

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2022

<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.9156 19 October	Report of the Secretary-General on the Central African Republic (S/2022/762)		Central African Republic, Rwanda	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	13 Council members, ^a all invitees ^d	
S/PV.9190 14 November		Draft resolution submitted by France (S/2022/845)	Central African Republic		11 Council members, ^f invitee ^d	Resolution 2659 (2022) 12-0-3 ^g (adopted under Chapter VII)

^a Albania, Brazil, China, France, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), India, Ireland, Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^b The Central African Republic was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, Francophonie and Central Africans Abroad. The Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union for the Central African Republic and the Executive Secretary of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^c Albania, Brazil, China, France, Gabon, Ghana, Ireland, Kenya, Norway, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^d The Central African Republic was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, Francophonie and Central Africans Abroad.

^e *For:* Albania, Brazil, France, India, Ireland, Mexico, Norway, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States; *against:* none; *abstaining:* China, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Russian Federation.

^f Albania, China, France, Gabon, Ghana, Ireland, Kenya, Norway, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States.

^g *For:* Albania, Brazil, France, Ghana, India, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Norway, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America; *against:* none; *abstaining:* China, Gabon, Russian Federation.

6. Central African region

In 2022, the Council held two meetings under the item entitled “Central African region”. Both meetings took the form of briefings.²⁰¹ Under this item, the Council considered developments in Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon and the Gulf of Guinea. More information on the meetings is given in the table below.²⁰² In 2022, the Secretary-General appointed a new Special Representative for Central Africa and Head of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA).²⁰³

During the period under review, consistent with the six-month reporting period requested by the Council in its presidential statement of 10 August 2018,²⁰⁴ the Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Africa in the Departments of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and Peace Operations and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Central Africa and Head of UNOCA further to the reports of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Region.²⁰⁵ The Assistant Secretary-General and the Special Representative apprised the Council of 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 the secretariat for the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa. They updated the Council on the political, human rights and security situation in the region, including on the preparation and conduct of electoral processes in several Central African countries and the subsequent

²⁰¹ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

²⁰² See also [A/77/2](#), part II, chap. 24.

²⁰³ See [S/2022/582](#).

²⁰⁴ [S/PRST/2018/17](#), twentieth paragraph.

²⁰⁵ [S/2022/436](#) and [S/2022/896](#).

political processes, the continued threats posed by terrorism and violent extremism, in particular in the Lake Chad basin, maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea and the impact of climate change on the security and prosperity of Central African countries. The Council also heard two briefings by the President of the ECCAS Commission and a briefing by the Vice-President of the Coalition des organisations de la société civile d’Afrique centrale pour la préservation de la paix, la prévention des conflits, la résolution et la transformation des crises.

In her briefing to the Council at the meeting held on 8 June 2022,²⁰⁶ the Assistant Secretary-General recalled that with several countries in the subregion, such as the Congo, Angola, Sao Tome and Principe, Equatorial Guinea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Gabon, preparing for crucial electoral processes, all stakeholders should create conditions conducive to credible, inclusive and peaceful elections and the Governments should widen the democratic space through the participation of women and young people in elections. She reported on the security challenges persisting in Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where attacks were exacerbating political and humanitarian crises. The extremist violence in the Lake Chad basin continued to be a concern and in that connection UNOCA and UNOWAS continued their high-level advocacy with Member States to increase coherence in their responses to violent extremism and provide technical support. On climate security, she emphasized the close partnership between UNOCA and ECCAS in better preventing, mitigating and managing the security risks related to climate change. The Assistant Secretary-General also highlighted the women and peace and security agenda as a priority for the subregion and UNOCA, providing support for capacity-building, consultations and public initiatives by civil society focused on women’s participation in mediation, peacebuilding, political dialogue and elections in Angola, Chad, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Sao Tome and Principe. The President of the ECCAS Commission, underlining the Commission’s readiness to cooperate with the Council in the spirit of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, reported on the positive developments in the region, including an improved security situation and strengthened confidence-building measures. Nonetheless, with the deteriorating security situation on the border between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda and the postponement of the Chadian inclusive national dialogue, the President noted that the current political and security situation in the region continued to affect the collective security for which the Council was responsible. The Vice-President of the Coalition des organisations de la société civile d’Afrique centrale pour la préservation de la paix, la prévention des conflits, la résolution et la transformation des crises briefed the Council about the human rights situation and the implementation of the women and peace and security agenda in Central Africa.

In his briefing to the Council on 8 December 2022,²⁰⁷ the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Central Africa and Head of UNOCA reported on the electoral progress in the region, highlighting the increased participation and representation of women in political institutions and processes, in particular in Angola and Sao Tome and Principe, with a greater proportion of women in parliamentary assemblies and in government. He emphasized that the States of Central Africa should further open up political and civic space and strengthen the inclusivity, diversity and credibility of political processes, ensuring the legitimacy of the institutions resulting from the elections. In that connection, he urged State authorities to ensure full respect for fundamental rights and freedoms and to avoid any disproportionate use of force in maintaining public order. On the fight against climate change and its effects in Central Africa, the Special Representative noted the commitment of ECCAS and some of its member States during the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, and highlighted the role and capacity of subregional organizations to promote a common vision on key issues and the importance of regular consultations with United Nations entities for greater efficiency in “delivering as one”. He concluded his briefing by noting that the year 2023 would be marked by important political processes in several countries in Central Africa and calling for increased support from the Council at the political level. At the same meeting, the President of the ECCAS Commission reported on the security and political situation in Central Africa, taking note of the elections held in the Congo, Angola, Sao Tome and Principe and Equatorial Guinea. Informing the Council about the recent activities of the Commission,

²⁰⁶ See S/PV.9058.

