

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).

information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes is given in the tables below. The Council also conducted a mission to Ethiopia and South Sudan from 19 to 23 October 2019.¹⁴⁶

Consistent with prior practice, in the context of those 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. The Council also considered the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan and their respective Panels of Experts,¹⁴⁷ 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.

In relation to the situation in Darfur, the Council focused on the national-level events surrounding the overthrow of the President, Omar Hassan al-Bashir, including demonstrations, attacks against civilians and the establishment of a transitional government, and the impact of those events on Darfur. Council members also discussed progress made and future plans for the drawdown, reconfiguration and eventual exit of UNAMID.

The Council heard regular briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations, the Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union, the African Union-United Nations Joint Special Representative for Darfur and Head of UNAMID and the Assistant Secretary-General for Africa. The Council also heard statements by the Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights.

On 25 February 2019,¹⁴⁸ the Assistant Secretary-General for Africa informed the Council that, in the context of ongoing demonstrations in the Sudan against economic and political conditions, President al-Bashir had declared a state of emergency throughout the country for a period of one year. Regarding Darfur, she highlighted the intermittent clashes in Jebel Marra between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Sudan

Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid faction and the increase in sexual violence. Citing the progress made in the drawdown and reconfiguration of UNAMID, she drew attention to the resource-related challenges faced in the transition from the Mission to the United Nations country team and the Government of the Sudan.

On 17 April 2019,¹⁴⁹ the Joint Special Representative for Darfur updated the Council on the events surrounding the removal of President al-Bashir from power on 11 April 2019, followed by the establishment of the Transitional Military Council and the initiation of dialogue with the opposition on the political transition. He noted that, on 15 April 2019, the Peace and Security Council of the African Union had issued a communiqué calling on the Transitional Military Council to install a transitional civilian authority within 15 days, failing which the Sudan would be suspended from all African Union activities. The Joint Special Representative also reported that protests continued across the Sudan, with demands for the immediate transfer of power to a civilian authority, and that violence continued in many locations in Darfur.

In his briefing to the Council on 26 August 2019,¹⁵⁰ the Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations reported on the signing of agreements, on 17 August 2019, between the Transitional Military Council and the Forces for Freedom and Change on transitional arrangements for the forthcoming 39-month period in the Sudan, including the establishment of the Sovereign Council and the appointment of the Prime Minister. At the meeting on 17 October 2019,¹⁵¹ he highlighted the signing, on 11 September, of the Juba Declaration for Confidence-building Procedures and the Preparation for Negotiation between the Sovereign Council and a number of armed groups, providing a road map and trust-building agreement for the peace process, which was also consistent with the transitional arrangements. Regarding the situation in Darfur, in his briefing on 14 June 2019,¹⁵² the Under-Secretary-General cautioned that the uncertainty of the negotiations at the national level could have repercussions well beyond Khartoum and lead to an escalation of violence. He expressed concern regarding the looting of the UNAMID super camp in El Geneina and the decision of the Transitional Military Council, in which it requested that the Mission hand over all of its camps to

¹⁴⁶ For more information on the Council's mission to Ethiopia and South Sudan, see part I, sect. 33.

¹⁴⁷ For more information on the Committees and their respective Panels of Experts, see part IX, sect. I.B.

¹⁴⁸ See [S/PV.8468](#).

¹⁴⁹ See [S/PV.8513](#).

¹⁵⁰ See [S/PV.8603](#).

¹⁵¹ See [S/PV.8643](#).

¹⁵² See [S/PV.8549](#).

the Rapid Support Forces. On 17 October 2019,¹⁵³ the Under-Secretary-General presented the findings of the joint African Union-United Nations strategic review of UNAMID pursuant to resolution 2429 (2018) and the assessment of the situation on the ground and the options for a follow-on presence pursuant to resolution 2495 (2019), including the recommendation to align the UNAMID transition with the pace of peace talks between the Government and the armed groups in Juba.

In his remarks,¹⁵⁴ the Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union described the overall security situation in Darfur as volatile, with continued fighting in Jebel Marra and intercommunal conflict. He also stated that the inadequate footprint and capacity of the rule of law institutions outside the main urban centres continued to have an adverse impact on the security situation and in terms of ensuring accountability for serious crimes and human rights violations. Regarding the peace talks at the national level, he underscored that it was important that the international community took a coordinated approach to support the process to ensure inclusivity and a successful outcome. The Commissioner added that the United Nations and the African Union would continue joint efforts to help all stakeholders seize the unique opportunity for ending the armed conflict in the Sudan as a whole.

