The characteristics of regional conflicts recently emerging around the world differ from one to another. They may result from various ethnic, religious, territorial, or resource-related issues, and some are entangled at multiple levels in each region. They also range in form from armed conflict to sustained armed confrontation. Furthermore, it has been pointed out that the impact of global-scale problems such as climate change could also constitute a cause of conflict. In addition, human rights violations, refugees, famine, poverty, and terrorism resulting from the conflicts sometimes evolve into international issues.¹ For that reason, it has become increasingly important that the international community discern the character of such complex and diverse conflicts, consider international frameworks and involvements matched to their particular circumstances, and then seek out appropriate responses.

The end of the Cold War was accompanied by rising expectations for the peacekeeping system by the United Nations, which up to that time had not functioned adequately, and, as a result, many U.N. peacekeeping operations (PKOs) were established. Their roles have come to include civilian activities encompassing disarmament monitoring, security organization reforms, election and administration monitoring, and humanitarian assistance for refugees returning home, as well as their traditional roles of the monitoring of truce and withdrawals of armed forces. In recent years, efforts through regional frameworks such as the European Union (EU) and the African Union (AU) have been formed as a means of dealing appropriately with conflict. Other efforts include peacekeeping operations and humanitarian and reconstruction assistance by multinational forces mandated by Security Council Resolutions. Efforts aimed not only at peacekeeping but also at conflict prevention and peacebuilding are also increasing.²

However, the environment surrounding peacekeeping operations in recent years has grown increasingly harsh. Although some of their activities have been vested with strong authority under Article 7 of the Charter of the United Nations, there remain issues of securing equipment and materials, ensuring the security of personnel and the capability improvement of forces, all of which are essential for the effective performance of operations in areas with poor infrastructure. The Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support of the United Nations created “A New Partnership Agenda: Charting a New Horizon for U.N. Peacekeeping” in July 2009 to make an assessment of the major policy and strategy dilemma of U.N. peacekeeping and to discuss possible solutions among stakeholders.³ The United Nations used this document to work on the so-called “New Horizon Process” and published a report to update the status of the process in October 2010. The report pointed out that peacekeeping operations may be headed towards a period of consolidation⁴ and that intensified efforts have been made in developing policies for important areas such as the protection

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¹ In April 2007, a panel discussion on the impact of climate change on security was held at the Security Council, in which 55 member and non-member states participated. This shows that the awareness that climate change may have an impact on the security environment is becoming increasingly pervasive. Furthermore, the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) released by the U.S. Department of Defense in February 2010 regards climate change as a key factor that will shape the future security environment. It claims that climate change may accelerate instability and conflict by causing water and food scarcity, the spread of disease, and so on.

² This includes a proposal submitted in October 2007 calling for the enhancement of the U.N. Department of Political Affairs, which is in charge of conflict prevention and such. In addition, the Peacebuilding Commission, which gives advice on consolidation strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding, began full-scale operations in 2006, and six countries including Burundi, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, Central African Republic, Liberia, and Guinea are currently on the agenda.

³ As U.N. peacekeeping operation capabilities come close to their limit with increasing diversification and expansion of their roles, the paper revealed its analysis on the status quo of peacekeeping operations and a direction for their improvement. It also points out the necessity of continuous consultation among those concerned, and the necessity of developing guidelines and strategy regarding ways to implement peacekeeping operations mandates. Furthermore, it shows what U.N. peacekeeping operations critically lack; mobility such as helicopters, logistic and transportation troops, police organizations with specific expertise, and female personnel.

⁴ The number of personnel dispatched was temporarily reduced to 12,000 after 1993, while large-scale PKO missions were sent to the Balkan Peninsula and Somalia. However, from around 2000, the number of personnel began to rise again following an increase in large-scale missions mainly in Africa and the Middle East. The scale of the operations peaked in 2010, with 102,000 personnel dispatched to 15 missions as of the end of March 2010. The number began to decrease, however, as the mandate for the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) was completed at the end of December 2010. As of the end of April 2011, 14 peacekeeping operations were being conducted in 115 countries, with about 99,000 participants from around the world.
Part I Security Environment Surrounding Japan

