

<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>
				Economic Community of Central African States		
S/PV.8328 10 August 2018						S/PRST/2018/17
S/PV.8421 13 December 2018	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Central Africa and the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (S/2018/1065)			Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Director of the Operations and Advocacy Division of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	All Council members, all invitees	

^a Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Peru, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

^b The Secretary-General of the Economic Community of Central African States participated in the meeting via videoconference from Manhasset, New York.

10. Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan

During the period under review, the Security Council held 30 meetings, adopted 11 resolutions, including 8 under Chapter VII of the Charter, and issued two presidential statements under the item entitled “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan”. Except for the meetings convened to adopt a decision of the Council, most meetings under this item took the form of briefings.¹⁰⁴ In addition, the Council held two closed meetings with countries contributing troops and police to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) pursuant to resolution [1353 \(2001\)](#).¹⁰⁵ Council members also continued to hold, on a regular basis, informal consultations of the whole on the situation in South Sudan and the Sudan. More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the tables below.

Consistent with prior practice, in the context of these meetings, the Council considered several distinct topics, principally the situation in Darfur and the mandate of UNAMID; the relations between South Sudan and the Sudan, the situation in the Abyei Area and the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA); and the situation in South Sudan and the mandate of UNMISS.¹⁰⁶ The Council also considered the work of the Panels of Experts on South Sudan and on the Sudan,¹⁰⁷ as well as the implementation of resolution [1593 \(2005\)](#), by which the Council referred the situation in Darfur to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court.

Concerning the situation in Darfur, the Council heard briefings by the African Union-United Nations Joint Special Representative for Darfur and Head of UNAMID at 60-day intervals on the progress made in

¹⁰⁴ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

¹⁰⁵ Held under the item entitled “Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution [1353 \(2001\)](#), annex II, sections A and B”. For UNMISS, see [S/PV.8197](#) (6 March 2018); for UNAMID, see [S/PV.8279](#) (6 June 2018).

¹⁰⁶ For more information on the mandates and compositions of UNAMID, UNISFA and UNMISS, see part X, sect. I.

¹⁰⁷ For more information on the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan and their respective Panels of Experts, see part IX, sect. I.B.

the implementation of the mission's reconfiguration and drawdown, on the absence of significant impact on the security and protection situation in areas from which UNAMID had withdrawn, and on the proposed benchmarked exit strategy for the mission. The Joint Special Representative highlighted the absence of major fighting between the Government of the Sudan and the non-signatory armed movements, except for limited and sporadic clashes with the Sudan Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid in Jebel Marra, decreased levels of intercommunal violence and persistent insecurity and land occupation issues faced by displaced persons, preventing their sustainable return. He noted some limited progress in the peace process, referring to the agreement by the Justice and Equality Movement and the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi to accept the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur as the basis for further negotiations with the Government in June 2018 and the signing of a pre-negotiation framework in December 2018. The Council also heard briefings on two occasions by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the findings and recommendations of the joint African Union-United Nations assessment conducted in 2017 and the strategic review conducted in 2018, both of which served as the basis for the further reconfiguration of UNAMID.

By its resolutions [2425 \(2018\)](#) of 29 June 2018 and [2429 \(2018\)](#) of 13 July 2018, the Council extended the mandate of UNAMID twice, for a period of two weeks and for a period of one year, respectively, the latter being until 30 June 2019.¹⁰⁸ In resolution [2429 \(2018\)](#), further to the outcome of the joint African Union-United Nations strategic review of UNAMID, the Council modified the priorities and mandate of UNAMID and decreased the authorized troop ceiling.¹⁰⁹

In a presidential statement issued on 31 January 2018, the Council welcomed the improvements in the security situation.¹¹⁰ The Council reiterated its concern about the considerable challenges that remained, particularly that of ensuring sustainable solutions for the 2.7 million internally displaced persons in Darfur, and stressed that funding for the consolidation of peacebuilding efforts should be treated by Member States as a political issue of high priority to avoid a

relapse into conflict.¹¹¹ The Council commended the conclusion of the first phase of the reconfiguration of UNAMID and noted the findings of the assessment that the closure of team sites had created a gap in the mission's early warning systems, affected the mission's capacity-building work and limited its human rights investigation capacity.¹¹² Subsequently, in a presidential statement issued on 11 December 2018, the Council again welcomed the continued improvements in the security situation outside of Jebel Marra, aided by the arms collection campaign of the Government, and the joint efforts by the Government and UNAMID to address intercommunal disputes.¹¹³ Taking note of the benchmarks proposed by the Secretary-General, the Council acknowledged that progress towards achieving the benchmarks and indicators would contribute towards the successful transition from peacekeeping to peacebuilding in Darfur.¹¹⁴