In her briefing to the Council,¹⁵⁵ the Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs drew attention to the continued food insecurity across the Sudan and in Darfur. She noted that greater support for development activities was needed as well as scaled up Government investment in crucial services such as social protection. She also called on the Government to take further measures to improve the operating environment for humanitarian organizations. In his briefing on 14 June,¹⁵⁶ the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights reported that the political developments in Khartoum had had some ripple effects in Darfur, with demonstrations in major towns and a rise in the number of documented human rights violations. He underlined that the human rights mandate of UNAMID was of paramount significance, including through continued monitoring and reporting in the whole of Darfur and reinforcing the capacity of national institutions to protect and promote human rights through the State liaison functions.

¹⁵³ See S/PV.8643.

¹⁵⁴ See S/PV.8603.

¹⁵⁵ See S/PV.8513.

¹⁵⁶ See S/PV.8549.

In 2019, the Council unanimously adopted resolutions 2479 (2019) and 2495 (2019), by which, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, it extended the mandate of UNAMID until 31 October 2019 and 31 October 2020, respectively.¹⁵⁷ While the Mission's authorized troop ceiling remained the same, its mandate priorities were adjusted in resolution 2495 (2019).¹⁵⁸ Also in resolution 2495 (2019), the Council also welcomed the signing of the constitutional declaration on 17 August 2019 and commended the launch of peace negotiations on 14 October.¹⁵⁹

Consistent with established practice pursuant to resolution 1593 (2005), to the Council heard two briefings in relation to Darfur by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court in 2019.¹⁶⁰ Noting the dramatic change in circumstances in the Sudan, the Prosecutor stated that the country remained under a legal obligation to transfer to the Court the five suspects against whom arrest warrants had been issued in relation to the Darfur situation, unless it could demonstrate that it was genuinely willing and able to prosecute them for the same cases. She expressed the readiness of her office to engage with the new transitional Government for that purpose. The Prosecutor also condemned the continued violence in parts of Darfur and the attacks carried out against civilian protestors in Khartoum on 3 June 2019.

In addition to the regular briefings on Darfur and the briefings by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, the Council heard five briefings by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan,¹⁶¹ in which she provided updates on the recommendations of the final report of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan on its work for 2018,¹⁶² including for the Council to urge Libyan warring factions to stop cooperating with Darfuri armed groups. The Chair also provided an overview of the activities of the Committee during the reporting period and of her visit to Khartoum and Darfur from 11 to 14 November 2019. By its resolution 2455 (2019), adopted unanimously on 7 February 2019 under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council renewed the mandate of the Panel of Experts, extending its mandate for a period of one year until 12 March

¹⁵⁷ Resolutions 2479 (2019), para. 1, and 2495 (2019), para. 1.

¹⁵⁸ Resolution 2495 (2019), para. 3. For more information on the mandate of UNAMID, see part X, sect. I.

¹⁵⁹ Resolution 2495 (2019), fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs.

¹⁶⁰ See S/PV.8554 and S/PV.8691.

¹⁶¹ See S/PV.8446, S/PV.8490, S/PV.8565, S/PV.8632 and S/PV.8684.

¹⁶² See S/2019/34.

2020.¹⁶³ In the resolution, the Council also expressed its intention to establish clear, well-identified and measurable key benchmarks that could serve in guiding the Council to review measures on the Government of the Sudan.¹⁶⁴

With respect to the Abyei Area and relations between South Sudan and the Sudan, the Council heard two briefings each by the Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa.¹⁶⁵ The Under-Secretary-General observed an improvement in relations between South Sudan and the Sudan and a reaffirmation of their commitments under the cooperation agreement signed between the two countries in 2012. He pointed out a lack of progress in the resolution of the final status of Abyei and in the establishment of joint governance institutions. He also provided information on the operational challenges faced by UNISFA and presented the recommendations of the Secretary-General for the reconfiguration of the mission, allowing for a postponement of the reduction in troops and the strengthening of its civilian personnel. The Special Envoy highlighted the support that South Sudan and the Sudan had provided to each other's peace processes, beyond the increase in bilateral discussions between the two countries. He also referred to the situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States, in particular the declaration of indefinite ceasefires by the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North and the lack of further progress in peace talks on the region.

