to express its gratitude for the minute of silence observed in honor of the memory of Commander Fidel Castro Ruz, former President of the Republic of Cuba and former Chair of the Non-Aligned Movement (1979-1983) and for the gestures and messages of support received thus far. Moreover, he informed that a commemorative session of the General Assembly was going to be convened in the morning of 20 December 2016, with the support of the President of the General Assembly, to honor the memory of President Fidel Castro. In addition, he indicated that his delegation expected that delegations, regional groups, and other groupings, including the NAM, will take the floor at that special session.



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7. As no more comments were raised or requests for the floor, and having there been no objection or other proposal, the Chair of the CoB-NAM indicated that the provisional agenda for the monthly meeting of the CoB-NAM was adopted.

Adoption of the Minutes of the last CoB-NAM Meeting:

8. The Chair of the CoB-NAM proposed to adopt a revised version of the minutes of the last monthly meeting of the CoB-NAM, at the ambassadorial level, held on 10 November 2016.
9. The Chair of the CoB-NAM indicated that the minutes of said meeting had been circulated among Member States and Observers on 16 November 2016, and that, after having received comments from two delegations, a revised version was then circulated on 13 December 2016.
10. The representative of the delegation of the Philippines requested the floor and indicated that his delegation's concerns and edits, as informed through a Note Verbale dated 27 November 2016, were still not reflected in the revised version of the minutes in reference, and proposed amendments to the text.
11. The Chair of the CoB-NAM indicated that he had duly taken note of this observation, and that he will circulate a revised version of the minutes that incorporates his delegations proposals, as read from the floor and included in the Note Verbale dated 27 November 2016.

Report of the Chair's Activities:

12. The Chair of the CoB-NAM informed that, since the last monthly meeting of the CoB-NAM, his delegation had delivered two statements:
 - a. Statement on Agenda Item 68 (C), entitled "Promotion and Protection of Human Rights: Human Rights Situations and Reports of Special Rapporteurs and Representatives", on 15 November 2016, within the framework of the Third Committee of the General Assembly.
 - b. Statement on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, on 29 November 2016, within the framework of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

Reports by the Coordinators of the NAM Working Groups and Caucuses:



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13. The delegation of Egypt took the floor, in its capacity as Coordinator of the NAM Caucus in the Security Council, and presented the report that is attached herewith as Annex 1. No comments were raised by Member States or Observers of the CoB-NAM in this regard. Hence, the meeting took note of the report in reference.
14. The delegation of Cuba took the floor, in its capacity as Coordinator of the Coordinator of the NAM Working Group on Human Rights, and presented the report that is attached herewith as Annex 2. No comments were raised by Member States or Observers of the CoB-NAM in this regard. Hence, the meeting took note of the report in reference.
15. The delegation of Indonesia took the floor, in its capacity as Coordinator of the NAM Working Group on Disarmament, and presented the report that is attached herewith as Annex 3. No comments were raised by Member States or Observers of the CoB-NAM in this regard. Hence, the meeting took note of the report in reference.
16. The delegation of Morocco took the floor, in its capacity as Coordinator of the NAM Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, and presented the report that is attached herewith as Annex 4. No comments were raised by Member States or Observers of the CoB-NAM in this regard. Hence, the meeting took note of the report in reference.
17. The delegation of Bangladesh took the floor, in its capacity as Coordinator of the NAM Caucus in the Peacebuilding Commission, and presented the report that is attached herewith as Annex 5. No comments were raised by Member States or Observers of the CoB-NAM in this regard. Hence, the meeting took note of the report in reference.

Briefing by the Palestinian Delegation on the latest developments in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including East Jerusalem:

18. The delegation of the State of Palestine briefed Member States and Observers of the CoB-NAM on the latest developments in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including East Jerusalem, in which it reported that there had been no positive progress in relation to the situation on the ground, but rather escalation, particularly with regards to the intensification of settlement activities. He highlighted, among others, the attempts of the Israeli Government to enact legislation aimed at legitimizing illegal outposts and advancing the process of annexation of the Occupied Palestinian Territories. In addition, he indicated that there was being intensive consultations with members of the Security Council, particularly with those from the NAM, to discuss elements of a potential resolution of that body on illegal Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, in order to preserve the two-State solution.