The Council also heard three briefings by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan. The Chair highlighted the recommendations of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan in its final report of 28 December 2017,¹¹⁵ including for the Committee to continue to monitor the activities of Darfurian armed groups in Libya and South Sudan and to cooperate with relevant committees for this purpose. The Chair also made reference to the findings of the Panel in its interim report discussed with the Committee on 17 August 2018 and to the work of the Committee, including its meeting with the Sudan and States in the region on 2 February 2018 and her visit to the Sudan in April 2018 to obtain information on the state of implementation of the sanctions measures. The Council renewed the mandate of the Panel of Experts for a period of one year, until 12 March 2019.¹¹⁶

Pursuant to resolution [1593 \(2005\)](#) and consistent with established practice, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court briefed the Council twice in 2018. The Prosecutor reiterated her call to the Council to take concrete action in response to the non-compliance with the resolution by the Sudan and other Member States in the execution of arrest warrants issued by the Court. She noted some progress in the situation in Darfur, while also expressing concern about reports of continued violence against civilians,

¹⁰⁸ Resolution [2429 \(2018\)](#), para. 1.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, paras. 2, 3 and 5. See the special report of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the strategic review of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur ([S/2018/530](#)).

¹¹⁰ [S/PRST/2018/4](#), first paragraph.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*, second and sixth paragraphs.

¹¹² *Ibid.*, fifth paragraph.

¹¹³ [S/PRST/2018/19](#), second paragraph.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, sixth paragraph. See also [S/2018/912](#).

¹¹⁵ [S/2017/1125](#).

¹¹⁶ Resolution [2400 \(2018\)](#), para. 2.

updated the Council on the status of her office's investigations into the situation in Darfur and requested its support, including through the provision of United Nations funding.

With respect to the Abyei Area and the border between South Sudan and the Sudan, on 20 September 2018, the Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the status of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and on the recommendations of the Secretary-General for the reconfiguration of UNISFA. During 2018, by its resolution 2411 (2018) of 13 April 2018, the Council authorized a technical rollover of the border security agreement mandate for a period of 10 days.¹¹⁷ Subsequently, in accordance with its practice since 2017, the Council separately extended the mandates of UNISFA in support of the Mechanism and with respect to the Abyei Area twice each, for periods of six months each, the second time until 15 April and 15 May 2019, respectively.¹¹⁸ With respect to the Abyei Area, the Council also renewed its decision, acting under Chapter VII, to extend the protection and security tasks of UNISFA set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 1990 (2011).¹¹⁹ While not modifying the mandate of UNISFA during the period under review, the Council twice reduced the mission's authorized troop ceiling and increased the level of police personnel.¹²⁰

Regarding the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, in its resolution 2412 (2018) of 23 April 2018, the Council determined that the parties should demonstrate measurable progress on several conditions, including maintaining standing clearance for the air and ground patrols of UNISFA, operationalizing Border Mechanism team sites, convening the Joint Political and Security Mechanism and withdrawing the forces of both parties from the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, opening additional border crossings, and resuming border demarcation discussions including negotiations on the disputed areas.¹²¹ On 11 October 2018, in its resolution 2438 (2018), the Council updated these conditions to include

the establishment by the Government of South Sudan of a high-level team to undertake community sensitization and enable ground movement by UNISFA from Gok Machar into the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone and to have both parties develop a timeline for verifying the functioning of the border crossings and to have them establish customs and migration offices.¹²²

Regarding the Abyei Area, in its resolution 2416 (2018) of 15 May 2018, the Council expressed disappointment that the parties had taken few steps to implement the agreement on temporary arrangements for the administration and security of the Abyei Area and to achieve a political resolution to the status of the territory, and requested them to update the Council, through the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, on steps taken, inter alia: to resolve the final status of Abyei by considering the 2012 proposal of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, to implement the decisions and ensure the functioning of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee and to promote reconciliation and engagement of the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities.¹²³ The Council also urged continued progress towards the establishment of the Abyei Area interim institutions.¹²⁴ In its resolution 2445 (2018) of 15 November 2018, the Council also requested an update on the steps the African Union Commission had taken to submit to the Peace and Security Council of the African Union the findings and recommendations of the Abyei Area Joint Investigation and Inquiry Committee.¹²⁵ The Council encouraged UNISFA to coordinate with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa on reconciliation, community sensitization and political peace processes, and invited the mission to coordinate with the Juba-appointed administration in Abyei and the Misseriya administration in Muglad.¹²⁶

Concerning South Sudan, the Council was briefed at 90-day intervals, as well as on three additional occasions, by the Under-Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the implementation of the mandate of UNMISS, including the deployment of the regional protection force, the Mission's efforts to extend its protection-of-civilians activities to different parts of the country and the possible future reconfiguration of the Mission to support the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South

¹¹⁷ Resolution 2411 (2018), para. 1.

