

<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.8666 15 November 2019		Draft resolution submitted by France (S/2019/877)	Central African Republic		Three Council members (Côte d'Ivoire, ^e France, Indonesia), invitee	Resolution 2499 (2019) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

^a The representative of Côte d'Ivoire spoke twice, once on behalf of the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic and once in his national capacity.

^b The Central African Republic was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Central Africans Abroad. The Managing Director for Africa of the European External Action Service participated in the meeting by videoconference from Brussels.

^c The African Union Special Representative and the Managing Director for Africa of the European External Action Service participated in the meeting by videoconference from Bangui and Brussels, respectively.

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

^e The representative of Côte d'Ivoire spoke also on behalf of Equatorial Guinea and South Africa.

^f The Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union and the Director for Integrated Approach for Security and Peace of the European External Action Service participated in the meeting by videoconference from Addis Ababa and Brussels, respectively.

7. The situation in Guinea-Bissau

During the period under review, the Council held three meetings, adopted one resolution and issued one presidential statement in connection with the situation in Guinea-Bissau. One meeting was convened for the adoption of a decision, while one meeting took the form of a briefing.¹¹³ More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below. In addition, the Council conducted a mission to Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea-Bissau from 13 to 17 February 2019.¹¹⁴

On 10 September,¹¹⁵ the Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Africa on the evolving political situation in Guinea-Bissau. She commended the Government for its efforts in that regard, including its preparations for the presidential election, its unprecedented achievement of gender parity and its appointment of young candidates to the Cabinet, but noted persisting challenges and appealed to the international community to continue to provide the Government with the necessary financial and technical support. She also noted that 2019 was a pivotal year for Guinea-Bissau in terms of seizing the opportunity to end the recurring cycle of instability that had hampered its socioeconomic development for decades. She cautioned

that the risk of further instability in the period leading up to the presidential election was high and appealed to national actors to be mindful of their duties towards the people of Guinea-Bissau and of the need to transcend narrow individual and party interests. In that regard, she said that efforts must be made to ensure the timely holding of an inclusive, credible and peaceful presidential election. She also highlighted new developments ahead of the planned December 2020 drawdown of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS).

At the same meeting, the Council heard a briefing by the Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission. He reiterated the Commission's support the international community and the Government in efforts to strengthen national institutional capacity to deliver on peacebuilding and development objectives. He also reiterated the Commission's support for the reconfiguration exercise and its readiness to provide timely and specific advice to the Council in that regard. He stated that he would visit the country in October and subsequently report on his observations to the Council. During the briefing, several Council members¹¹⁶ echoed their support for the continued national reconciliation process through the Conakry Agreement on the Implementation of the Economic Community for West African States

¹¹³ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

¹¹⁴ For more information on the Council's mission to Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea-Bissau, see part I, sect. 33.

¹¹⁵ See S/PV.8614.

¹¹⁶ Côte d'Ivoire, France, Belgium, South Africa, China, United Kingdom, Kuwait and Peru.

(ECOWAS) Road Map for the Resolution of the Political Crisis in Guinea-Bissau and the ECOWAS road map itself.

Those issues were also addressed by the Council in the two decisions taken in 2019 on the situation in Guinea-Bissau. On 28 February, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2458 \(2019\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of UNIOGBIS for 12 months, until 28 February 2020.¹¹⁷ In the resolution, the Council endorsed the reconfiguration of UNIOGBIS and the reprioritization of its tasks in three phases: the electoral phase; the post-electoral phase; and the transition and exit phase.¹¹⁸ In that regard, the Council requested that the reconfiguration take place after the completion of the electoral cycle in 2019, allowing the electoral process to remain the priority.¹¹⁹

In the same resolution, the Council also stressed the need for all national stakeholders and international bilateral and multilateral partners to remain committed to enforcing the Conakry Agreement and, in that context, encouraged ECOWAS to continue close its coordination with the United Nations, the African Union, the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries and the European Union, aimed at the implementation of the Conakry Agreement.¹²⁰ The Council also decided to review the sanctions measures established pursuant to resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#) seven months following the adoption of resolution [2458 \(2019\)](#), in particular in light of the conduct of the

electoral process.¹²¹ The Council also welcomed the joint efforts undertaken by international partners, assisted by the Peacebuilding Commission, to enhance cooperation and support on the long-term peacebuilding priorities of Guinea-Bissau, in accordance with the priority structural reforms established by the Government.¹²²

In reference to the informal consultations held in October 2019,¹²³ on 4 November, the Council issued a presidential statement, in which it condemned the recent violence and urged the political actors of Guinea-Bissau to show the utmost restraint, to refrain from all forms of violence or incitement to hatred and to consider dialogue as the only means of resolving their differences and preserving peace and stability in the country. The Council also welcomed that the defence and security forces of Guinea-Bissau were maintaining strict neutrality and avoiding interference in the political arena and reminded all actors that the Council's possible reconsideration of the existing sanctions regime would depend on their orderly conduct and on that of other political actors. The Council reiterated its strong support for and commitment to the process of consolidating peace and stability and the development of Guinea-Bissau, in collaboration with regional actors and international partners, including the Guinea-Bissau Group of Five (the African Union, the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries, ECOWAS, the European Union and the United Nations).¹²⁴

¹¹⁷ Resolution [2458 \(2019\)](#), para. 1. For more information on the mandate of UNIOGBIS, see part X, sect. II.

¹¹⁸ Resolution [2458 \(2019\)](#), para. 2.

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

¹²⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 30.

¹²¹ *Ibid.*, para. 32.

¹²² *Ibid.*, para. 21.

¹²³ For more information on the consultations held, see [S/2020/192](#).

¹²⁴ [S/PRST/2019/13](#), fourth, fifth and ninth to last paragraphs.

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>Decisions and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.8474 28 February 2019	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) (S/2019/115)	Draft resolution submitted by Côte d'Ivoire (S/2019/187)	Guinea-Bissau		One Council member (Côte d'Ivoire), invitee ^a	Resolution 2458 (2019) 15-0-0

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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](#).