

12. Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan*

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held 36 meetings, including four closed meetings²⁷¹ with troop- and police-contributing countries. The Council adopted 12 resolutions, 10 of which were adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter,²⁷² and four presidential statements. The Council heard briefings on the situations in Darfur, Abyei and South Sudan, as well as on the relationship between the Sudan and South Sudan. The Council also heard briefings on the implementation of the mandate of the three peacekeeping operations in the region, namely, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), and extended their respective mandates.²⁷³ The Council further adjusted the sanctions regime against the Sudan and twice extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts originally appointed pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005).²⁷⁴ The Council was briefed by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court with regard to the situation in Darfur, referred to the Court by resolution 1593 (2005).

Situation in Darfur, implementation of the mandate of UNAMID and sanctions regime

On 11 January 2012, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations informed the Council that, following the progress outlined in the latest report of the Secretary-General,²⁷⁵ the parties to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur of 14 July 2011²⁷⁶ had moved ahead with the implementation of the provisions concerning power-sharing and security. The Government of the Sudan and the non-signatory movements had not met and the prospects for resuming talks were unclear. The Secretary-General was developing a road map for peace in Darfur, in cooperation with the African Union. The goal of the road map was to give the two organizations a framework to jointly facilitate talks among the parties in three key areas: support for the implementation of the Doha Document; sustained engagement with the Government and non-signatory movements to promote negotiations; and support for internal dialogue in Darfur.²⁷⁷

The representative of South Sudan expressed concern about the security situation in Darfur. He added that this situation had the potential to affect his country and called on the Council to take the wider political and security context into consideration in its discussions.²⁷⁸ The representative of the Sudan suggested that the Council consider reducing the huge number of personnel in UNAMID, given the signs of stability in Darfur. He also requested the Council to send a clear message to the Government of South Sudan concerning its support to and lack of action against certain rebel movements in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States in order to avoid repercussions for the entire region.²⁷⁹

On 17 February 2012, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2035 (2012) in which, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, it extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts, originally appointed pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005), until 17 February 2013 and

* Pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 11 November 2013 (S/2013/657), as from that date the wording of the item "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan" was revised to read "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan".

²⁷¹ See S/PV.6797; S/PV.6806; S/PV.6989; and S/PV.7005.

²⁷² Resolutions 2063 (2012) and 2113 (2013) were not adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter.

²⁷³ For more information on the mandates of UNAMID, UNISFA and UNMISS, see part X, sect. I, "Peacekeeping operations".

²⁷⁴ For more information concerning the sanctions measures against the Sudan, see part VII, sect. III, "Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter". For more information concerning the mandate of the Panel of Experts, see part IX, sect. I.B, under "Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan".

²⁷⁵ S/2011/814.

²⁷⁶ S/2011/449, enclosure 2.

²⁷⁷ S/PV.6700, pp. 2-5.

²⁷⁸ Ibid., p. 5.

²⁷⁹ Ibid., pp. 5-8.

adjusted the sanctions measures by updating the exemptions to the arms embargo and extending to entities the applicability of the listing criteria set out in resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#).

After the adoption of the resolution, the representative of the Sudan commended the Council for reaffirming that the Darfur conflict could not be resolved by military means. He also appealed to the Council to act on the provisions of resolution [2035 \(2012\)](#) to punish the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), which was the only armed force remaining active in Darfur and outside the peace process. On the other hand, he was surprised at the inclusion in the resolution of references to ongoing military actions such as aerial bombardments which were events of the past; and delays in the issuance of visas and other impediments to the fulfilment of the Panel's mandate, arguing that such wording undermined the credibility of the Council and the activities of the Panel of Experts and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#)²⁸⁰

On 26 April 2012, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations noted that while UNAMID and the United Nations country team were looking at how to support the peace process, the Darfur Regional Authority had raised concerns as to the viability of the process, given the lack of funding from the Government. He also informed the Council of the bleak prospects for the resumption of negotiations between the Government and the non-signatory movements. On the security and operational issues affecting UNAMID, he suggested that UNAMID reconfigure its deployment and reduce the number of its uniformed personnel.²⁸¹

