

## 9. The situation in Guinea-Bissau

### Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held 12 meetings in connection with the situation in Guinea-Bissau and adopted three resolutions and two presidential statements. It received several briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) and the Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission as well as other officials, particularly addressing the situation after the coup d'état of 12 April 2012. By resolution 2048 (2012), adopted under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council imposed sanctions<sup>188</sup> against the perpetrators of the coup d'état and their supporters and established a sanctions committee to monitor their implementation.<sup>189</sup>

During the period under review, the Council also renewed the mandate of UNIOGBIS twice, for periods of three months and one year, respectively.<sup>190</sup>

### Briefing on presidential elections

On 28 March 2012, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau and Head of UNIOGBIS on the political transition in the country that had resulted from the death, on 9 January 2012, of the President of Guinea-Bissau and the subsequent decision to hold early presidential elections. He noted that the first round of the presidential elections had been held in a peaceful and orderly manner on 18 March 2012 and that UNIOGBIS had provided security and multifaceted technical support during the electoral process. He stressed that the international observers from the African Union, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (CPLP) and the Economic

Community of West African States (ECOWAS), among others, had confirmed that the polls had been free, fair and transparent. Concerning the mandate of UNIOGBIS, he said that while the progress on the ECOWAS-CPLP security sector reform joint road map had been interrupted by the political transition, the Office continued to support the Government in resource mobilization for the special pension fund, and provided technical support for enhanced community policing with the assistance of the Peacebuilding Fund.<sup>191</sup>

The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission reported that the State institutions had been able to maintain political stability and economic growth despite the destabilizing events, including the death of the President. She said the Commission supported Guinea-Bissau in its efforts to hold the elections by mobilizing resources for the elections.<sup>192</sup>

The representative of Guinea-Bissau noted that the organization of the first round of elections had been very difficult, owing to the short time frame and the serious issue of financing. Nevertheless, the authorities had been able to get the necessary financial and logistical assistance and had maintained the deadline of 18 March 2012 for holding the elections, which were then declared free, fair and transparent.<sup>193</sup>

### Political developments following the military coup of 12 April 2012

On 19 April 2012, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General briefed the Council on political developments in the country subsequent to the coup d'état of 12 April 2012. He stressed that a political-military coup had taken place under the eyes of the United Nations, an act of military insubordination to the democratically elected civilian authorities, and that the international community had unanimously condemned the action and called for the restoration of the constitutional order. The Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and the African Union had suggested that targeted sanctions be applied to the military and political leaders associated with the coup.

<sup>188</sup> For more information on the measures concerning Guinea-Bissau, see part VII, sect. III, "Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter".

<sup>189</sup> For more information on the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau, see part IX, sect. I.B.

<sup>190</sup> Resolutions 2092 (2013) and 2103 (2013). For more information on UNIOGBIS, see part X, sect. II, "Political and peacebuilding missions".

<sup>191</sup> S/PV.6743, pp. 2-5.

<sup>192</sup> Ibid., pp. 5-6.

<sup>193</sup> Ibid., pp. 6-7.

On 18 April 2012, the military forces and the political parties had signed an agreement for a two-year transition, the dissolution of Parliament, the destitution of the Government and of the interim President and the maintenance of the military leadership.<sup>194</sup>

The representative of Guinea-Bissau said that a self-proclaimed military command had carried out a violent takeover of power, imprisoning the interim President of Guinea-Bissau together with the Prime Minister, who as a candidate had received 49 per cent of the votes in the first round of presidential elections. He stressed that the rebellion was particularly serious because it represented a known pattern that armed forces had used several times in the past. Accusing the current military leadership of being the perpetrators of the takeover of power, he said that the motivation behind their actions was to undermine the ongoing reform process and to maintain their active collaboration with organized crime and drug trafficking in Guinea-Bissau. He highlighted concrete steps that needed to be taken urgently, including affirming the democratic rule of law, the relaunching of the defence and security sector reform programme under United Nations coordination, the restoration of legitimately established constitutional bodies and the completion of the electoral process. In order to establish a legitimate democratic State, he requested the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping force in Guinea-Bissau.<sup>195</sup>

The representative of Angola, speaking on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, stated that the military coup d'état had interrupted the positive period of relative political stability, good governance and economic growth in the country. He emphasized that it had taken place in the middle of the electoral process, which reflected a complete disregard for the sovereignty of Guinea-Bissau and violated all the principles of democratic life. Underlining that the country had experienced several coups d'état in recent years, he called on the Council to consider adopting appropriate measures to restore the constitutional order, ensure the release of arrested leaders, create a peacekeeping force for stabilizing the situation and conclude the electoral process.<sup>196</sup>

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<sup>194</sup> S/PV.6754, pp. 2-4.