Fig. I-1-4-1 List of Presently Operating Peacekeeping Operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Africa</th>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Established Date</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)</td>
<td>1991.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)</td>
<td>2003.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI)</td>
<td>2004.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)</td>
<td>2005.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)</td>
<td>2007.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asia</th>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Established Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)</td>
<td>1949.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor Leste (UNMIT)</td>
<td>2006.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>Europe/CIS</th>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Established Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNIFCYP)</td>
<td>1964.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)</td>
<td>1999.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>Middle East</th>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Established Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)</td>
<td>1948.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)</td>
<td>1974.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)</td>
<td>1978.3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>The Americas</th>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Established Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)</td>
<td>2004.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: According to the United Nations (as of the end of May 2011)
Present Condition of Regional Conflicts

1 Situation in Afghanistan

The United States together with other countries has continued military operations against the Taliban and Al-Qaeda in and around Afghanistan since October 2001, in the aftermath of the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

In Afghanistan, the security situation is still unstable. In particular, the security situation in the southern, southeastern, and eastern areas, which border Pakistan, is particularly worrying. In addition, there have also been terrorist bombings in Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, and in the northern and western areas, which were relatively stable in comparison with these areas. Amidst such instability, a number of efforts are being made in Afghanistan by the international community. These include operations to mop-up the Taliban as part of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF), as well as support for the maintenance of security provided by the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), which is led by NATO. There are also Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) to improve the security environment and to conduct reconstruction assistance in parts of Afghanistan.

In addition, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) provides coordination across various fields, such as politics, reconstruction and development, and humanitarian assistance between the Afghan Government, ISAF, and the relevant U.N. agencies. On top of this, the Afghan Government, with the assistance of the international community, is making efforts to improve the security situation in the country, such as by improving the Afghan security forces (National Army and Police).

The protection of civilians has recently been getting more important in peacekeeping operations. For instance, President Gbagbo of Côte d’Ivoire, who did not accept the election results as of November 2010 and refused to step down from his presidency, attacked the supporters of former Prime Minister Ouattara, the elected candidate verified by the international community, and the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI). In response to this incident, the U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 1975 in March 2011 to confirm the authority of the UNOCI to implement all measures required to protect civilians including the prohibition of the use of heavy weapons against the civilians. Based on Resolutions 1975 and 1962, the UNOCI and the French forces stationed in Côte d’Ivoire launched an attack on bases, from which Gbagbo’s forces were using heavy weapons, in order to prevent their use against civilians. Subsequently, President Gbagbo was detained by forces loyal to former Prime Minister Ouattara.

Under U.N. Security Council Resolution 1386 (December 20, 2001), the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) was approved to be established with the principal mission of maintaining security in Kabul and the surrounding areas. Based on U.N. Security Council Resolution 1510 (October 13, 2003), the ISAF has gradually expanded its area of deployment since December 2003. Since October 2006, the ISAF has been deployed throughout the entire territory of Afghanistan. The ISAF has set up the ISAF Joint Command, the NATO Training Mission-Afghanistan, and the ISAF Special Operations Forces under the ISAF Headquarters in Kabul with six regional commands under the ISAF Joint Command, and provides support to the Afghan Government for the maintenance of security. As of June 2011, approximately 132,000 troops from 48 countries have been dispatched to the ISAF.

The Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) are designed to extend the authority of the Afghan Central Government across the country, and work to improve the security environment and implement reconstruction and development activities. The PRTs are comprised of military personnel and civilian reconstruction assistance personnel. As of June 2011, there are 28 teams active in various parts of the country.

The Afghan National Army has approximately 164,000 personnel as of June 2011, while the Afghan National Police has approximately 126,000 personnel as of June 2011. Furthermore, the goal is to expand these to approximately 172,000 and 134,000 members, respectively, by October 2011.

FATA as well as Quetta and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province of Pakistan have been pointed out as critical safe havens for Al-Qaeda, the Taliban, and others. U.S. Director of National Intelligence (DNI), “Annual Threat Assessment (February 2010).”

President Karzai announcing the transition of responsibility for security in March 2011 (AP/AFLO).
U.S. President Barack Obama announced a review of the strategy taken toward Afghanistan and Pakistan in December 2009, and committed to deploy 30,000 additional troops in the first part of 2010 and to begin the transfer of the U.S. forces out of Afghanistan in July 2011. In addition to such military efforts, the United States will work with partners such as the people of Afghanistan and the United Nations to pursue more effective civilian activities, and carry out efforts through an effective partnership with Pakistan.

At the Kabul International Conference on Afghanistan held in July 2010, the international community expressed its support for the Afghan President’s objective that the Afghan security forces should lead and conduct military operations in all provinces by the end of 2014. In March 2011, President Karzai announced that the transition of responsibility for security will start as early as June 2011 and specified seven districts and provinces targeted for the first phase of transition.

