

<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>Decisions and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.8614 10 September 2019	Report of the Secretary-General on Developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of UNIOGBIS (S/2019/664) Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made with regard to the stabilization and restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau (S/2019/696)		Guinea-Bissau	Assistant Secretary-General for Africa, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.8656 4 November 2019						S/PRST/2019/13

^a Guinea-Bissau was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Communities.

8. Central African region

In 2019, the Council held three meetings and issued one presidential statement concerning the item entitled “Central African region”. One meeting was held for the adoption of a decision; the other two meetings took the form of briefings.¹²⁵ More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

During its meetings held under the item in 2019, the Council heard regular briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Central Africa and Head of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) with regard to the reports of the Secretary-General on the situation in Central Africa.¹²⁶ In his briefings,¹²⁷ the Special Representative apprised the Council on the activities of UNOCA, its continued cooperation with the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the

United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) and its activities as secretariat for the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa. At the meeting on 6 December,¹²⁸ the Special Representative expressed appreciation for the Council’s support for UNOCA and stated that the Regional Office was working to ensure the full implementation of the recommendations in the strategic review of its activities.

At the same meeting, the Council also heard a briefing by the Deputy Director of Policy of the Enough Project, who recommended that the Council and UNOCA strategically focus on the financial aspect of crises in Central Africa in order to address and prevent violent conflict in the region. He suggested enhancing engagement with key international partners on transparency reforms that could help prevent conflict; refocusing sanctions to target networks of spoilers to peace processes; and engaging with banks and other financial institutions to combat money-

¹²⁵ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

¹²⁶ [S/2019/430](#) and [S/2019/913](#).

¹²⁷ See [S/PV.8538](#) and [S/PV.8679](#).

¹²⁸ See [S/PV.8679](#).

laundering and conflict financing and address issues associated with sanctions implementation.

In 2019, the Council's deliberations were focused on major political and security developments, as well as on the humanitarian, socioeconomic and human rights challenges affecting the Central African region. On the political front, Council members specifically addressed the signing and implementation of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic¹²⁹ and the peaceful elections and transition of power in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the elections in several Central African countries, including Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Chad.¹³⁰ Concerning the security situation, deliberations were focused on the continued security threats posed by Boko Haram and the Lord's Resistance Army to the Central African region and beyond,¹³¹ the tensions caused by the illicit exploitation and trafficking of natural resources in the region¹³² and the maritime security challenges in the Gulf of Guinea.¹³³ With respect to humanitarian, socioeconomic and human rights challenges, speakers highlighted the need to address the issue of pastoralism and transhumance¹³⁴ and the impact of climate change on the population of Central Africa and the region's geopolitical situation.¹³⁵

In addition, in 2019, the Council's discussions under this item also addressed the crisis in the North-West and South-West regions of Cameroon.¹³⁶ Council members expressed concern about the ongoing security, human rights and humanitarian situation in the country and the impact of the conflict on the entire Central African region.¹³⁷ While some supported the role of UNOCA, the African Union, ECCAS and other regional and subregional organizations in resolving the conflict and addressing the humanitarian and human rights situation in the country,¹³⁸ others emphasized that the issues in the North-West and South-West regions of Cameroon were not on the Council's agenda and that the international community should respect the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.¹³⁹

The issues outlined above were also addressed in the only decision of the Council in connection with the item in 2019. On 12 September, the Council issued a presidential statement, in which it welcomed the role of UNOCA in such non-mission settings as Cameroon, Chad, Gabon, the Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome and Principe.¹⁴⁰ Taking note of the Secretary-General's strategic review of UNOCA,¹⁴¹ the Council acknowledged that the mandate of the Regional Office remained valid and reaffirmed that enhancing its work in the following areas should be a key priority for the remainder of its mandate: early warning and analysis with a gender perspective; good offices in non-mission settings, in particular in the lead-up to the upcoming electoral cycle in the region; support for and strengthening the capacity of ECCAS; and building partnerships with civil society and supporting subregional civil society networks.¹⁴²

In the same statement, the Council encouraged further enhanced cooperation between UNOCA and other regional entities to address cross-border threats

¹²⁹ See [S/PV.8538](#) (United Kingdom, France, Côte d'Ivoire, Belgium, China, Dominican Republic, South Africa, Germany, Equatorial Guinea, Indonesia, Russian Federation and Kuwait); and [S/PV.8679](#) (United Kingdom, Equatorial Guinea, Dominican Republic, Russian Federation, Indonesia and United States).

