

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of  
the Security Council for the maintenance of  
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting 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>
6444 14 December 2010	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of BINUCA (S/2010/584)		Central African Republic			S/PRST/2010/26
6575 7 July 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of BINUCA (S/2011/311)		Central African Republic	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Central African Republic configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees	
6687 14 December 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of BINUCA (S/2011/739)		Central African Republic (Prime Minister)	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Central African Republic configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees	
6696 21 December 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of BINUCA (S/2011/739)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Gabon, Germany, United Kingdom, United States (S/2011/785)				Resolution 2031 (2011) 15-0-0

## 9. The situation in Guinea-Bissau

### Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held nine meetings in connection with the situation in Guinea-Bissau and adopted two resolutions and one presidential statement. The Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau and the Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding

Commission on the political and security situation surrounding the military insurrection of 1 April 2010, as well as on developments regarding efforts undertaken in the areas of security sector reform and the fight against drug trafficking and organized crime.

The Council also twice renewed the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in

Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS),<sup>118</sup> for periods of one year and 14 months, respectively.<sup>119</sup>

**15 and 22 July 2010: briefing and adoption of a presidential statement**

On 15 July 2010, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau and Head of UNIOGBIS, who reported on the political and security situation leading up to and following the military insurrection of 1 April 2010. He stated that troops acting under the orders of the former Deputy Chief of General Staff had taken control of the armed forces headquarters, detaining the Chief of General Staff and the Prime Minister; military armed elements had forced their way into the United Nations premises. Subsequently, the President had appointed one of the leaders of the military insurrection as the new Chief of General Staff, a decision that had been criticized by the international community, including the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the European Union and the African Union.<sup>120</sup>

The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission said that the Commission had expressed its concern to the Government of Guinea-Bissau over the events of 1 April and had called for the release of those detained; it had also noted the importance of the Government and the military authorities working together to strengthen State institutions, promote economic development and uphold the rule of law. She also said that the Commission was gravely concerned about drug trafficking in Guinea-Bissau and stressed the need to better support regional efforts by ECOWAS in this area.<sup>121</sup>

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guinea-Bissau acknowledged the complexity of the situation and the seriousness of the pressing problems facing his country. He emphasized the need for the continued support and assistance of the international community in order to make progress in such areas as security sector reform and the fight against drug trafficking.<sup>122</sup>

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<sup>118</sup> For more information on the mandate of UNIOGBIS, see part X, sect. II, "Political and peacebuilding missions".

<sup>119</sup> Resolutions 1949 (2010) and 2030 (2011).

<sup>120</sup> S/PV.6359, pp. 2-4.

<sup>121</sup> Ibid., pp. 4-6.

<sup>122</sup> Ibid., pp. 6-7.

On 22 July 2010, the Council adopted a presidential statement, in which it, inter alia, expressed its concern at the security situation and threats to constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau, and called upon the Government to release immediately all those detained during the events of 1 April or prosecute them with full respect for due process.<sup>123</sup>

**5 March 2010 to 3 November 2011: briefings on developments related to security sector reform and other peacebuilding initiatives**

From 5 March 2012 to 3 November 2011, the Council heard briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, who outlined the support provided by UNIOGBIS in areas such as defence and security sector reform, national reconciliation, and combating drug trafficking and organized crime. He stressed that more robust actions on the part of the international community were needed, such as naming involved entities and passing legislation to allow the freeze or confiscation of assets and bank accounts. On security sector reform, he reported that UNIOGBIS had continued to support reform efforts by the Government, with a particular focus on the police, as well as coordinating between international partners, in particular ECOWAS and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries. He also reported that in the first quarter of 2011 a technical mission of Angolan military and police officers had been deployed to Guinea-Bissau to rehabilitate its military infrastructure and organize training, which was subsequently complemented by a military assistance mission from Brazil. On drug trafficking and organized crime, he emphasized the need for a stronger commitment by national authorities to address problems.<sup>124</sup>

Representatives speaking on behalf of ECOWAS and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries briefed the Council on the establishment and subsequent efforts towards implementation of a joint road map on security sector reform, aligned with the Government's own national strategic framework, which provided for the protection of members of key national institutions, as well as training of defence and police personnel. It was also reported that States members of the Community of Portuguese-speaking

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<sup>123</sup> S/PRST/2010/15.

<sup>124</sup> S/PV.6281, pp. 2-4; S/PV.6359, pp. 2-4; S/PV.6416, pp. 2-5; S/PV.6489, pp. 2-5; S/PV.6569, pp. 2-5; and S/PV.6648, pp. 2-4.