²⁰⁷ See S/PV.9213.

he reiterated his full support for the Luanda and Nairobi processes set up by the African Union and the East African Community and noted that ECCAS was exploring ways to support the regional force currently deployed in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and serving as an observer and a focal point for the two processes.

In 2022, the Council's deliberations were focused on major political and security challenges and on human rights, humanitarian and socioeconomic situations affecting the Central African region, including the adverse effects of climate change and food security exacerbated by geopolitical conflicts and the lasting impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. On the political front, Council members welcomed the electoral processes in several countries in the Central African region, including Angola, the Congo, Sao Tome and Principe and Equatorial Guinea, and stressed the importance of delivering democratic elections and inclusive transitional processes and increasing the political participation and representation of women. Council members deliberated on the role of the United Nations and addressed its cooperation with subregional organizations, encouraging UNOCA and ECCAS to continue to assist State authorities in inclusive political processes, electoral reforms and commitment to addressing climate-related security risks. Council members highlighted the key role played by United Nations entities and subregional organizations in advancing the youth and peace and security agenda and promoting women's political participation in the Central African region. Several Council members took note of the improved maritime security situation in the Gulf of Guinea and the cooperation between UNOCA and UNOWAS in that regard.²⁰⁸ Council members addressed the situation in specific countries, in particular: (a) the ongoing violence in the Central African Republic, including the human rights abuses compounding the existing humanitarian situation and the operations of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic and the attacks against humanitarian and peacekeeping personnel, as well as the progress in the republican dialogue;²⁰⁹ (b) the persisting political tensions in Cameroon, in particular the north-west and south-west regions, and the human rights violations and abuses against civilians;²¹⁰ (c) terrorism and violent extremism in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as the emergence of tensions with Rwanda, reiterating the African Union's call for the resolution of disputes through diplomatic means with the mediation of Angola;²¹¹ and (d) progress in the national dialogue and political transitions in Chad, including the signing of the Doha peace agreement and the appointment of an inclusive Government.²¹² Council members deliberated on the cross-border threat posed by terrorism in the Lake Chad basin and expressed support for action by the Multinational Joint Task Force to respond to the threats posed by the activities of terrorist groups such as Da'esh, Boko Haram and the Allied Democratic Forces. They also continued to discuss the impact of the geopolitical conflict and socioeconomic and humanitarian crises on women and promoting the active participation of women in political processes and addressing sexual and gender-related violence. In 2021, by an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 3 and 6 August 2021,²¹³ the Council extended the mandate of UNOCA for three years, until 31 August 2024. In renewing the UNOCA mandate, the Council reiterated, with certain modifications, that the mandate would focus on four core objectives, namely: (a) monitoring political and security developments in Central Africa and carrying out good offices on behalf of the Secretary-General in order to prevent and resolve conflicts, and sustaining peace and advising the Secretary-General and United Nations entities in the area on sustaining peace issues in Central Africa; (b) enhancing subregional capacities for conflict prevention and mediation in countries of the subregion, with due attention to the principles of the Charter, including human rights and gender dimensions; (c) supporting and enhancing

²⁰⁸ [S/PV.9058](#) (Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), India, United Arab Emirates, Norway and China); and [S/PV.9213](#) (Russian Federation, Brazil, Norway, Ireland and India).

²⁰⁹ See [S/PV.9058](#) (United Kingdom, Mexico, United States, India, Ireland, China and Albania); and [S/PV.9213](#) (United Kingdom, Mexico, United States and France). For more information on the Central African Republic, see sect. 5 above.

²¹⁰ See [S/PV.9058](#) (United Kingdom, Mexico, United States, France, Brazil, Russian Federation, Ireland, Norway and Albania); and [S/PV.9213](#) (Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates, Mexico, Brazil, Albania, Norway, United States, France and India).

²¹¹ See [S/PV.9058](#) (Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), India, Norway and China); and [S/PV.9213](#) (Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), Mexico, China and United States).

²¹² See [S/PV.9058](#) (Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), United States, France, Brazil and Albania); and [S/PV.9213](#) (Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), Brazil, France and India).

²¹³ [S/2021/719](#) and [S/2021/720](#).

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the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

United Nations efforts in the subregion, as well as regional and subregional initiatives on peace and security, including from human rights and gender perspectives; and (d) enhancing coherence and coordination in the work of the United Nations in the subregion on peace and security.²¹⁴

Meetings: Central African region, 2022

<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.9058 8 June	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/2022/436)			Assistant Secretary-General for Africa, President of the Commission of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Vice-President of the Coalition des organisations de la société civile d'Afrique centrale pour la préservation de la paix, la prévention des conflits, la résolution et la transformation des crises	13 Council members, ^a all invitees	
S/PV.9213 8 December	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Central Africa and the activities of UNOCA (S/2022/896)			Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Central Africa and Head of UNOCA, President of ECCAS	13 Council members, ^a all invitees ^b	

^a Brazil, China, France, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), India, Ireland, Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^c The President of the ECCAS Commission participated in the meeting by videoconference.

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

During the period under review, the Council held 22 meetings and adopted six resolutions under the item entitled “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan”. Sixteen of the meetings took the form of briefings, and six were convened for the adoption of a resolution.²¹⁵ More information on the meetings, including on participants and outcomes, is provided in the tables below. In addition to the meetings, Council members also held informal consultations of the whole in connection with the item.²¹⁶ Furthermore, the Council held two private (closed) meetings with countries contributing

²¹⁴ S/2021/719, annex, objectives 1–4. For more information on the mandate of UNOCA, see part X, sect. II.

²¹⁵ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

²¹⁶ See A/77/2, part II, chap. 26.