¹³⁰ See [S/PV.8538](#) (Côte d'Ivoire, China, Dominican Republic, South Africa, Equatorial Guinea, Indonesia and Kuwait); and [S/PV.8679](#) (United Kingdom, Belgium and Kuwait).

¹³¹ See [S/PV.8538](#) (United Kingdom, Poland, France, Côte d'Ivoire, Belgium, Dominican Republic, South Africa, Peru, Indonesia, Russian Federation and Kuwait); and [S/PV.8679](#) (United Kingdom, Equatorial Guinea, Dominican Republic, Belgium, Russian Federation, Kuwait, Poland, Peru, Indonesia, China and Germany).

¹³² See [S/PV.8538](#) (Côte d'Ivoire, Belgium, South Africa, Peru, Indonesia and Russian Federation); and [S/PV.8679](#) (Belgium, Russian Federation, Peru and Indonesia).

¹³³ See [S/PV.8538](#) (China, South Africa, Peru and Russian Federation); and [S/PV.8679](#) (Russian Federation).

¹³⁴ See [S/PV.8538](#) (France, Belgium, Dominican Republic, South Africa, Peru and Kuwait); and [S/PV.8679](#), (Dominican Republic).

¹³⁵ See [S/PV.8538](#) (Poland, Dominican Republic, Germany, Equatorial Guinea and Kuwait); and [S/PV.8679](#), (Equatorial Guinea, Dominican Republic, Kuwait and Germany).

¹³⁶ See [S/PV.8538](#) (United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Dominican Republic, Peru, United States and Kuwait) and [S/PV.8679](#) (United Kingdom, Equatorial Guinea, Dominican Republic, Belgium, Russian Federation, Kuwait, Poland and United States).

¹³⁷ See [S/PV.8538](#) (United Kingdom, Poland, Côte d'Ivoire, Belgium, Peru, Equatorial Guinea, United States and Kuwait); and [S/PV.8679](#) (United Kingdom, Dominican Republic, Belgium, Poland, Peru and United States).

¹³⁸ See [S/PV.8538](#) (United Kingdom, Dominican Republic, Peru, United States and Kuwait); and [S/PV.8679](#), (United Kingdom, Dominican Republic, Peru, Germany and United States).

¹³⁹ See [S/PV.8538](#).

¹⁴⁰ [S/PRST/2019/10](#), second paragraph.

¹⁴¹ See [S/2019/625](#).

¹⁴² [S/PRST/2019/10](#), fourth paragraph. For more information regarding the mandate of UNOCA, see part X, sect. II.

and interregional issues, such as the Lake Chad basin crisis, transhumance, forced displacement and maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea. The Council also encouraged UNOCA to take into consideration climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters, among other factors affecting the stability of

the Central African Region, and requested that information from risk assessments be taken into consideration by UNOCA in its activities.¹⁴³

¹⁴³ [S/PRST/2019/10](#), fifth paragraph.

Meetings: Central African region

<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.8538 4 June 2019	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Central Africa and the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) (S/2019/430)			Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Central Africa and Head of UNOCA	All Council members, invitee	
S/PV.8618 12 September 2019						S/PRST/2019/10
S/PV.8679 6 December 2019	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Central Africa and the activities of UNOCA (S/2019/913)			Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Deputy Director of Policy of the Enough Project	12 Council members, ^a all invitees	

^a Belgium, China, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea (also on behalf of Côte d'Ivoire and South Africa), Germany, Kuwait, Indonesia, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States.

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

During the period under review, the Council held 28 meetings, adopted nine resolutions, including seven under Chapter VII of the Charter, and issued one presidential statement under the item entitled “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan”. Of those meetings, 18 took the form of briefings and 10 were convened for the adoption of a decision.¹⁴⁴ In addition, the Council held two private

(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 the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) pursuant to resolution [1353 \(2001\)](#).¹⁴⁵ More

¹⁴⁴ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

¹⁴⁵ 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.8478](#) (5 March 2019); for UNAMID, see [S/PV.8545](#) (11 June 2019).