Countries were providing bilateral assistance to Guinea-Bissau: for example, Brazil had established a training centre and programme for the country's security forces.<sup>125</sup> The representative of the African Union also briefed the Council on its efforts to support the ECOWAS-Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries initiative.<sup>126</sup>

The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission reported on the engagement of the Commission with the country, including its visit to Guinea-Bissau encouraging the Government to implement security sector reform and its support for the road map. She further stated that the country needed to show a stronger commitment to the principle of civilian control of the military. However, efforts should focus not only on the security sector but also on socioeconomic development, with measures

aimed at job creation, especially among the youth. Regarding the economic situation in the country, she stated that implementation of public administration and public finance reforms, including efforts to improve fiscal discipline, had yielded positive results.<sup>127</sup>

Representatives of Guinea-Bissau, including the Prime Minister, emphasized the commitment of the Government to security sector reform and the specific progress made in this area, including endorsement and subsequent implementation of the road map and the establishment of a special pension fund for retirees for the armed forces. However, they emphasized the multiple challenges facing the Government and the need for continued political and financial support by the international community towards the implementation of reforms.<sup>128</sup>

<sup>125</sup> S/PV.6569, pp. 6-10; and S/PV.6648, pp. 9-11.

<sup>126</sup> S/PV.6416, pp. 6-7.

<sup>127</sup> Ibid., pp. 5-6.

<sup>128</sup> See, for example, S/PV.6648, pp. 6-9.

### Meetings: the situation in Guinea-Bissau

<i>Meeting 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>
6281 5 March 2010	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (UNIOGBIS) (S/2010/106)		Guinea-Bissau	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau and Head of UNIOGBIS, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees	
6359 15 July 2010	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of UNIOGBIS (S/2010/335)		Guinea-Bissau (Minister for Foreign Affairs)	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees	
6364 22 July 2010						S/PRST/2010/15

## Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2010-2011

<i>Meeting 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="#">6416</a> 5 November 2010	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of UNIOGBIS ( <a href="#">S/2010/550</a> )		Guinea-Bissau	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Guinea-Bissau	All invitees	
<a href="#">6428</a> 23 November 2010	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of UNIOGBIS ( <a href="#">S/2010/550</a> )	Draft resolution submitted by Nigeria ( <a href="#">S/2010/591</a> )				Resolution 1949 ( <a href="#">2010</a> ) 15-0-0
<a href="#">6489</a> 25 February 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of UNIOGBIS ( <a href="#">S/2011/73</a> )		Guinea-Bissau (Prime Minister)	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees	
<a href="#">6569</a> 28 June 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of UNIOGBIS ( <a href="#">S/2011/370</a> )		Guinea-Bissau	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, Chair of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries	All invitees	
<a href="#">6648</a> 3 November 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of UNIOGBIS ( <a href="#">S/2011/655</a> )		Angola, <sup>a</sup> Guinea-Bissau	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees	

<i>Meeting 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>
6695 21 December 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of UNIOGBIS (S/2011/655)	Draft resolution submitted by Brazil, Nigeria, Portugal (S/2011/786)				Resolution 2030 (2011) 15-0-0

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

## 10. The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

### Overview

In 2010 and 2011, the Security Council held 26 meetings, including four private meetings with the troop-contributing countries,<sup>129</sup> and adopted 14 resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter in connection with the situation in Côte d'Ivoire. The Council focused on the post-electoral crisis, the imposition of targeted sanctions against individuals threatening the peace process, and the strengthening of the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI).<sup>130</sup>

Taking into account the electoral process in Côte d'Ivoire, the Council extended six times the mandate of UNOCI and the French forces which supported it.<sup>131</sup> The Council also authorized, and several times extended, the temporary redeployment from the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to UNOCI of additional military and police personnel, including up to three infantry companies and an aviation unit comprising two military utility helicopters.<sup>132</sup> The Council extended or renewed the sanctions regime and twice extended the mandate of the Group of Experts.<sup>133</sup>

<sup>129</sup> See S/PV.6258, S/PV.6328, S/PV.6436 and S/PV.6578.

<sup>130</sup> For more information on the mandate of UNOCI, see part X, sect. I, "Peacekeeping operations".

<sup>131</sup> Resolutions 1911(2010), 1924 (2010), 1933 (2010), 1962 (2010), 1981(2011) and 2000 (2011).

<sup>132</sup> Resolutions 1951 (2010), 1962 (2010), 1967 (2011), 1968 (2011), 1981 (2011) and 1992 (2011).

<sup>133</sup> Resolutions 1946 (2010), 1975 (2011) and 1980 (2011).

### 21 January to 7 December 2010: briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the electoral process

On 21 January 2010, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire and Head of UNOCI, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General.<sup>134</sup> He informed the Council that the electoral process had made remarkable progress in a peaceful environment, and that the processing of data for the registration of around 6.3 million voters had been successfully completed in November 2009. This had resulted in the publication by the Independent Electoral Commission of the provisional electoral list on 23 November 2009. However, an unexpected controversy had emerged in connection with the appeals process, the President's supporters contesting the semi-official second list drawn up by the Commission.<sup>135</sup> The representative of Côte d'Ivoire referred to the case of fraud concerning the electoral list attributed to the President of the Independent Electoral Commission. Following consultations with all Ivorian political parties as well as the Facilitator, the Prime Minister, Guillaume Soro, had established a monitoring committee responsible for strengthening the Commission's capacities and restoring confidence. In his view, the incident constituted a minor disruption of the electoral timetable.<sup>136</sup>

On 17 March 2010, the Special Representative stated that the political impasse that had started in the

<sup>134</sup> S/2010/15.

<sup>135</sup> S/PV.6263, pp. 2-3.

<sup>136</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 3.