<sup>195</sup> Ibid., pp. 4-6.

<sup>196</sup> Ibid., pp. 6-8.

The representative of Côte d'Ivoire, speaking on behalf of the Chairman of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS, said that the organization had condemned the coup d'état and issued a statement demanding the immediate relinquishing of power to the legitimate authorities. He added that the Chairman of the Authority had sent a mission to Guinea-Bissau: the delegation had met with the military junta and secured an undertaking by the military command to restore constitutional order. Expressing the intention of ECOWAS to deploy immediately a military contingent, he said that ECOWAS was planning to dispatch a high-level delegation to the country to ensure the engagement of all parties in the transition process and requested the Council to support its initiatives.<sup>197</sup>

The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission said that the configuration had condemned the forcible seizure of power in Guinea-Bissau and called upon all parties to oppose changing the Government through unconstitutional means. She welcomed the engagement of regional and subregional organizations, notably CPLP, ECOWAS and the African Union, and appealed for continuing support for their efforts to restore the constitutional order and break the cycle of coups d'état in Guinea-Bissau.<sup>198</sup>

Council members condemned the military coup, which posed a threat to peace and security. The representative of Portugal said that the European Union was planning to implement sanctions on individuals responsible for the military coup and called on the Council to take similar targeted measures.<sup>199</sup> The representative of Togo believed that the Council had to maintain a firm stance regarding the militarist excesses that institutions in Africa were facing and emphasized that the coup d'état in Guinea-Bissau was not only a violation of constitutional order, but also a source of ongoing instability.<sup>200</sup> The representative of South Africa expressed his support for the coordinated efforts of the African Union, ECOWAS and CPLP and encouraged the United Nations to ensure that its efforts

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<sup>197</sup> Ibid., pp. 8-10.

<sup>198</sup> Ibid., pp. 10-11.

<sup>199</sup> Ibid., p. 13.

<sup>200</sup> Ibid., pp. 13-14.

were conducted in a coordinated and coherent manner.<sup>201</sup>

On 21 April 2012, the Council adopted a presidential statement in which it strongly condemned the military coup by the military leadership and political elements in Guinea-Bissau and demanded the immediate restoration of the constitutional order as well as the reinstatement of the legitimate Government of Guinea-Bissau.<sup>202</sup>

On 7 May 2012, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General reported that, while the interim President and the Prime Minister had been released on 27 April, several Government officials were still seeking refuge in diplomatic compounds. Therefore, it was crucial to improve the security conditions to ensure their safe return and facilitate the restoration of constitutional order in the country. UNIOGBIS had met with the military junta several times to underline the need to return the country to constitutional rule, release detained officials and complete the electoral process. He also informed the Council that the European Union had imposed travel bans and an asset freeze on six members of the military junta and that ECOWAS continued to lead the mediation process, which should be supported by the United Nations. He also recommended the Council to consider imposing targeted measures against those individuals who continued to obstruct the return to constitutional order.<sup>203</sup>

The representative of Guinea-Bissau pointed to the atrocities that continued to be committed by the organizers of the military coup and their supporters. He expressed concern about the mechanism adopted by ECOWAS to implement the zero-tolerance principle concerning coups d'état and opined that in practice the recommended solution of ECOWAS could be ineffective in resolving the political and military crisis in the country. Furthermore, he emphasized that the ECOWAS mechanism did not observe the principle of the return to constitutional order demanded by the international community and by the Council through its presidential statement of 21 April 2012.<sup>204</sup>

The representative of Angola, speaking on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries,

informed the Council that the organization had adopted two resolutions reaffirming that it would recognize only democratically legitimate authorities. Supporting the sanctions adopted by the European Union, he appealed to the Council to impose targeted sanctions on the military personnel and civilians involved in the coup d'état. He also reiterated his support for the request by the Government of Guinea-Bissau to establish and deploy a comprehensive stabilization force, comprising staff of member countries of ECOWAS, CPLP and the African Union, under a Security Council mandate that would ensure the constitutional order and protect the country's institutions, legal authorities and people.<sup>205</sup>