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19. The representative of the delegation of Palestine also expressed his gratitude to all Member States and Observers of the Movement who had voted in favor of resolutions related to the question of Palestine, both in the Committees and in the General Assembly, including to those who have introduced said resolutions on behalf of the NAM.

Other Matters:

20. Having there been no more requests for the floor or issues to discuss under agenda item entitled “Other Matters”, the meeting was adjourned after the Chair of the CoB-NAM had thanked Member States and Observers of the CoB-NAM for their participation and engagement in the meeting, as well as the Secretariat for its assistance.



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ANNEX 1

Report of the Delegation of Egypt Coordinator of the NAM Caucus in the Security Council

**Mr. Chairman,
Dear Colleagues,**

At the outset, I would like to thank you for providing me with this opportunity to brief the group on the work of the Security Council during the month of October as Egypt assumed the role of the NAM Caucus coordinator.

On 6 October USG for Peacekeeping Operations and USG for Field Support briefed the council on the situation in Mali, USG for Peacekeeping Operations regretted the absence of concrete progress in implementing the peace and reconciliation agreement and the degrading security environment in the country, which poses a real risk to the sustainability and relevance of the overall framework for peace and hindered MINUSMA ability to fully implement its mandate. Even though, since the adoption of resolution 2295 (2016), MINUSMA had utilized its existing assets to project a more robust and proactive posture to protect civilians. He revealed that MINUSMA continued to be a target of coordinated attacks by terrorist groups, and that confrontations had resumed between armed groups, in the Kidal region, while other Security arrangements was delayed including DDR. USG for Field Support, stressed on the need to provide MINUSMA with the necessary capacities required to operate safely and effectively in the current environment.

After the briefings, the representative of Mali underlined that the Secretary-General's report had recognized progress made in his country. He stressed that the persistent asymmetric attacks by terrorists were the main obstacles to the implementation of the peace agreement and he presented the steps taken by his government to move forward. The council held close consultations where member states agreed on the importance of expediting the implementation of peace agreement, as well as the reinforcement of MINUSMA in line with its mandate and authorized capabilities granted by resolution 2295, some members recognized the option of imposing targeted sanctions on parties who posed threats to the peace process.

On the situation in Syria, the Council failed last October to adopt two draft resolutions, despite the fact that these drafts were presented from competing parties in the Council; we saw major resemblances between the content of the two texts when it comes to humanitarian issues and the priority of humanitarian access as well as the fight against terrorism. Egypt, In light of its duty as an Arab country and as a humanitarian co-penholder in the Council, led in cooperation with Spain and New Zealand efforts to push the Council towards a balanced approach in favor of



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the Syrian people. After more than a month of intensive and hard negotiations we tabled a draft resolution proposing a 7 days ceasefire in Aleppo, first and foremost to allow full humanitarian access into the city. We took into consideration in the draft all other aspects of the Syrian crisis in order to reach a comprehensive approach, including the necessity of separating all parties from terrorist organizations, politically and operationally, the immediate implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities throughout Syria pursuant to resolution 2268, and the resumption of the political process pursuant to SCR 2254 and the Geneva Communique. Unfortunately, the draft was not adopted despite the wide support due to the use of veto and the increasing polarization in the Council that made our goals even harder to achieve.

Throughout October, the Council was seized with the situation in the DRC, in light of the rising tensions around the presidential elections, which was supposed to take place before December this year as mandated by the Congolese constitution. The Council had a briefing from the SRSB to DRC on 10th of October on the SG's last report. The report focused mainly on the national dialogue facilitated by AU mediator, and supported by a support group comprising several international and regional organizations. This dialogue concluded later on 18 October into a political agreement between the presidential majority and the opposition. The agreement sets a new timeline for the elections that would extend until April 2018, as well as a number of confidence building measures, including appointing an opposition leader in the position of the prime minister. The briefing also focused on the security situations and the possibility of further deterioration, as a result of the rising political tensions, as demonstrated by the incidents of violence which occurred on 19 and 20 September during the demonstrations organized by the political opposition.

During the same meeting, the Permanent representative of Egypt briefed the Council on the visit he conducted as the Chair of the DRC Sanctions Committee from 1 to 6 August to DRC, Rwanda and Uganda. He indicated that the visit aimed at promoting a better understanding of the work of the sanctions regime and encouraging closer cooperation from the neighboring states in implementing the sanctions measures. Following the 18 October agreement, the Council continued its work in preparations for its visit to DRC and Angola, which take place from 11 to 14 November. This visit aimed at encouraging continued dialogue in order to build consensus and develop further confidence building measures, as well as to encourage all stakeholders to abide by peaceful means and remain engaged in the dialogue, including those political parties, which did not accept the 18 October agreement.