In June 2011, President Obama announced a policy to commence the withdrawal of U.S. forces in July 2011, with 10,000 troops withdrawing by the end of the year, and a total of 33,000 by the summer of 2012.

2 Situation in Iraq

Through the efforts to restore public security by Iraq itself, together with those of the United States and other countries, the overall security situation has been improving since the latter half of 2007, with reductions in the number of security incidents against Iraqi citizens and casualties of terrorist attacks. This trend has been observed as having essentially continued, even after the withdrawal of units featuring multinational forces stationed in Iraq except the U.S. troops from the latter half of 2008 through 2009 and the withdrawal of U.S. combat troops in August 2010.

At the same time, Iraq still shoulders many underlying sources of instability, with its security situation remaining fragile. For the stability of the nation, the Iraqi Government has, on its own initiative, implemented political efforts promoting national unity, in addition to security measures. The first Provincial Council elections under the new Iraqi Constitution were held in 2009, and the second nationwide parliamentary elections were held in March 2010, followed by long, difficult negotiations to create a coalition government based on the alignment of various political parties. It took more than nine months to form a new cabinet, but the process led to the second Maliki Administration in December 2010. This all represents progress along the political process of realizing national unity in Iraq.

On the other hand, there still are a number of problems. For example, the issue of the status of disputed areas including Kirkuk remains unsolved, and the hydrocarbon draft laws have yet to be adopted.

Regarding the multinational forces stationed in Iraq, many of the contributing countries recalled their forces by the end of 2008, which was the period mandated by Security Council Resolution 1790. Since the beginning of 2009 certain countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia were allowed to keep forces there based on agreements with Iraq. Contributing countries other than the United States, however, withdrew the forces they had contributed to the multinational forces by the end of July 2009 on the basis of these agreements. The United States also withdrew its combat forces from urban areas by the end of June 2009 based on its agreement with Iraq. President Obama announced that the United States had ended its combat mission in Iraq. All the U.S. troops stationed in Iraq are scheduled to be withdrawn from Iraq by the end of 2011.

3 Situation in the Middle East

Between Israel and Palestine, the Oslo Agreement concluded in 1993 marked the beginning of a peace process through comprehensive negotiations; however, the Israelis and the Palestinians subsequently suspended negotiations due to the second intifada that started in 2000 and resulted in reciprocal violence between the two parties. In 2003, the Israelis and the Palestinians agreed on a “Roadmap” that laid out a course leading to the establishment of a Middle East peace initiative based on the principle of the peaceful coexistence between the two nations. However, the Roadmap has yet to be implemented. On the Palestinian side, Fatah, the mainstream faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and the Islamic fundamentalist organization Hamas, which does
not recognize Israel and advocates a continuation of armed conflict against Israel, have long been pitted against each other, perpetuating political disarray. More recently, negotiations between Israel and Palestine were halted as the result of large-scale Israeli military operations, such as air raids and deployment of ground forces to the Gaza Strip from the end of 2008 through early 2009 in response to rocket attacks from the area against Israel. In September 2010, direct negotiations started between Israel and Palestine through arbitration by the United States, but the move was once again interrupted by Israel’s settlement activities in the West Bank of the Jordan River, with no peace agreement concluded as of now.

Israel has yet to sign peace treaties with Syria and Lebanon. Israel and Syria disagree on the return of the Golan Heights which Israel has occupied since the 1967 Arab–Israel War. The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) is deployed in the Golan Heights region to observe the implementation of ceasefire and military disengagement between the two parties. Concerning Israel and Lebanon, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) increased its presence following the 2006 clash between Israel and Hezbollah, a Shiite Muslim organization. Although there have not been any prominent conflicts since, there are reports that Hezbollah is enhancing its military strength again.

**4 Situation in Syria**

Since March 2011, anti-government pro-democracy demonstrations have taken place all over the country in Syria, leading to large casualties through clashes with security forces. The Syrian Government took measures such as lifting the state of emergency in response to this situation, while deploying military and security forces in a number of cities to rein in demonstrations by force, with its future prospects remaining uncertain.

In response to the repression of demonstrations by Syrian security authorities, the United States and the European Union (EU) have implemented sanctions against President Assad and other senior regime officials, calling on the Government to carry out political reforms through national dialogue.