The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission underlined the need for cooperation and mutual reinforcement of international efforts and reaffirmed the commitment of the configuration to helping Guinea-Bissau to implement the necessary reforms to achieve political stability and socio-economic development.<sup>206</sup>

The representative of ECOWAS said that ECOWAS had increased its efforts for the restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau and noted that, on 29 April 2012, the regional contact group had convened extensive consultations with all major stakeholders on the modalities of transition. However, the desired results had not been reached owing to the intransigence of the military junta and its political allies. She then stressed that it was impossible to restore the constitutional order immediately as a certain party demanded, and that therefore sacrifices and compromises had to be made by all the stakeholders.<sup>207</sup>

### **Imposition of sanctions**

On 18 May 2012, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#) by which, acting under Article 41 of the Charter, it imposed a travel ban against those seeking to prevent the restoration of the constitutional order and in particular those who had played a leading role in the military coup of 12 April 2012. The Council also established a sanctions committee and requested the Secretary-General to be

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<sup>201</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 15.

<sup>202</sup> [S/PRST/2012/15](#).

<sup>203</sup> [S/PV.6766](#), pp. 2-5.

<sup>204</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 5-7.

<sup>205</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 7-8.

<sup>206</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 9.

<sup>207</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 10-11.

actively engaged in the mediation efforts led by ECOWAS to restore the constitutional order.

The representative of Portugal welcomed the unanimous adoption of the resolution, which sent a strong message of condemnation of the unconstitutional seizure of power that had interrupted the democratic electoral process.<sup>208</sup> While welcoming the adoption of the resolution, the representative of Togo pointed out that paragraph 2, which referred to the need for coordination among the partners concerned in the situation in Guinea-Bissau, had not been included in the draft circulated earlier, and appealed to Council members to respect the spirit of transparency in negotiations in the future. He added that the Council should continue to refer to drug trafficking in West Africa without making a distinction as to whether it was licit or illicit in nature.<sup>209</sup> The representative of Morocco commended the political wisdom and sense of compromise demonstrated by the delegations directly concerned in order to reach a consensus on the resolution.<sup>210</sup>

#### **Briefings on the transitional process**

On 26 July 2012, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General described the emerging divergent positions of national and international opinion on the transitional process in Guinea-Bissau following the coup of 12 April 2012. He said that the country was politically split between those who supported the Transitional Government and the military and those who did not recognize the transitional authorities and the anti-coup front. Internationally, ECOWAS leaders had endorsed the Transitional Government established in the country, and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries reaffirmed its recognition of the deposed elected authorities of Guinea-Bissau. Meanwhile, the humanitarian, social and economic situation continued to deteriorate. He called on the international partners to overcome their differences and forge a unified strategy for restoring legitimate order.<sup>211</sup>

The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission stated that, nearly four months after the coup d'état, constitutional order had

yet to be restored. She stressed that the disruption of the electoral process had reduced international confidence and donor support, thus threatening hard-won socioeconomic gains in institution-building, economic recovery, financial management and the fight against drug trafficking. Emphasizing that the restoration of constitutional order should be achieved through political dialogue and negotiations, she suggested the convening by the Secretary-General of a high-level meeting on Guinea-Bissau, with the aim of articulating a common strategy to bring a solution to the crisis.<sup>212</sup>

The representative of Côte d'Ivoire, speaking on behalf of ECOWAS, said that while the transitional process had been delayed by the faction of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) supporting Carlos Gomes Júnior, the Transitional Government, which also included other members of PAIGC, remained focused on achieving inclusiveness and the consensus called for in resolution 2048 (2012). The ECOWAS office in Guinea-Bissau had facilitated meetings with development partners who had identified urgent priority tasks such as the biometric registration of eligible voters, social and economic development, and defence and security sector reform. Stressing that the dialogue between the faction of PAIGC and the Transitional Government was ongoing and that efforts were under way to ensure the smooth functioning of the National Assembly, he said ECOWAS was ready to meet with the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries for open and frank discussions to make it possible for the international community to speak with one voice.<sup>213</sup>

The representative of Mozambique, speaking on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, stated that the declaration of its summit on Guinea-Bissau on 20 July 2012 had highlighted its appeal for convening a high-level meeting under the auspices of the United Nations, with a view to developing a comprehensive and integrated strategy for restoring constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau.<sup>214</sup>

The representative of Portugal said that PAIGC, the majority party in Guinea-Bissau, was not part of the Transitional Government and objected to the term "the Carlos Gomes Júnior faction of PAIGC" because it

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<sup>208</sup> S/PV.6774, p. 2.