¹¹⁸ Resolutions 2412 (2018), para. 1; and 2438 (2018), para. 1 (extending the mandate in support of the border security agreement); and resolutions 2416 (2018), para. 1; and 2445 (2018), para. 1 (extending the mandate with respect to the Abyei Area).

¹¹⁹ Resolutions 2416 (2018), para. 1; and 2445 (2018), para. 1. For more information on the authorization of the use of force, see part VII, sect. IV.

¹²⁰ Resolutions 2416 (2018), para. 3; and 2445 (2018), paras. 3 and 4.

¹²¹ Resolution 2412 (2018), para. 3.

¹²² Resolution 2438 (2018), para. 3.

¹²³ Resolution 2416 (2018), para. 6.

¹²⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 7.

¹²⁵ Resolution 2445 (2018), para. 7.

¹²⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 9 and 16.

Sudan, signed by several of the parties in Addis Ababa on 12 September 2018. The Council also heard briefings by representatives of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations as well as the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan, the Chair of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Special Envoy for South Sudan on the continued fighting and violations of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access of 21 December 2017. They noted the progress made in the efforts led by IGAD to ensure a permanent ceasefire and to revitalize the peace process with the signing on 27 June 2018 of the Khartoum Declaration of Agreement between Parties of the Conflict of South Sudan.

The Under-Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, together with the Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, also briefed the Council on the difficult humanitarian conditions in South Sudan, highlighting approximately 4 million displaced persons, 6 million persons in need of life-saving aid and protection and more than 5 million persons estimated to be food insecure, as well as highly complex and unpredictable levels of humanitarian access. They also highlighted the high rates of human rights violations and abuses and conflict-related sexual violence. In this context, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict briefed the Council once on the alarming increase in sexual violence in 2018, the highest in the previous three years, including the reports of mass rapes of women and girls in Bentiu in November 2018. The Special Representative urged the Government to ensure accountability for these acts and the Council to consistently apply sanctions in that regard as a critical aspect of deterrence and prevention.

On 16 November 2018, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, the Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union and the Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) updated the Council on the joint United Nations-African Union visit to South Sudan in October 2018 to strengthen the partnership between the two organizations to achieve inclusive and gender-responsive peace and security. During 2018, the Council also heard briefings from two representatives of South Sudanese civil society organizations regarding the impact of the conflict on civilians, including women and children. They

emphasized the need for, inter alia, a gender-sensitive approach to the implementation of the ceasefire and for governance reform and transitional justice, called upon the Council to pressure the parties to uphold the ceasefire and ensure the meaningful participation of women in the peace process and urged the Council to support and engage with women's and civil society organizations.¹²⁷

By its resolution [2406 \(2018\)](#) of 15 March 2018, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council extended the mandate of UNMISS for a period of one year, until 15 March 2019, introducing some modifications to its mandate while maintaining its overall composition.¹²⁸ The Council demanded that all parties immediately end the fighting and implement the ceasefire declared in the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan of 2015 and the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities of 2017.¹²⁹ On 13 July 2018, in its resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#), acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council expressed deep concern at the failures of the leaders of South Sudan to bring an end to the hostilities and demanded that they fully and immediately adhere to their ceasefire agreements and allow full, safe and unhindered humanitarian access.¹³⁰

The Council heard two briefings by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan on the recommendations of the Panel of Experts on South Sudan in its final report of 12 April 2018 and interim report of 26 November 2018 regarding the implementation of the sanctions on South Sudan.¹³¹ The Chair also updated the Council on the work of the Committee, including a briefing to the Committee by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict on 11 April 2018, and the visit of the Chair to South Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya in June 2018 in order to strengthen and

¹²⁷ [S/PV.8249](#), pp. 5–6; and [S/PV.8356](#), pp. 7–8.

¹²⁸ Resolution [2406 \(2018\)](#), para. 5.

¹²⁹ Resolution [2406 \(2018\)](#), para. 1.

¹³⁰ Resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#), paras. 1 and 2.