**5 Situation in Libya**

With the continued control over Libya by the Brother Leader and Guide of the Revolution Qadhafi over a long period of time, his administration resorted to the use of violence against its own citizens, when it faced the anti-government demonstrations in February 2011. The U.N. Security Council responded to this situation by adopting Resolution 1970, which demands an end to the violence and bans the export of weapons to Libya, after which it established a ban on all flights in Libyan airspace and adopted Resolution 1973, which authorizes U.N. member states to take any necessary measures to protect civilians and civilian-populated areas under threat of attack in Libya.

Following this move, multinational forces, composed of forces from countries such as the United States, United Kingdom, and France, initiated military operations against Libya on March 19. Their activities include: 1) protecting Libyan citizens from attacks by the Libyan National Armed Forces, 2) enforcing a no-fly zone, and 3) enhancing an arms embargo to Libya. The United States commanded and controlled the multinational forces at the initial stage, but the authority to command and control all the military operations was transferred to NATO by the end of March 2011.

Initial military actions by the multinational forces focused on the destruction of air defense capability of the Libyan Armed Forces and completed the setting up of a no-fly zone within a few days after the start of their military operations. The multinational forces then patrolled and monitored the no-fly zone and focused on attacking the Libyan ground

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10 In May 2011, Fatah and Hamas reached a reconciliation agreement including the formation of a joint interim government.
11 Military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) are also active within this region.
12 Ibid.
13 The tension along the border between Israel and Lebanon has occasionally been heightened with incidents such as the one that took place in August 2010, where troops from both sides initiated exchange of fire on a limited scale at border areas and caused casualties. However, the situation has not been aggravated.
14 It is against this backdrop that in May and June 2011 protestors supporting Palestine and opposing Israel tried to cross to the Israel-controlled Golan Heights from the Syrian border, clashing with Israeli forces and causing casualties.
15 In April 2011, U.S. President Barack Obama signed an Executive Order imposing sanctions against individuals and entities that have engaged in human rights abuses in Syria including those related to the repression of demonstrations. The measures include an assets freeze in the United States of the targeted, and prohibiting U.S. persons from engaging in transactions with them (the scope of sanctions was expanded in May 2011). The EU adopted a decision in May 2011 providing for an embargo on exports to Syria of arms and equipment that could be used for repression, as well as a visa ban and an assets freeze targeting officials and associates of the Syrian regime responsible for violent repression against the civilian population in Syria. Furthermore, the United Nations Human Rights Council held a special session in April 2011 and adopted a resolution on the human rights situation in Syria which, above all, urges the Syrian Government to immediately put an end to all human rights violations.
16 “NATO and Libya: Operational Media Update.”
17 Initially the United States Africa Command, one of the Unified Combatant Commands of the U.S. Armed Forces, commanded and controlled the multinational forces. After the authority was transferred to NATO, the Allied Joint Force Command located in Naples, Italy, has commanded and controlled the Allied Air Command in Izmir, Turkey, and the Allied Maritime Command in Naples.
forces to protect Libyan citizens. They also engage in maritime surveillance activities by ship to enhance an embargo on weapons. After the military activities were initiated by the multinational forces, the Transitional National Council organized by anti-government forces conquered various cities in the midland areas and moved to the west, where the Libyan capital of Tripoli and other cities are located. They were pushed back by the national forces and moved onto a stalemate in the eastern part of the country. In June 2011, NATO announced that the initial planned 90-day period of operation would be extended for a further 90 days.

The international community has implemented political efforts as well as military initiatives in relation to Libya. Various international organizations including the United Nations and the Arab League, all member states of the NATO, and countries in the Middle East and Northern Africa decided to create the Libya Contact Group at the end of March 2011. So far, the African Union (AU) and Turkey have proposed their mediation plans, but their proposals have not yet been successful.

Furthermore, the International Criminal Court (ICC) Prosecutor began an investigation based on Security Council Resolution 1970, and in May 2011, requested ICC judges to issue arrest warrants against three individuals including the Brother Leader and Guide of the Revolution Qadhafi for crimes against humanity. As a result, in June 2011, ICC’s Pre-Trial Chamber rendered its decision for issuance of arrest warrants for them.