<sup>209</sup> Ibid., p. 3.

<sup>210</sup> Ibid., p. 3.

<sup>211</sup> S/PV.6818, pp. 2-4.

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<sup>212</sup> Ibid., pp. 4-5.

<sup>213</sup> Ibid., pp. 5-7.

<sup>214</sup> Ibid., p. 7.

represented two thirds of the members of the Parliament in Guinea-Bissau. He also reiterated that some international partners had refrained from collaborating with the illegitimate authorities and intended to continue to do so until a credible political transition was put in place.<sup>215</sup>

On 5 February 2013, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, introducing the report of the Secretary-General dated 16 January 2013,<sup>216</sup> reported on significant developments since the report's publication, such as the signing of the political transition pact between the main political parties in the country and the military junta. He noted that this pact had the potential to facilitate consensus on a transitional road map, including the formation of an inclusive transitional government, presidential and legislative elections and stability during the post-election period. However, despite recent political progress towards the development of a much-needed transitional road map, the situation in the country was still marked by fear, insecurity and impunity. He reported that the Special Representative would conduct an assessment of the situation in the country and would formulate proposals for the mandate of UNIOGBIS by the end of the three-month extension of the mandate requested by the Secretary-General.<sup>217</sup>

The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission stated that, in view of ongoing significant challenges, the assistance of the United Nations, including the Commission, was crucial. Highlighting recent steps by the political parties to revise the transitional political pact, she reiterated the importance of dialogue among the main international partners, in particular CPLP and ECOWAS.<sup>218</sup>

The representative of Côte d'Ivoire, speaking on behalf of ECOWAS, recalled the historic meeting between the President of the Transitional Government and the former President of Guinea-Bissau on 29 September 2012, at which the two parties had approved the initiative to send a joint assessment mission to Guinea-Bissau, comprising officials of the African Union, ECOWAS, CPLP, the United Nations and the European Union, to evaluate the political and

security situation on the ground and examine the underlying causes for the recurring crises. A direct dialogue among the parties had been established with the view to concluding a transitional pact acceptable to all parties, and a parliamentary commission was tasked to review the transitional road map and propose new realistic dates for the elections.<sup>219</sup>

The representative of Mozambique, speaking on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, reiterated that the full implementation of resolution 2048 (2012) was critical for promoting the restoration of constitutional order and that it would provide the legal framework for international partners in Guinea-Bissau to strengthen cooperation and allow for a nationally owned transition process. He also commended the work accomplished by the joint assessment mission and welcomed the parliamentary agreement between the two main parties, aimed at setting up a truly inclusive and consensus-based transition.<sup>220</sup>

#### **Extension of the mandate of UNIOGBIS**

On 22 February 2013, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2092 (2013), by which it extended the mandate of UNIOGBIS until 31 May 2013 and requested the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation in Guinea-Bissau and make recommendations with respect to the mandate of UNIOGBIS and a possible readjustment of the support of the United Nations. The Council, further, requested the Secretary-General to continue to work through UNIOGBIS, in coordination with other partners including ECOWAS and CPLP, on the ongoing dialogue among political partners to facilitate the early finalization of a broader political agreement for the restoration of the constitutional order and the holding of free, fair and transparent elections.

The representative of Guatemala expressed concern regarding the seventh preambular paragraph of the resolution, in which the Council took note of the signing of a memorandum of understanding regarding the implementation of the road map for the reform of the security sector, a document which his delegation had not seen, and stressed the importance of fully

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<sup>215</sup> Ibid., pp. 7-8.

<sup>216</sup> S/2013/26.

<sup>217</sup> S/PV.6915, pp.2-4.

<sup>218</sup> Ibid., pp. 4-5.

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<sup>219</sup> Ibid., pp. 5-7.