On October 20, Security Council members received a briefing from SRSB to Guinea-Bissau; he made a presentation on developments in Guinea Bissau, with respect to the regional efforts aiming at resolving the political crisis. The briefing focused on the inclusive political dialogue took place on 11 October 2016, in Conakry, hosted by President Conde (ECOWAS Mediator to the Guinea Bissau crisis). The political dialogue was concluded by signing ten-point agreement for implementation with the view to end the long political impasse, which includes



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establishing a national inclusive dialogue process, forming an inclusive consensus government to serve until 2018 elections, and conducting various reforms, in particular the constitutional reform, which is one of the main root causes of the recurrent political impasse in Guinea Bissau.

On 25 October, the Russian presidency held the Annual Open Debate on Women Peace and Security. All briefers and most of the Member States welcomed the Spanish Initiative to establish the National Focal Points Network on Women, Peace and Security. Numerous statements focused on the national implementation of WPS Agenda, especially its mainstreaming in the training programs for peacekeeping forces and highlighted the importance of civil society organizations in the implementation of the Agenda. Others, including Egypt, underlined also the shortcomings of the Agenda including the absence of any reference to the sufferings of Women under Foreign Occupation, and that the Council is concentrating more and more on the implementation of only one pillar of that Agenda which is participation, while ignoring the other three pillars. There were two different trends in the discussions during the debate, one from a human right's perspective giving more emphasis on promoting Women's rights during conflict and post conflict situations while the other emphasizing on achieving the security component of the Agenda that includes the protection factor in line with the Security Council's mandate.

On 26 October Ronny Abraham, President of the International Court of Justice briefed the Security Council on the activities of the ICJ during last year. He explained the developments related to each of the cases being considered by the ICJ. He also added that the advisory role of the ICJ could be useful for the Security Council.

Lastly, and before I hand over the floor back to you, Mr. Chairman, I would like to reiterate my appreciation to you and the PRs of Angola and Malaysia, the outgoing council members, for their precious support and cooperation during the last year. We, with the delegation of Senegal, have continuously worked jointly, and together with concerned NAM countries, to promote the overall Group's interests, our coordination was undertaken at various levels and our common interests were preserved and advanced. I would like also to welcome the incoming NAM members who will join the council in few days Bolivia and Ethiopia, and expresses our full confidence that their presence will have a great influence on strengthening the NAM Caucus role within the council.

I thank you.



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ANNEX 2

Report of the Delegation of Cuba Coordinator of the NAM Working Group on Human Rights

Mr. Chairman,

Cuba has the honor to speak on behalf of the NAM Working Group on Human Rights, which is coordinated by my country. We would like to thank all NAM member States for the support and hard work on the resolutions, which we have presented this year.

There are three resolution this year which were adopted by the Third Committee:

- “Human Rights and Unilateral Coercive Measures”.
- “The Right to Development”
- “Enhancement of International Cooperation in the Field on Human Rights”

In the case of Human Rights and Unilateral Coercive Measures, A/C.3/71/L.33/Rev.1, it was adopted by vote: in favor: 128, against: 54, abstain: 0.

Regarding Right to Development, A/C.3/71/L.32/Rev.1, it was adopted by vote: in favor: 138, against: 3, abstain: 39.

Finally, Enhancement of International Cooperation in the Field on Human Rights, A/C.3/71/L.34, it was adopted by consensus.

Mr. Chairman,

Cuba, on behalf of the NAM Working Group on Human Rights requests NAM members to be present and support the three resolutions at their adoption in the General Assembly, in particular, voting in favor of “Right to Development” and “Human Rights and Unilateral Coercive Measures”.

Finally, as Coordinator of the Working Group on Human Rights, Cuba thanks all Members of the Movement for their traditional participation and support.

Thank you very much.



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ANNEX 3

Report of the Delegation of Indonesia Coordinator of the NAM Working Group on Disarmament

Thank you for the opportunity to brief the meeting. Allow me to report to the meeting on what has transpired in the NAM Working Group on Disarmament since the last NAM CoB meeting in November 2016.