### Situation in Sudan

In Sudan, a 20-year north-south civil war broke out in 1983 between the Sudanese Government, which is predominantly composed of Muslim Arabs from northern Sudan, and anti-government forces comprising African Christians from southern Sudan. In response to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) that was concluded between the north and the south in 2005, the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), established by U.N. Security Council Resolution 1590, has been deployed and is conducting truce monitoring activities to assist the implementation of the CPA. In July 2009 the Permanent Court of Arbitration announced its final decision on the boundary line for the Abyei area in the center of Sudan, which was premised on the settlement of the north-south boundary line. A referendum bill on the independence of the south and attribution of the Abyei area was enacted at the end of December 2009. On the other hand, general elections were held in April 2010 in accordance with the CPA. It was announced that, as a result of the elections, the incumbent President Bashir was elected President of the National Unity Government, while incumbent President Salva Kiir of the Southern Government was elected President of the Government of Southern Sudan. In January 2011, a referendum was held to determine the validity of the independence of the Southern Government and the referendum committee for Southern Sudan announced that the final result showed that the independence of Southern Sudan was supported by a 98.83% supermajority. A new independent state is expected to be established as early as July 2011 in result.

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18. The military operations by NATO are called “Operation Unified Protector,” participated by Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States as of April 5, 2011. On the other hand, the European Union (EU) in April 2011 decided to establish the EU Libya mission (EUFOR Libya) and to implement military operations for humanitarian assistance in Libya, if there is any request from the United Nations.

19. The Libya Contact Group is designed to: 1) give leadership and comprehensive political guideline to international initiatives to assist Libya, 2) provide opportunities to discuss and coordinate international efforts for Libya, and 3) provide a central forum in the international community to contact Libya. The first meeting was held in Qatar in April 2011, which resulted in the agreement to establish a framework to manage funds required to assist Libyan citizens. In May 2011, the second meeting was held in Italy at which it was decided to establish the Libyan Information Exchange Mechanism which can be used to help identify and coordinate in-kind requirements of the Transitional National Council. The third meeting was held in the United Arab Emirates in June 2011.

20. At the end of April 2011, the mandate of the UNMIS was extended until July 9, 2011, which is the expiration date of the CPA through Security Council Resolution 1978. In a report to the Security Council in May 2011, the U.N. Secretary-General recommended the establishment of a new PKO mission, the main tasks of which would be good offices and political support for peace consolidation in South Sudan, as well as support to security sector reforms and the rule of law, and security aspects, including conflict mitigation and physical protection of civilians.

21. The Abyei Area was a site of fierce fighting during the North-South conflict. Both the North and the South assert dominion over the area abundant in oil resources. The question over its territorial rights was to be settled via a referendum in January 2011, which has not yet been held. The territorial rights issue is still undecided. The tension continued as the North Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) invaded and took control of the area in May 2011. In June 2011, the Security Council established through Resolution 1990 the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) in the region.

22. As the referendum in Southern Sudan has been held peacefully, the United States is considering removing Sudan from its State Sponsors of Terrorism list.
but future prospects should be carefully monitored as they face a number of challenges.\textsuperscript{23}

In the Darfur region of western Sudan, conflict intensified between the Arab government and the African antigovernment forces in 2003. The conflict in Darfur has produced a large number of internally displaced persons, which the international community, including the United Nations, regards as a serious humanitarian crisis. After the government and a fraction of the major anti-government forces concluded the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) in May 2006, the U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 1769 in July 2007, which stipulated the creation of the African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). The Sudanese Government and anti-government groups based in Darfur, including the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), have engaged in peace negotiations intermittently since February 2010 in Doha, the capital of Qatar, through arbitration by the United Nations, the AU, and Qatar.\textsuperscript{24} Clashes between the Sudanese Government and anti-government forces have occurred on a continual basis with no clear winner or loser.

In March 2009, the International Criminal Court (ICC) issued an arrest warrant for President Bashir on charges of crimes against humanity and war crimes committed in Darfur, and, again in July 2010, on the charge of genocide. These events, however, have not made much progress.

### 7 Situation in Somalia

Somalia had been in a state of anarchy since 1991, but in 2005, the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) was inaugurated. However, battle raged between the TFG and the Union of Islamic Courts (UIC), an Islamic fundamentalist organization, and other groups opposed to the TFG. Ethiopian forces intervened in response to the request from the TFG and eliminated the UIC in December 2006. In January 2007, the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) was established, and in August 2008 in Djibouti a peace agreement was concluded between the TFG and Alliance for the Re-liberation of Somalia (ARS), which was formed by the UIC and other groups. In January 2009, ARS leader Sheikh Sharif was elected as new President of the TFG. However, since the area controlled by the TFG is limited to parts of the capital of Mogadishu and the TFG does not yet have control of all the country, there is no prospect of restoring order. Since May 2009, fighting has intensified between anti-government Islamist militia groups such as Al-Shabaab and TFG. In addition, anti-government activities have been under way in Uganda, which has deployed to the AMISOM, with terrorist bombings presumably planned by Al-Shabaab taking place there in July 2010.