<sup>220</sup> Ibid., pp. 7-8.

sharing all the relevant information in the Council's decisions in a timely manner.<sup>221</sup>

### **Briefing on developments towards the restoration of constitutional order**

On 9 May 2013, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General stated his view that the problem of Guinea-Bissau was that the political elite had failed their people for almost four decades. The military was also to blame although its intrusion into the political arena was the result, rather than the cause, of bad governance and underdevelopment in the country. He nevertheless stressed as positive developments the fact that the ad hoc Parliamentary Commission had finalized the transitional regime pact to facilitate consensus on a road map, and that the Transitional President had returned to the country following more than a month's absence. He reported that all political parties, military, civil society groups and religious leaders had discussed the transitional regime pact and agreed to extend the transition period until 31 December 2013, with elections to be held in November 2013. He said that the challenges in the country needed to be addressed through a two-phase transition: a return to constitutional order through elections and a post-electoral strengthening of State institutions through reforms. In conclusion, he urged Council members to positively consider the Secretary-General's recommendations to readjust the mandate of UNIOGBIS.<sup>222</sup>

The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission drew attention to the promising developments in Guinea-Bissau, which should be supported while international pressure must be maintained on the transitional authorities, as well as on political and military leaders. She urged the international community to address the drug trafficking issue and to maintain a permanent international capacity on the ground to monitor the situation.<sup>223</sup>

The representative of Guinea-Bissau welcomed the Secretary-General's recommendations in his report<sup>224</sup> for the extension of the mandate of UNIOGBIS for another year as well as the two-phase approach of the peacebuilding process. While the people of Guinea-Bissau were determined to carry out

reforms to strengthen State institutions, he said that the economy, which depended mainly on external assistance, was practically in ruins after the cut-off from the major partners as a result of the military coup of April 2012, and urged the Council to provide humanitarian assistance to his country to overcome the challenges.<sup>225</sup>

The representative of Côte d'Ivoire, speaking on behalf of ECOWAS, said that to facilitate a restoration of constitutional order, ECOWAS had provided financial and technical resources to keep the State functioning and deployed the ECOWAS mission in Guinea-Bissau to ensure a reasonable level of security. Given that sanctions had inflicted the greatest suffering on the poor, he called on the Council to lift the sanctions and encourage international development agencies to restart their programmes. He told the Council about the ECOWAS proposal for garnering consensus: adoption of a revised transitional road map that would allow for the holding of elections, and under which the military would end all residual interference in the transition process and commit itself to combating drug trafficking; and an action plan of the international community to assist Guinea-Bissau in addressing the root causes of instability.<sup>226</sup>

The representative of Mozambique, speaking on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, said that recent developments in the country proved it possible to overcome complex obstacles through political dialogue. Nevertheless, he pointed to political polarization and the deteriorating economic, social and humanitarian situation, as well as drug trafficking and illegal fishing in Guinea-Bissau. He stressed that supporting the political processes, implementation of reform and combating drug trafficking in the country required reinvigorating the mandate of UNIOGBIS.<sup>227</sup>

### **Renewal and readjustment of the mandate of UNIOGBIS**

By resolution [2103 \(2013\)](#) of 22 May 2013, the Council extended the mandate of UNIOGBIS for one year. It readjusted the mandate of UNIOGBIS to include the tasks of supporting an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process to

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<sup>221</sup> [S/PV.6924](#), p. 2.

<sup>222</sup> [S/PV.6963](#), pp. 2-4.

<sup>223</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 4-5.

<sup>224</sup> [S/2013/262](#).

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<sup>225</sup> [S/PV.6963](#), pp. 5-7.

<sup>226</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 7-9.

<sup>227</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 9-10.

facilitate the return to constitutional order and assisting in creating an environment conducive to the holding of free, fair and transparent elections among others.

### **Progress towards the holding of presidential and legislative elections**

On 26 November 2013, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General stated that the holding of presidential and legislative elections should be a key priority to ensure a return to constitutional order. As a consequence of lengthy consultations among national stakeholders on the voter registration system, electoral budget and timeline, the electoral preparations were significantly delayed. He said that the Transitional Government had announced on 31 October 2013 that voter registration would be performed from 1 to 22 December 2013 and the general elections would be held on 16 March 2014. Electoral delays had negatively affected the implementation of the mandate of UNIOGBIS, as most of its attention was focused on responding to immediate political, security and human rights challenges.<sup>228</sup>

The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission said that the configuration stood ready to work with all the partners to provide necessary support for the electoral process and to help to establish a comprehensive strategy for the post-electoral phase.<sup>229</sup>