¹³¹ In its final report submitted to the Council pursuant to resolution [2353 \(2017\)](#) ([S/2018/292](#)), the Panel reiterated its recommendations to the Council to, inter alia, designate additional persons responsible for actions that threatened the peace, security and stability of South Sudan and to impose an arms embargo. See also the interim report of the Panel submitted to the Council pursuant to resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#) ([S/2018/1049](#)).

engage with the States concerned on the implementation of the sanctions measures.¹³²

In its resolution [2406 \(2018\)](#), acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council expressed its intention to consider all measures, including an arms embargo, as appropriate, to deprive the parties of the means to continue fighting and to prevent the violations of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities of 2017.¹³³ During 2018, the Council adopted two additional resolutions concerning the sanctions in South Sudan, namely, resolutions [2418 \(2018\)](#) of 31 May 2018 and [2428 \(2018\)](#) of 13 July 2018, by which it renewed the travel ban and asset freeze in South Sudan and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts twice, for periods of two and a half months and eleven and a half months, respectively.¹³⁴ In addition, in resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#) and further to paragraph 3 of resolution [2418 \(2018\)](#), the Council imposed an arms embargo on South Sudan until 31 May 2019, broadened the sanctions listing criteria to include persons and entities involved in planning, directing or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence and added two individuals to its sanctions list.¹³⁵ Both resolutions [2418 \(2018\)](#) and [2428 \(2018\)](#)

were adopted with nine votes in favour and six abstentions.¹³⁶ In both instances, abstaining Council members questioned the timing and utility of the arms embargo and the listing of additional individuals at a critical juncture for the South Sudanese peace process and the lack of coordination by the Council with IGAD and the African Union.¹³⁷ Those members supporting the adoption of the resolutions emphasized the continued violations by the parties of both the 2015 and 2017 agreements and the need for concrete action to ensure accountability and increasing pressure on the parties to achieve a political solution.¹³⁸

For the purposes of facilitating the coverage of this item, the meetings are set out below under three separate headings, concerning Darfur, the relations between South Sudan and the Sudan and the situation in Abyei, and South Sudan.

¹³⁶ [S/PV.8273](#), p. 4; and [S/PV.8310](#), p. 5.

¹³⁷ [S/PV.8273](#), p. 3 (Ethiopia), p. 4 (Equatorial Guinea), p. 6 (Russian Federation), p. 6 (China), p. 7 (Plurinational State of Bolivia) and p. 7 (Kazakhstan); [S/PV.8310](#), pp. 3–4 (Ethiopia), pp. 4–5 (Equatorial Guinea), p. 6 (China), p. 7 (Plurinational State of Bolivia), pp. 7–8 (Russian Federation) and p. 8 (Kazakhstan).

¹³⁸ [S/PV.8273](#), p. 2 (United States), pp. 4–5 (United Kingdom), p. 5 (Netherlands), p. 5 (Sweden) and p. 7 (France); [S/PV.8310](#), p. 2 (United States), p. 5 (France), pp. 5–6 (Poland), p. 6 (Netherlands), p. 9 (United Kingdom) and pp. 9–10 (Sweden).

¹³² For more information on the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) and the mandate of its Panel of Experts, see part IX, sect. I.B.

¹³³ Resolution [2406 \(2018\)](#), para. 3.

¹³⁴ Resolutions [2418 \(2018\)](#), paras. 1 and 2; and [2428 \(2018\)](#), paras. 12 and 19.

¹³⁵ Resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#), paras. 4–6, 12–14 and 17. For more information on the sanctions measures concerning South Sudan, see part VII, sect. III.

Meetings: Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan – Darfur

<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>
S/PV.8155 10 January 2018	Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2017/1113) Assessment by the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General of		Sudan	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	Seven Council members, ^a all invitees	

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<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>
	phase one of the reconfiguration of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2018/12)					
S/PV.8172 31 January 2018						S/PRST/2018/4
S/PV.8177 8 February 2018	Letter dated 28 December 2017 from the Panel of Experts on the Sudan established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2017/1125)	Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2018/95)	Sudan		Sudan	Resolution 2400 (2018) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.8202 14 March 2018	Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2018/154)		Sudan	Joint Special Representative for Darfur and Head of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)	Six Council members, ^{b,c} all invitees ^d	
S/PV.8252 10 May 2018	Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2018/389)		Sudan	Joint Special Representative for Darfur and Head of UNAMID	Six Council members, ^e all invitees ^d	
S/PV.8283 11 June 2018	Special report of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the strategic		Sudan	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	Seven Council members, ^a all invitees	

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	review of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2018/530)					
S/PV.8287 14 June 2018					One Council member (Poland) ^c	
S/PV.8290 20 June 2018			Sudan	Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.8302 29 June 2018	Special report of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the strategic review of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2018/530)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2018/640)				Resolution 2425 (2018) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.8311 13 July 2018		Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2018/693)	Sudan		Sudan	Resolution 2429 (2018) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.8366 3 October 2018					One Council member (Poland) ^c	
S/PV.8377 22 October 2018	Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2018/912)		Sudan	Joint Special Representative for Darfur and Head of UNAMID	Seven Council members, ^a all invitees ^f	

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S/PV.8415 11 December 2018						S/PRST/2018/19
S/PV.8425 14 December 2018			Sudan	Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	All Council members, all invitees	

^a Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait and Peru.