Concerning UNISFA, the Council unanimously adopted resolutions [2465 \(2019\)](#), [2469 \(2019\)](#) and [2497 \(2019\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of the mission to support the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the mandate in connection with the Abyei Area.¹⁶⁶ In its resolutions [2469 \(2019\)](#) and [2497 \(2019\)](#), the Council reiterated its request to the two countries to demonstrate measurable progress on border demarcation, including with respect to facilitating the Mechanism and withdrawing their

forces from the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone.¹⁶⁷ On Abyei, the Council expressed disappointment that the parties had obstructed the full implementation of the mandate of UNISFA and had taken few steps to implement the 2011 agreement on temporary arrangements for the administration and security of the Area, and requested the Secretary-General to consult with the parties and the African Union on specific steps that could be taken in that regard.¹⁶⁸

In its meetings regarding South Sudan, the Council focused on the delays in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (Revitalized Peace Agreement) signed on September 2018 and on the efforts made to address the main outstanding issues of the pre-transitional phase of the Agreement. The Council heard quarterly briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMISS. In addition, the Council heard one briefing each by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, the founder of the non-governmental organization Hope Restoration South Sudan and a representative of the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission. The Council also heard a briefing by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#).

In his briefings,¹⁶⁹ the Special Representative of the Secretary-General reported that the Revitalized Peace Agreement continued to hold and had resulted in a significant reduction in political violence. He nonetheless expressed regret regarding the repeated extension of the deadline for the formation of a revitalized transitional Government of national unity and the lack of progress in the reunification of security forces, the resolution of the state boundary issue and the drafting of the transitional constitution. He called on the parties to demonstrate political will to address those issues and commended the good offices support of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the African Union, UNMISS, South Africa and Uganda. In terms of positive developments, the Special Representative praised the holding of local-level meetings and rapprochements between Government and opposition representatives and the face-to-face meetings in Juba between the President, Salva Kiir Mayardit, and the opposition leader, Riek Machar Teny. Insofar as it concerned UNMISS, the

¹⁶³ Resolution [2455 \(2019\)](#), para. 2.

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 4.

¹⁶⁵ See [S/PV.8519](#) and [S/PV.8644](#).

¹⁶⁶ Resolutions [2465 \(2019\)](#), para. 1, [2469 \(2019\)](#), para. 1, and [2497 \(2019\)](#), paras. 1–2. By its resolution [2492 \(2019\)](#) of 15 October 2019, the Council also provided for a one-month technical roll-over of the mission's mandate with regard to the Mechanism until 15 November 2019 (resolution [2492 \(2019\)](#), para. 1). For more information on the mandate of UNISFA, see part X, sect. I.

¹⁶⁷ Resolutions [2469 \(2019\)](#), para. 11, and [2497 \(2019\)](#), para. 3.

¹⁶⁸ Resolutions [2469 \(2019\)](#), para. 8, and [2497 \(2019\)](#), para. 9.

¹⁶⁹ [S/PV.8480](#), [S/PV.8560](#), [S/PV.8621](#) and [S/PV.8689](#).

Special Representative informed the Council that peacekeepers were moving away from a static type of deployment protection at the protection of civilians sites to increase confidence-building patrols in areas of return, in line with the report of the Secretary-General on future planning for the protection of civilians sites in South Sudan.¹⁷⁰ He also underlined that, despite some improvements in the humanitarian situation since the signing of the Agreement, the majority of the population remained food-insecure and lacked basic services.¹⁷¹

At the meeting on 25 June 2019,¹⁷² the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights stated that there had been a significant and welcome decrease in human rights violations and abuses since September 2018. Nevertheless, he also noted the continued prevalence of sexual violence, an increase in politically motivated intercommunal violence and the restriction of the political and civic space. He gave an overview of UNMISS support for the State to deliver justice at the local level and of its engagement with the authorities. At the same meeting, the representative of the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board focused her remarks on the impact of the conflict on women and girls. She called for the strengthening of the participation of women in decision-making processes and the importance of consulting with civil society and women-led organizations during the political process. At the meeting on 8 March,¹⁷³ the founder of Hope Restoration South Sudan stressed the need to fill the 35 per cent quota reserved for women under the Revitalized Peace Agreement and urged the Council to request that international donors and humanitarian actors work with local South Sudanese non-governmental organizations.

With regard to decisions on UNMISS and South Sudan, on 15 March 2019, the Council adopted resolution 2459 (2019), by which, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, it extended the mandate of UNMISS for a period of one year and introduced some modifications to its tasks, while maintaining its overall composition.¹⁷⁴ The resolution was adopted with 14 votes in favour and 1 abstention. At the meeting on 15 March,¹⁷⁵ in explanation of his delegation's decision to abstain in the vote, the representative of the Russian

Federation expressed disappointment with the reluctance of some Council members to welcome the Revitalized Peace Agreement and concern at the listing of UNMISS tasks related to gender and human rights before the provision of support for the Agreement. The representative of China stated that, despite his delegation's vote in favour of the draft resolution, the text still needed improvement. He said that the Council needed to fully acknowledge the importance and positive significance of the Agreement and that UNMISS should focus on facilitating its implementation in order to help to sustain the positive momentum in South Sudan. With regard to the issue of improving the Mission's performance, he noted the need for the Secretariat and the military, police and civilian components of UNMISS to work together and the need to include the full participation of troop-contributing countries, with a view to enabling the Mission to carry out its functions better.