The representative of Guinea-Bissau noted that, despite the efforts of the authorities of Guinea-Bissau, the timeline for elections established by ECOWAS could not be met. The general elections had therefore

been postponed from 24 November 2013 to 16 March 2014.<sup>230</sup>

The representative of Mozambique, speaking on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, underlined that the delays in the electoral process continued to prolong the suffering of the people of Guinea-Bissau. He hoped that the transitional authorities would respect those commitments regarding the voter registration process, the scheduling of elections and the holding of free, fair and credible elections. He also said that the transitional authorities must ensure that elections were conducted in a peaceful environment that allowed all actors to participate in the political process.<sup>231</sup>

The representative of Côte d'Ivoire, speaking on behalf of ECOWAS, said that, while there had been a number of positive developments, there was still much more to do in order to re-establish security in Guinea-Bissau. He noted that ECOWAS would make a \$19 million contribution to fund presidential elections. ECOWAS had extended the mandate of its mission in the country and planned to send two formed police units to support the mission.<sup>232</sup>

On 9 December 2013, the Council issued a presidential statement in which it took note of the postponement of the presidential and legislative elections until 16 March 2014 and urged the transitional authorities to ensure that there was no delay or another postponement that could further affect the already fragile socioeconomic, security, humanitarian and human rights situation in Guinea-Bissau.<sup>233</sup>

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<sup>228</sup> S/PV.7070, pp. 2-3.

<sup>229</sup> Ibid., p. 4.

<sup>230</sup> Ibid., p. 5.

<sup>231</sup> Ibid., pp. 6-7.

<sup>232</sup> Ibid., pp. 7-8.

<sup>233</sup> S/PRST/2013/19.

## Meetings: the situation in Guinea-Bissau

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against- abstaining)</i>
<a href="#">S/PV.6743</a> 28 March 2012			Guinea-Bissau	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees	
<a href="#">S/PV.6754</a> 19 April 2012			Angola (Minister for External Relations), <sup>a</sup> Côte d'Ivoire, <sup>b</sup> Guinea-Bissau (Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation)	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees, Portugal (Minister of State and Foreign Affairs), Togo, South Africa	
<a href="#">S/PV.6755</a> 21 April 2012						<a href="#">S/PRST/2012/15</a>
<a href="#">S/PV.6766</a> 7 May 2012	Special report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Guinea-Bissau ( <a href="#">S/2012/280</a> )		Angola (Minister for External Relations), <sup>a</sup> Guinea-Bissau (Minister for Foreign Affairs and international Cooperation)	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security of the Economic Community of West African States	All invitees	



<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against- abstaining)</i>
<a href="#">S/PV.6774</a> 18 May 2012		Draft resolution submitted by Portugal ( <a href="#">S/2012/337</a> )	Guinea-Bissau		Morocco, Portugal, Togo	Resolution <a href="#">2048 (2012)</a> 15-0-0
<a href="#">S/PV.6818</a> 26 July 2012	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of UNIOGBIS ( <a href="#">S/2012/554</a> )		Côte d'Ivoire, <sup>b</sup> Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique <sup>c</sup>	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	Two invitees under rule 37, <sup>e</sup> all invitees under rule 39, Portugal	
<a href="#">S/PV.6915</a> 5 February 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of UNIOGBIS ( <a href="#">S/2013/26</a> )		Côte d'Ivoire, <sup>d</sup> Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique <sup>c</sup>	Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	Two invitees under rule 37, <sup>e</sup> all invitees under rule 39	
<a href="#">S/PV.6924</a> 22 February 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of UNIOGBIS ( <a href="#">S/2013/26</a> )	Draft resolution submitted by Morocco, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom ( <a href="#">S/2013/102</a> )			Guatemala	Resolution <a href="#">2092 (2013)</a> 15-0-0
<a href="#">S/PV.6963</a> 9 May 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau, including efforts towards the restoration of constitutional order, and on the activities of UNIOGBIS ( <a href="#">S/2013/262</a> )		Côte d'Ivoire, <sup>d</sup> Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique <sup>c</sup>	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees	

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against- abstaining)</i>
<a href="#">S/PV.6968</a> 22 May 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau, including efforts towards the restoration of constitutional order, and on the activities of UNIOGBIS ( <a href="#">S/2013/262</a> )	Draft resolution submitted by France, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Rwanda, Togo ( <a href="#">S/2013/304</a> )				Resolution <a href="#">2103 (2013)</a> 15-0-0
<a href="#">S/PV.7070</a> 26 November 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on the restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau ( <a href="#">S/2013/680</a> )  Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of UNIOGBIS ( <a href="#">S/2013/681</a> )		Côte d'Ivoire, <sup>d</sup> Guinea-Bissau (Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation), Mozambique <sup>e</sup>	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees	
<a href="#">S/PV.7074</a> 9 December 2013						<a href="#">S/PRST/2013/19</a>

<sup>a</sup> The representative of Angola spoke on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries.