Indonesia, on behalf of NAM, tabled 7 draft resolutions and 1 draft decision, which have been adopted by the First Committee. They have since then also been adopted by the General Assembly on 5 December 2016. The resolutions are:

- 71/59 - Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol. Vote results: 181-0-2.
- 71/60 – Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control. Adopted without a vote.
- 71/61 – Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation. Vote results: 132-4-50.
- 71/62 – Relationship between disarmament and development. Adopted without a vote.
- 71/70 – Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium. Vote results: 151-4-28.
- 71/80 – United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament. Adopted without a vote.
- 71/71 – Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament. Vote results: 140-30-15.
- 71/517– Open-ended Working Group on the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. Vote results: 179-0-5.

The Working Group on Disarmament has requested Indonesia as coordinator to prepare a working paper on the 2018 high-level conference as laid out in the resolution titled “Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament.” This working



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paper is meant to be the basis to begin discussion on modalities for convening the preparatory committee and the conference in 2018.

We plan to circulate the draft working paper to the NAM Working Group on Disarmament before the end of next week and looks forward to NAM member countries' comments and inputs to the draft working paper by mid-January 2017 to eventually finalize the paper. It can then be used as a basis to conduct outreach with the secretariat as well as partners in preparation for the conference in 2018.

We would like to once again mention our request for the Chair of the NAM CoB to begin considering and approaching member countries to become Chair of the prepcom as well as the high-level conference in 2018. We encourage the Chair of the NAM CoB to commence this process of selecting the potential Chair from NAM as there is just one year to prepare for the high level conference in 2018.

We thank all NAM Member Countries for their valuable and active contributions in the work of the NAM Working Group on Disarmament.



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ANNEX 4

Report of the Delegation of Morocco Coordinator of the NAM Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

Mr. Chairman,

At the outset, I would like to congratulate you for your nomination and assure you of the support of my delegation. I would also like to thank you for convening this meeting and for your efforts as Chair of the COB.

As the coordinator of NAM on Peacekeeping, allow me to present a brief report on the activities of the Working group, since my last report.

Since our last meeting, the NAM Working group on Peacekeeping held two meetings.

The first was held on 17 November 2016 and was dedicated to the 2017 Contingent Owned Equipment workshop that will start in January. The Group was briefed by the Secretariat in detail and follow up support was proposed for any interested delegation.

The second meeting was held on the 23rd November 2016 during which the Secretariat (DPET) presented a draft outline of the future Policy on Peacekeeping Intelligence.

The Group also discussed the recent Police Division review, with the valuable support of some Police advisors. The Group will continue to address this issue.

Regarding the next C-34 session, I would like to remind all delegations that the deadline for submission of language is 31st January. As per usual practice, the Group will start its internal negotiations process early January.

Finally, I would like to inform you that I participated to the C-34 field trip to Mali and Liberia. It was a very positive experience, useful to understand the current challenges facing the two Missions. On a personal note, I regret that only another member of NAM could join the trip. I encourage NAM delegations to propose their Peacekeeping experts for the next C-34 trip.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all delegations for their active participation and constant support to our collective efforts. NAM has a leading role at the UN on all matters regarding Peacekeeping. But in order to maintain this role, we need the constant support and engagement of all NAM countries. We owe it to our predecessors and to all our peacekeepers.

Thank you.



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ANNEX 5

Report of the Delegation of Bangladesh Coordinator of the NAM Caucus in the Peacebuilding Commission

Mr. Chairman,

Thank you for giving me the floor.

In our capacity as the coordinator of the NAM Caucus in the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), we are pleased to present a report on the salient activities under the aegis of the Commission since the last NAM Coordinating Bureau meeting held on 10 Nov 2016.

Adoption of PBC's Annual Report:

The annual report of PBC for its Tenth session was informally adopted at an Ambassador-level meeting yesterday, i.e. on 14 December 2016. The Report will be translated into six official languages, and will be formally adopted at the PBC Organizational Committee's formal meeting scheduled for 25 January 2017. The consolidated review paper on PBC's working methods and rules of procedures that we had presented in our last meeting is attached to the annual report.

The Bangladesh delegation had convened a NAM meeting at expert-level to discuss possible inputs for the annual report. Some of the textual suggestions discussed at the meeting have been incorporated into the annual Report.