On 24 July 2012, the Joint African Union-United Nations Special Representative for Darfur and Head of UNAMID reported that, despite the notable progress towards the implementation of the Doha Document, mainly on establishing the institutions provided for therein and the associated political appointments, many provisions of the Doha Document had not been implemented even after the stipulated deadlines. He also reported on the recent efforts, in collaboration with Qatar, to relaunch the mediation process between the Government of the Sudan and the non-signatory armed movements, as well as on the assistance of

UNAMID in disseminating the Doha Document to the civilian population. In addition, he referred to the convening of the preparatory All Darfur Stakeholders Conference from 10 to 12 July 2012 by the Darfur Regional Authority, whose main achievement was to provide a forum, inside Darfur and for the first time after the signature of the Doha Document, for Darfuri stakeholders to take stock and recommend the way forward.²⁸²

The representative of the Sudan explained in detail the efforts undertaken by his Government in implementing the Doha Document and reflected on the latest report of the Secretary-General.²⁸³ In the light of those efforts, he regretted that the draft resolution under consideration²⁸⁴ did not adequately reflect the progress achieved or condemn the rebel movements that were refusing peace and were committed to the goals of the Sudanese Revolutionary Front to overthrow the Government by force. He strongly objected to the inclusion in the draft resolution of the issue of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in connection with the question of Darfur, arguing that such an inclusion would complicate relations between his Government and UNAMID.²⁸⁵

On 31 July 2012, by resolution [2063 \(2012\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of UNAMID for an additional period of 12 months and reduced the number of both military and police personnel. The Council also urged the Government of the Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) to implement the Doha Document in full; demanded that the non-signatory armed groups refrain from impeding its implementation; urged close coordination among United Nations missions in the region; noted that the request contained in paragraph 19 of resolution [2057 \(2012\)](#) related to the regional threat of LRA and encouraged UNAMID to cooperate and share information in that regard.

The representative of Azerbaijan explained that his delegation's abstention in the voting on the draft resolution was due to some conclusions drawn in resolution [2063 \(2012\)](#) which did not coincide with his country's assessment of the situation on the ground and were not fully reflective of the views of the Secretary-

²⁸⁰ [S/PV.6716](#), pp. 2-3.

²⁸¹ [S/PV.6762](#), pp. 2-4.

²⁸² [S/PV.6813](#), pp. 2-4.

²⁸³ [S/2012/548](#).

²⁸⁴ Not circulated as a document of the Security Council.

²⁸⁵ [S/PV.6813](#), pp. 4-7.

General contained in his recent reports. He also regretted, as did the representative of Pakistan,²⁸⁶ that the discussions on the draft resolution had not been sufficiently open, inclusive and transparent.²⁸⁷ The representatives of Guatemala and the Sudan expressed serious reservations regarding paragraph 17 of the resolution, referring to LRA, and argued that the information presented by the Secretariat provided no basis for believing that there was any involvement of LRA in Darfur.²⁸⁸ The representative of the Sudan criticized the fact that the resolution contained no clear, strong and direct condemnation of the Sudanese Revolutionary Front, which was the primary cause of the instability in Darfur. He also expressed incomprehension about the fact that while the Council called for an exchange of information and cooperation between peacekeeping missions in the region, it did not call on UNMISS to cooperate and exchange views and information concerning the Darfuri rebel groups being harboured by the Government of South Sudan.²⁸⁹ The representative of Pakistan held that the final text of the resolution could have been improved by a more objective reflection of the issues, such as mentioning the Sudanese Revolutionary Front in the Council resolutions.²⁹⁰

On 24 October 2012, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations reported that the security situation in Darfur, particularly in the north, had deteriorated significantly, increasing the risk for civilians and threatening the security of the staff of UNAMID. Noting that 15 months after the Doha Document its implementation was lagging considerably, he urged the Government of the Sudan and LJM to demonstrate their commitment to its full and immediate implementation.²⁹¹ For his part, the representative of the Sudan considered the signing of a memorandum of understanding on the negotiations with JEM a breakthrough in the Doha peace process, given the latter's prior refusal to do so. He also acknowledged that certain incidents had taken place affecting the security situation in Darfur, which he blamed on elements of the Sudanese Revolutionary Front. He further explained the rationale for the limitation of access to Hashaba in Northern Darfur

imposed by the Government on UNAMID: it was to protect UNAMID staff from attacks by armed movements. He also argued that Israel was providing military support to the rebel movements in Darfur and had carried out an air strike on a military plant in his country on 23 October 2012, interfering in the internal affairs of the Sudan. He added that he expected the Council to condemn the attack, which was a blatant violation of the concept of peace and security and the principles and purposes of the Charter.²⁹²