In the waters surrounding Somalia, the number of incidents of piracy and armed robbery increased rapidly in 2008.\textsuperscript{25} The Security Council has adopted multiple resolutions\textsuperscript{26} since the summer of 2008, calling on member states to dispatch ships as anti-piracy measures. Against this background, a number of countries have dispatched their ships to the coastal areas surrounding Somalia to undertake anti-piracy missions.

### 8 Situation in Haiti

The situation in Haiti deteriorated with the 2000 elections, and mobs, organized crime groups, and others opposed to then President Jean-Bertrand Aristide caused political and social chaos within the country. In June 2004 the U.N. Security Council established the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)\textsuperscript{27}, which was mandated to ensure a secure and stable environment. Security situation in Haiti was on a track toward recovery. However, the U.N. Security Council decided to increase MINUSTAH’s staff by approximately 3,500 people in order to support the immediate recovery, reconstruction and stability efforts in the wake of the large earthquake in January 2010.\textsuperscript{28} Various countries are currently carrying out efforts, such as removal of rubble and road reconstruction by engineer corps, in addition to conventional security operations. In such a situation, a cholera epidemic was confirmed in October 2010, with more people infected with the illness and various countries offering medical assistance services.\textsuperscript{29} In November 2010, a presidential election was held at the expiration of the term for the incumbent president, but the first voting round did not produce a winner. A runoff election held in March 2011 determined Michel Martelly as the winner in April 2011.

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\textsuperscript{23} Major challenges still facing the region include the demarcation of the north-south border including the status of the disputed areas of Abyei as well as issues related to citizenship. Furthermore, post-CPA issues encompass oil profit distribution between the North and the South, currency distribution of debts and assets, and water rights of the Nile.

\textsuperscript{24} In January 2011, the JEM and another anti-government group, the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM), issued a joint statement to work together on moving the Darfur peace process forward, showing a sign of certain progress.

\textsuperscript{25} In August 2010, anti-government forces attacked a hotel in the capital of Mogadishu, killing more than 30 people including parliamentarians.

\textsuperscript{26} According to the International Maritime Bureau (IMB), there were 219 cases of piracy by Somali pirates in 2010 (53 in the Gulf of Aden, 139 along the Somali coast, 25 in the Red Sea, and 2 in the Arabian Sea).

\textsuperscript{27} U.N. Security Council Resolution 1542 (adopted in April 2004).

\textsuperscript{28} U.N. Security Council Resolution 1908 (adopted in January 2010).

\textsuperscript{29} The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs reported a total of 216,000 infected patients and the death toll at 4,131 as of February 2011.
9 Situation in Timor-Leste

In August 2006, the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) was established to facilitate political dialogue for national reconciliation and to restore and maintain public security through the provision of support to Timorese national police. The current security situation in Timor-Leste is stable through continuous political and economic efforts for stabilization. The UNMIT mandate was extended until February 26, 2012, to continue to play a role in promoting stability and development of the parliamentary and presidential elections of 2012. Timor-Leste also aims to join ASEAN by this year.

The Recent Situation in North Africa and the Middle East

Triggered by the demonstrations that took place in Tunisia in December 2010, large-scale demonstrations by people against their own governments have recently erupted in many countries in North Africa and the Middle East.

In response to demonstrations in their respective countries, the Presidents of Tunisia and Egypt, both of whom had been in power for long periods, resigned from office, while the President of Yemen announced his resignation before the expiration of his term of office. In Libya, the authorities have responded by inflicting continuing violence against the citizens, which has led the international community to take countermeasures based on a U.N. Security Council Resolution. In Syria as well, clashes have taken place between demonstrators and security units.

The state of affairs differs from one affected country to another, and the backgrounds of the demonstrations are not uniform. But in each of these countries, it is considered that political freedoms have been subject to limitations as a result of long-term rule by a single regime. Another background factor in the demonstrations has been the popularization of mobile phones and the internet and the increase in the number of people using social media, which has made it easier for the general public to access information from neighboring countries.

From standpoint of the influences of the regional security environment, Middle East peace, energy supplies, and the presence of U.S. forces in the region, etc., there is a need to pay attention to the future development of demonstrations in this region and to their potential spread to other countries.

30 The mandate was extended based on U.N. Security Council Resolution 1969 (February 2011). A total of 1,280 people from 39 countries have been dispatched in accordance with the mandate as of the end of May 2011.