On 8 October 2019, the Council issued a presidential statement, in which it described the Revitalized Peace Agreement as an important step forward in the peace process.¹⁷⁶ The Council also welcomed some of the positive developments resulting from the agreement, including the reduction in political violence, the return of some representatives of the opposition to Juba, the formation of certain institutions and mechanisms provided under the Agreement, joint peacebuilding activities at the local level and an improved humanitarian environment in many areas.¹⁷⁷ The Council called for the senior leadership of the parties to resolve outstanding issues in order to allow for the peaceful formation of the transitional Government and urged them to expedite the implementation of security arrangements and to continue consultations on the number and boundaries of states, with a view to finding a common solution.¹⁷⁸

In addition to the regular briefings relating to South Sudan and UNMISS, on 17 December 2019,¹⁷⁹ the Council heard a briefing by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) on her visit to South Sudan, Uganda, the Sudan and Ethiopia conducted from 6 to 15 October 2019, as well as on the recommendations contained in the interim report of the Panel of Experts on South Sudan¹⁸⁰ and on the Committee's work in 2019.

On 30 May 2019, the Council adopted resolution 2471 (2019), by which, acting under Chapter VII of the

¹⁷⁰ S/2019/741.

¹⁷¹ See S/PV.8480, S/PV.8560, S/PV.8621 and S/PV.8689.

¹⁷² S/PV.8560.

¹⁷³ S/PV.8480.

¹⁷⁴ Resolution 2459 (2019), paras. 5–7. For more information on the mandate of UNMISS, see part X, sect. I.

¹⁷⁵ S/PV.8484.

¹⁷⁶ S/PRST/2019/11, first paragraph.

¹⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, first and third paragraphs.

¹⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, second and fourth paragraphs.

¹⁷⁹ See S/PV.8689.

¹⁸⁰ See S/2019/897.

Charter, it renewed the travel ban, asset freeze and arms embargo on South Sudan until 31 May 2020 and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 30 June 2020.¹⁸¹ The resolution was adopted with 10 votes in favour and 5 abstentions. At the meeting on 30 May,¹⁸² abstaining Council members¹⁸³ said that the extension of the sanctions without modification would not support the positive political momentum on the ground or the mediation efforts of the African Union

and IGAD. Other Council members,¹⁸⁴ who had voted in favour of the draft resolution, noted the importance of extending the sanctions measures in order to maintain pressure on the parties and to stop the flow of arms and further acts of violence.

For the purposes of facilitating the coverage of this item, the meetings are set out below under three separate headings, namely: (a) Darfur; (b) the relations between the Sudan and South Sudan and the situation in Abyei; and (c) South Sudan.

¹⁸¹ Resolution 2471 (2019), paras. 1–3.

¹⁸² See S/PV.8536.

¹⁸³ South Africa, Côte d'Ivoire, Russian Federation, China and Equatorial Guinea.

¹⁸⁴ United States, Poland, Belgium, Germany, France and United Kingdom.

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.8446 17 January 2019			Sudan		All Council members, ^a invitee	
S/PV.8458 7 February 2019	Letter dated 10 January 2019 from the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2019/34)	Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2019/114)	Sudan		Sudan	Resolution 2455 (2019) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.8468 25 February 2019	Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) (S/2019/44)		Sudan	Assistant Secretary-General for Africa	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.8490 26 March 2019			Sudan		One Council member (Poland), ^b invitee	
S/PV.8513 17 April 2019	Report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2019/305)		Sudan	African Union-United Nations Joint Special Representative for Darfur and Head of UNAMID,	All Council members, ^c all invitees ^d	

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2019

<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>
				Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator		
S/PV.8549 14 June 2019	Special report of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the strategic assessment of UNAMID (S/2019/445)		Sudan	Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.8554 19 June 2019			Sudan	Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.8565 26 June 2019					One Council member (Poland) ^b	
S/PV.8566 27 June 2019	Special report of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the strategic assessment of UNAMID (S/2019/445)	Draft resolution submitted by Germany, United Kingdom (S/2019/525)	Sudan		11 Council members, ^e invitee	Resolution 2479 (2019) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.8603 26 August 2019			Sudan	Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations, Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union	All Council members, all invitees ^f	