<sup>b</sup> The representative of Côte d'Ivoire spoke on behalf of the Chairman of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States.

<sup>c</sup> The representative of Mozambique spoke on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries.

<sup>d</sup> The representative of Côte d'Ivoire spoke on behalf of ECOWAS.

<sup>e</sup> The representative of Guinea-Bissau did not make a statement.

## 10. The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

### Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held nine meetings, including two private meetings with the troop-contributing countries,<sup>234</sup> and adopted four resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter in connection with the situation in Côte d'Ivoire. The Council continued to focus on political developments after the post-electoral crisis of 2011, the modification and implementation of targeted sanctions aimed at supporting the peace process, and the relevant role and mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI).

The Council twice extended the mandate of UNOCI and the French forces which supported it,<sup>235</sup> in accordance with the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General.<sup>236</sup> The Council also reduced the military component and affirmed its intention to consider a further reduction on the basis of the security conditions and the capacity of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to assume the mission's security responsibilities. The Council twice renewed and modified the sanctions measures, and extended the mandate of the Group of Experts.<sup>237</sup>

### Briefings on UNOCI and political developments after the post-electoral crisis of 2011

On 26 January 2012, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire and Head of UNOCI on the significant progress being made in Côte d'Ivoire towards the restoration of normalcy since the end of the post-electoral crisis of 2011. He reported on the stabilizing security situation and stated that displaced people had started to return and that the economy was starting to

show resilience. He also noted that the legislative elections had been held successfully and in relative peace. Despite those positive developments, he stated that significant challenges relating to security and national reconciliation still remained, and that the support provided by UNOCI was essential to assist the Government in stabilizing the security situation, notably in the areas of reconstitution and reform of security and rule-of-law institutions; the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants; the protection of civilians; facilitating the return of refugees and internally displaced persons; national reconciliation, early recovery, and the promotion and protection of human rights. He further highlighted the role and activities of UNOCI, particularly in facilitating the conduct of the legislative elections.<sup>238</sup>

In his statement, the representative of Côte d'Ivoire noted the significant progress achieved in a number of areas since the post-electoral crisis, as well as the challenges ahead, namely the stabilization of the security situation, security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, humanitarian assistance and national reconciliation. He urged the international community to provide the necessary support to resolve those challenges. With regard to the sanctions regime, he indicated that his Government was in the process of requesting a partial or full lifting of the embargo currently in place.<sup>239</sup>

On 18 July 2012, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General reported on the ongoing challenges facing the country, particularly with regard to the security and political situations, and on activities undertaken by the Government with UNOCI support to restore peace and stability. He noted that, although the overall security situation had improved, the country continued to face important challenges and threats as it transitioned to a peacebuilding phase. In this respect, he drew attention to the volatile situation at the Côte d'Ivoire-Liberia border and stated that UNOCI was coordinating its activities with the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), and had adopted an action plan together with UNMIL and the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia to enhance cooperation, including a reinforced presence on both sides of the

<sup>234</sup> See [S/PV.6802](#) and [S/PV.6996](#).

<sup>235</sup> Resolutions [2062 \(2012\)](#) and [2112 \(2013\)](#). For more information on the mandate of UNOCI, see part X, sect. I, "Peacekeeping operations".

<sup>236</sup> [S/2012/964](#) and [S/2013/377](#).

<sup>237</sup> Resolutions [2045 \(2012\)](#) and [2101 \(2013\)](#). For more information on the sanctions measures concerning Côte d'Ivoire, see part VII, sect. III, "Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter". For more information on the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1572 \(2004\)](#) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and the mandate of the Panel of Experts, see part IX, sect. I.B.

<sup>238</sup> [S/PV.6708](#), pp. 2-3.

<sup>239</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 3-6.