^b Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Kazakhstan, Peru and Poland.

^c The representative of Poland spoke in her capacity as Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan.

^d The Joint Special Representative participated in the meeting via videoconference from El Fasher.

^e Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Kazakhstan, Kuwait and Peru.

^f The Joint Special Representative participated in the meeting via videoconference from Johannesburg, South Africa.

Meetings: Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan – the Sudan, South Sudan and Abyei

<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>
S/PV.8232 13 April 2018		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2018/341)				Resolution 2411 (2018) 15-0-0
S/PV.8240 23 April 2018		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2018/380)				Resolution 2412 (2018) 15-0-0
S/PV.8258 15 May 2018		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2018/455)	Sudan		Sudan	Resolution 2416 (2018) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.8357 20 September 2018	Letter dated 20 August 2018 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2018/778)		South Sudan, Sudan	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.8371 11 October 2018		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2018/909)	South Sudan, Sudan		All invitees	Resolution 2438 (2018) 15-0-0

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S/PV.8400 15 November 2018		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2018/1021)	South Sudan, Sudan		All invitees	Resolution 2445 (2018) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

Meetings: Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan – South Sudan

<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>
S/PV.8166 24 January 2018				Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Chair of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator	All Council members, all invitees ^a	
S/PV.8192 27 February 2018	Special report of the Secretary-General on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (S/2018/143)		South Sudan	Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Special Envoy for South Sudan	Five Council members (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Kazakhstan, Peru), all invitees	
S/PV.8204 15 March 2018	Special report of the Secretary-General on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (S/2018/143) Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (covering the period from 15 November 2017 to	Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2018/221)	South Sudan		South Sudan	Resolution 2406 (2018) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

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	16 February 2018) (S/2018/163)					
S/PV.8249 8 May 2018			South Sudan	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, IGAD Special Envoy for South Sudan, representative of the Centre for Inclusive Governance, Peace and Justice	Four Council members (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Poland), ^b all invitees ^c	
S/PV.8273 31 May 2018		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2018/515)	South Sudan		Eleven Council members, ^d South Sudan	Resolution 2418 (2018) 9-0-6 ^e (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.8299 28 June 2018	Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (covering the period from 17 February to 3 June 2018) (S/2018/609)		South Sudan	Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	Six Council members, ^f all invitees	
S/PV.8310 13 July 2018		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2018/691)	South Sudan		Thirteen Council members, ^g South Sudan	Resolution 2428 (2018) 9-0-6 ^h (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.8356 18 September 2018	Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (covering the period from 4 June to 1 September 2018) (S/2018/831)		South Sudan	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan, IGAD Special Envoy for South Sudan, Governance and Peace Manager for the Community	All Council members, all invitees ⁱ	

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<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>
S/PV.8403 16 November 2018			South Sudan	Empowerment for Progress Organization Under- Secretary- General for Peacekeeping Operations, Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union, Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)	All Council members, all invitees ^j	
S/PV.8431 18 December 2018	Report of the Secretary- General on South Sudan (covering the period from 2 September to 30 November 2018) (S/2018/1103)		South Sudan	Under- Secretary- General for Peacekeeping Operations, Special Representative of the Secretary- General on Sexual Violence in Conflict	All Council members, ^b all invitees ^k	

^a The Chair of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission participated in the meeting via videoconference from Juba.

^b The representative of Poland briefed the Council in her capacity as Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan.

^c The IGAD Special Envoy and the representative of the Centre for Inclusive Governance, Peace and Justice participated in the meeting via videoconference from Addis Ababa and Juba, respectively.

^d Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Kazakhstan, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

^e For: Côte d'Ivoire, France, Kuwait, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States; against: none; abstaining: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation.

^f Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan and Peru.

^g Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Poland, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

^h For: Côte d'Ivoire, France, Kuwait, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States; against: none; abstaining: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation.

ⁱ The IGAD Special Envoy and the Governance and Peace Manager participated in the meeting via videoconference from Addis Ababa and Kampala, respectively.

^j The Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union participated in the meeting via videoconference from Addis Ababa.

^k The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict participated in the meeting via videoconference from London.