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

<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.8632 3 October 2019					One Council member (Poland) ^b	
S/PV.8643 17 October 2019	Special report of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on UNAMID (S/2019/816)		Sudan	Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations	13 Council members, ^g all invitees	
S/PV.8654 31 October 2019	Special report of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on UNAMID (S/2019/816)	Draft resolution submitted by Germany, United Kingdom (S/2019/849)	Sudan		Four Council members (France, Germany, United Kingdom, United States), invitee	Resolution 2495 (2019) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.8684 12 December 2019			Sudan		One Council member (Poland), ^b invitee	
S/PV.8691 18 December 2019			Sudan	Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	All Council members, all invitees	

^a The representative of Poland spoke twice, once in her capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan and once in her national capacity.

^b The representative of Poland gave a briefing in her capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#).

^c Germany (President of the Council) was represented by its Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office.

^d The Joint Special Representative participated in the meeting by videoconference from Khartoum.

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

^f The Under-Secretary-General and the Commissioner participated in the meeting by videoconference from Paris and Tokyo, respectively.

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

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.8509 12 April 2019		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2019/307)	Sudan, South Sudan		All invitees	Resolution 2465 (2019) 15-0-0
S/PV.8519 30 April 2019	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2019/319)		Sudan, South Sudan	Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.8524 14 May 2019		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2019/381)	Sudan, South Sudan		Three Council members (China, Russian Federation, United States), all invitees	Resolution 2469 (2019) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.8640 15 October 2019		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2019/807)				Resolution 2492 (2019) 15-0-0
S/PV.8644 24 October 2019	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2019/817)		Sudan, South Sudan	Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General	All Council members, all invitees ^a	
S/PV.8663 14 November 2019		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2019/879)	Sudan		Two Council members (Indonesia, United States), invitee	Resolution 2497 (2019) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

^a The Special Envoy participated in the meeting by videoconference from Addis Ababa.

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.8480 8 March 2019	Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (covering the period from 1 December 2018 to 26 February 2019) (S/2019/191)		South Sudan	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for South Sudan and Head of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, founder of Hope Restoration South Sudan	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.8484 15 March 2019	Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (covering the period from 1 December 2018 to 26 February 2019) (S/2019/191)	Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2019/225)	South Sudan		Four Council members (China, Kuwait, Russian Federation, United States), invitee	Resolution 2459 (2019) 14-0-1 ^a (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.8536 30 May 2019		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2019/441)			14 Council members ^b	Resolution 2471 (2019) 10-0-5 ^c (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.8560 25 June 2019	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in South Sudan (S/2019/491)		South Sudan	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, representative of the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission	All Council members, all invitees ^d	

<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.8621 18 September 2019	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in South Sudan (S/2019/722) Report of the Secretary-General on future planning for the protection of civilian sites in South Sudan (S/2019/741)		South Sudan	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.8634 8 October 2019						S/PRST/2019/11
S/PV.8689 17 December 2019				Special Representative of the Secretary-General	13 Council members, ^e invitee ^f	

^a *For*: Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, France, Germany, Indonesia, Kuwait, Peru, Poland, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States; *against*: none; *abstaining*: Russian Federation.

^b Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, France, Germany, Indonesia, Kuwait, Poland, Russian Federation, South Africa, United Kingdom and United States.

^c *For*: Belgium, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Indonesia, Kuwait, Peru, Poland, United Kingdom, United States; *against*: none; *abstaining*: China, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Russian Federation, South Africa.

^d The representative of the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board participated in the meeting by videoconference from Juba.

^e Belgium, China, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Indonesia, Kuwait, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, South Africa (also on behalf of Côte d'Ivoire and Equatorial Guinea), United Kingdom and United States. The representative of Poland spoke twice, once in her capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan and once in her national capacity.

^f The Special Representative participated in the meeting by videoconference from Auckland, New Zealand.

10. Peace consolidation in West Africa

During the period under review, the Council held three meetings and issued one presidential statement under the agenda item "Peace consolidation in West Africa". Two of the meetings took the form of briefings and one meeting was convened for the adoption of a decision of the Council.¹⁸⁵ More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, are noted in the table below. In addition, the

Council conducted a mission to Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea-Bissau from 13 to 17 February 2019.¹⁸⁶

During its meetings under this agenda item, the Council heard briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS), during which he presented the succeeding reports of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office.

¹⁸⁵ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

¹⁸⁶ For more information on the Council's mission to Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea-Bissau, see part I, sect. 33.