

The 1993 Resolution on South Solo at the UNCHR

Synopsis of the Event	
Over the past 20 years, Canada has either abstained from voting or voted against UN resolutions in favour of the self-determination of South Solo. Since 1982, we have favoured supporting a trilateral discussion among the UN Secretary General and the governments of Parador and Portugal. At the UNCHR, Canada has supported consensus declarations calling on Parador to improve the human rights situation in South Solo. In 1993, however, the chief antagonists could not agree on a Chairman's statement, and a more strongly-worded draft resolution was put forth by the European Union. When Parador's 'no-action' motion was voted down, Canada voted with the majority and the resolution was passed.	
Management of the Event	DFAIT Divisions' Value-Added
Policy-makers — In the wake of the 1991 Delgado incident, Canada reaffirmed its policy of encouraging a credible and effective role for the UN in South Solo by focusing on the human rights situation and laying secondary emphasis on issue of self-determination.	PSE and AGH personnel advised the ministers to affect change on human rights issues through consultation and the education process. Consistency and clarity in Canada's multilateral position allowed DFAIT to manage relationships, build consensus and exert influence.
AGH — AGH coordinated the Canadian position at the UN as regards to different resolutions and decisions to take. It worked with members of the Canadian delegation, including functional experts and people from other government departments. Canada did not coordinate action on Parador or South Solo at the UN.	AGH managed DFAIT's involvement in the UNCHR sessions by planning, scheduling, budgeting and carrying out the project. It coordinated with OGDs and maintained a dialogue with NGOs. It provided expertise in the thematic area and monitored events at multilateral fora. Members of Canadian delegation helped build consensus among states, and exert influence to support Canadian position.
UN-based personnel — UN-based personnel attended UN fora leading up to UNCHR, communicated with Ottawa around developments, and promoted Canadian values and interests in multilateral context.	UN-based personnel added value through providing the expertise that results from a longer-term involvement in human rights themes in the UN context. They exerted influence and provided information from events at multilateral fora. They also planned and provided logistical support to visiting delegation.
PSE — PSE managed the relationship with Parador; conducted bilateral consultations and negotiated the process in reaching consensus at UN forum. PSE worked with AGH at headquarters to review the language of texts sent to them by DFAIT personnel in Geneva, to clarify Canadian positions, and to make recommendations.	PSE added value through managing the bilateral relationship, and providing the expertise that results from a longer-term involvement in the Paradorian human rights context.
Mission — The mission was recruited to provide information and advice on Canadian position. They monitored the Paradorian reaction to other countries on the bilateral front. They reviewed language of texts sent to them by DFAIT Geneva personnel, making recommendations.	Mission added value by providing relevant information on events and reactions in the Paradorian context.
Performance	
Impact — The human rights situation in South Solo has deteriorated since the 1993 resolution was passed.	
Client satisfaction — Canadian stakeholders tended to be satisfied with DFAIT consultations and performance at the UNCHR. Canadian support of the 1993 resolution did not directly impact our bilateral relations with Parador.	
Success in achieving objectives — Canada was not implicated in what some observers believe was a poorly-handled effort by Portugal in adopting measures that would have the most influence on the government of Parador.	