

### C. Structure

100. The proposed Office of the SRSG in Iraq will consist of the Immediate Office of the Special Representative; the Office of the Deputy SRSG/Resident-Humanitarian Coordinator; an Office of the Chief of Staff, including a Policy and Planning Office, and a Translation Unit; a Political Affairs Office; a Human Rights and Rule of Law Office; a Legal Office; and a Public Information and Media Development Office. A Humanitarian Affairs Office will be functionally attached to the Office of the SRSG; this will, however, remain a part of OCHA until the end of 2003. Similarly, a World Bank Representative and a member of the IMF will be attached to the Office, but will retain the structural links to their parent bodies.

101. The Office will be supported by a Division of Administration incorporating responsibilities for core administrative and logistic disciplines, as well as security and the administration of five regional offices.

102. In view of the broad range of responsibilities entrusted to my Special Representative, it is envisioned that the staff strength shall consist of over 300 civilian staff combined. This figure is inclusive of both substantive and support international and local personnel in Baghdad and each of the regions. This increase in staff strength is necessary (given the need to be administratively and logistically self-sustaining) in view of UNOHCI's liquidation. The number of international staff would be less than half the total figure, as the OSRSGI will rely on a skilled Iraqi workforce, a number of whom would be employed as National Professional Officers. Also, it would be necessary to bring in relevant experts from UN Headquarters, or from outside, on short notice to provide advice, and share experiences with Iraqis and the Authority, as required. This arrangement could be employed for the exploratory work on electoral processes. However, an Electoral Unit would need to be created if the UN were given a more substantial role in this area.

103. This concept envisages maximum reliance on the existing capacity and structure of UNOHCI and the Humanitarian Coordinator, Mr. Ramiro Lopes da Silva, whom I am concurrently appointing as the Resident Coordinator of the UN Country Team (of Agencies, Funds and Programmes), as well as my Deputy Special Representative for Iraq. He and his immediate personal staff would be included in the staffing of the OSRSGI. The rest of UNOHCI, however, would continue to be structured and funded according to current arrangements through to the phasing out of the Oil-for-Food Programme and the period covered under the Revised Humanitarian Appeal, on 21 November and 31 December 2003, respectively.

104. While the emergency humanitarian phase is not expected to continue into 2004, it is at that point when developmental and reconstruction activities would hopefully commence. My Special Representative has also been given a coordinating role in those areas and will, therefore, still require an appropriate support structure.

## XII OBSERVATIONS

105. In his discussions, my Special Representative emphasized that an overriding goal of the United Nations - as expressed by the Security Council in resolution 1483 (2003) - was to support "the right of the Iraqi people freely to determine their own political future and control their own natural resources". He conveyed to all concerned the Security Council's resolve that "the day when Iraqis govern themselves must come quickly", and he has stressed the Security Council's call for a "government based on the rule of law that affords equal rights and justice to all Iraqi citizens without regard to ethnicity, religion or gender". To this end, my Special Representative made clear the independence of his role and that the CPA, not the United Nations, was responsible for administering Iraq, for providing for the welfare of the people, and for restoring conditions of security and stability.

106. While the international community can lend assistance to Iraq, it is ultimately the people of Iraq who must build their own future. There has accordingly been an urgent need for an Iraqi body, widely accepted as representative, to be established so that the key issues facing Iraq can begin to be addressed by Iraqis themselves. To this end, my Special Representative has actively advocated the early formation of the Iraqi interim administration envisaged in SCR 1483 (2003) and has discussed with the CPA the best way of achieving that goal.

107. I welcome the recent establishment of the Governing Council. It will provide a broadly representative Iraqi partner with whom the UN and the international community at large can engage. If some of the concerns that have been relayed to my Special Representative in these initial weeks of his mandate are to be allayed, and the potential for growing impatience is to be stemmed, it is important that Iraqis are able to see a clear timetable leading to the full restoration of sovereignty. There is a pressing need to set out a clear and specific sequence of events leading to the end of military occupation. My Special Representative stands ready to assist in the establishment of such a framework, working together with the Governing Council and the CPA.

108. The regional dimension is extremely important. Iraq cannot be treated in isolation from the region. I believe that a way of working with Iraq's neighbours in an inclusive way will need to be found, as was done in the case of Afghanistan in 2002. My Special Representative intends to continue the contacts I initiated in Amman on 21-23 June 2003 and before long will have visited all of Iraq's neighbours.

109. Against this background, the aim of my report has been to provide the Security Council with an initial assessment of the scope of the challenges involved, and an indication of those areas in which I feel that the United Nations can play a useful role based on its expertise and comparative advantage. In this regard, I have sought not to duplicate what the CPA or others may be doing and, above all, to keep at the forefront of my thinking the interests of the Iraqi people. Of paramount importance is the need to uphold the independent role of the United Nations, as set out in Security Council resolution 1483 (2003). The legitimacy and impartiality of the United Nations is a considerable asset in promoting the interests of the Iraqi people.

110. In conclusion, I wish to express my warm appreciation for the outstanding efforts of Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello, my Special Representative, and all his staff and to pay tribute to the UN

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personnel in Iraq for the dedicated manner in which they have been carrying out their tasks in often difficult and trying circumstances.

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