United Nations and African Union Cooperation on Peacebuilding:

A PBC meeting at Ambassador-level was held on 17 November 2016 to debrief the Commission about the visit of a PBC delegation led by the Commission Chair to the African Union (AU) Headquarters in Addis Ababa in October 2016. The visit provided an opportunity to exchange views on the priorities of peacebuilding and sustaining peace in Africa, and ways to further strengthen partnership and coherence between PBC and AU in addressing peacebuilding challenges. It was agreed to:

- Hold annual consultative meetings in Addis Ababa and New York alternatively;
- Carry out possible joint visits to conflict affected areas in Africa; and,
- Share good practices on conflict prevention and peacebuilding challenges.



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Meeting on Good Practices in Peacebuilding:

The second informal meeting on good practices in peacebuilding was held on 21 Nov 2016, under the theme: The challenge of sustaining peace: role of PBC in Mission's drawdown. The meeting aimed to further identify the role of PBC in building consensus among key stakeholders and ensuring sustained support for peacebuilding priorities in the aftermath of drawdown or withdrawal of peacekeeping or special political missions.

Peacebuilding Retreat:

As in past years, the Dag Hammarskjold Foundation (DHF) in collaboration with the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) arranged a two-day retreat for Ambassadors and Permanent Representatives from 8-9 December 2016. There were focused discussions on 'sustaining peace', 'realizing the bridging role of PBC', and 'partnerships and financing'.

Work of the Country-specific Configurations:

There were several meetings of PBC country specific configurations on Burundi, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia in this reporting period which I would like to highlight now.

- **Burundi:** The chair of Burundi Configuration convened an informal meeting on 18 Nov 2016 to debrief the Commission members about the recent preparatory socioeconomic consultations which took place in Geneva from 7-8 Nov 2016. The consultation discussed:
 - Severe macroeconomic difficulties and its impacts on basic services currently being experienced by Burundi;
 - Renewed and recalibrated peacebuilding efforts needed to address both the root causes of this situation and the socioeconomic needs of the people.
 - The commitment of the multilateral partners of Burundi to address the immediate needs and to intensify their dialogue with the government of ways to address the macroeconomic including fiscal challenges.
- **Guinea:** The Government of Guinea and the PBC agreed to undertake a review of the PBC engagement with Guinea from 2011 to 2016 on three peacebuilding priorities, namely: (a) promotion of national reconciliation and unity; (b) reform of the defense and security sector; and (c) policy on employment of youth and women. This review will produce a brief report that highlights the main progress achieved by the country, the role played by the PBC, the main lessons learned, and the main opportunities &



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challenges to consolidate the peacebuilding gains and to use the PBC in a more efficient and flexible manner. The review will be concluded by a decision on Guinea graduation from the current form of engagement, on the accompanying measures for such graduation, and on the content & modalities for a future engagement. In this vein, the PBC team visited Guinea from 19-25 Nov 2016.

- Liberia: Chair of the PBC Configuration on Liberia made statement at UN Security Council on 2 Dec 2016 in light of his recent visit to Liberia and participation in a multi-stakeholder forum on ‘Sustaining peace through transition in Liberia’ held in Liberia. He focused on the critical phase Liberia may pass through after the possible drawdown of peacekeeping operation there considering the risk of relapsing into conflict due to unaddressed root causes, considerable stress on economy, challenges for access to justice and lack of Rule of Law. He mentioned the above factors should be in mind while designing the future of the UN presence in Liberia. He also stressed on responsible and careful drawdown of peacekeeping operation for safeguarding the so far achieved gains and paving stable path for Liberia for further consolidation of peace. He assured the readiness of PBC for continuing its role in Liberia.
- Sierra Leone: On 7 December 2016, PBC Sierra Leone Configuration convened an informal meeting to discuss the latest political and socio-economic developments, including preparations for the 2018 elections in Sierra Leone, and exchanged views on the recommendations of the second Peacebuilding Assessment Mission (PAM2) in March 2016 and the Chair's visit to Sierra Leone in June 2016. Sierra Leone's significant and sustained progress in consolidating peace and democracy since the end of the civil war in 2002 was appreciated. The meeting also emphasized on PBC's further role as important political accompaniment and in advocacy for leading up to a free, fair, transparent and peaceful election in 2018. The Chair of the meeting urged partners to continue to support Sierra Leone through this critical phase.

I thank you, Mr. Chair.