On 24 January 2013, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations reported on the negotiations in Doha of 20 January 2013 between the Government and a faction of JEM led by Mohammed Bashir, which had resulted in the signing of a framework agreement setting out the basis of the negotiations towards the adoption of the Doha Document. He expressed concern about the increase in hostilities between the Government and armed movements and the rising intercommunal violence in some parts of Darfur. He also reported on the obstruction of access to humanitarian workers and UNAMID by the Government and armed movements. In closing, he emphasized that achieving a comprehensive and sustainable peace in Darfur required the holistic settlement of political and economic issues affecting not only Darfur but also the Sudan as a whole. He underlined the need for all parties, including the armed movements and the Government, to commit themselves to addressing grievances through peaceful dialogue.²⁹³

The representative of the Sudan highlighted the various steps taken by his Government in the implementation of the Doha Document and explained that most clashes between the Government and rebel movements were strictly tribal clashes in which the Government had intervened only to maintain order. He also reiterated the need for the Council to take all necessary measures, including sanctions, against those who rejected peace among the rebel movements. He deemed it important for the Council to hold Uganda and South Sudan fully responsible for having placed obstacles in the path of the peace process in Darfur by supporting the rebel movements.²⁹⁴

²⁸⁶ S/PV.6819, p. 3.

²⁸⁷ Ibid., p. 2.

²⁸⁸ Ibid., p. 2 (Guatemala); and p. 3 (Sudan).

²⁸⁹ Ibid., pp. 3-4.

²⁹⁰ Ibid., p. 3.

²⁹¹ S/PV.6851, pp. 2-4.

²⁹² Ibid., pp. 4-5.

²⁹³ S/PV.6910, pp. 2-4 and 6.

²⁹⁴ Ibid., pp. 4-6.

On 14 February 2013, by resolution [2091 \(2013\)](#), adopted unanimously, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 17 February 2014 and expressed its concern that the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the Sudan of technical assistance and support could be used by the Government of the Sudan to support military aircraft being used in violation of resolutions [1556 \(2004\)](#) and [1591\(2005\)](#).

Following the adoption of the resolution, the representative of the Sudan stated that the concern expressed by the Council regarding the use of technical assistance and support by his Government was based on false premises since the Sudan used its aircraft for purely peaceful, civilian purposes.²⁹⁵

On 29 April 2013, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations focused his briefing on the most recent developments in the peace process and on the security and humanitarian situation further to the latest report of the Secretary-General.²⁹⁶ He concluded that the situation in Darfur was very troubling and that, while there had been mildly encouraging developments in the peace process, a fully inclusive political settlement had yet to be reached.²⁹⁷ The representative of the Sudan reported on the actions of his Government to tackle the security situation inside and outside Darfur and highlighted the shortcomings in the work and performance of UNAMID when faced with attacks. He also made a reference to attacks by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM)-North in Northern Kordofan and called on the Council to focus on strongly upholding standards by enforcing sanctions against rebel movements that rejected peace.²⁹⁸

On 24 July 2013, the Joint African Union-United Nations Special Representative for Darfur updated the Council on the efforts by UNAMID to protect civilians and stated that the security situation in Darfur remained volatile, with continuing fighting between the Government and non-signatory movements. In connection with the recent attacks against UNAMID military personnel, he said that, while questions had been raised about troop strength and effectiveness, he believed that UNAMID had the troop numbers to

implement the mandate and further stated that better training and equipment and more flexibility within its current deployment were required. He welcomed the upcoming extension of troop deployments for a longer duration, which would allow UNAMID to benefit from personnel more familiar with conditions on the ground. As the conflict in Darfur entered the tenth year, he underlined that the only solution to the conflict would be a political one. He further opined that, while the stated intention of the Government of the Sudan to engage in an all-inclusive dialogue with all non-signatory groups without exception was commendable, the Government needed to be encouraged to propose a concrete framework to deliver on that undertaking. He added that those still holding out should be persuaded to start peace talks with the Government of the Sudan without conditions and, for that to happen, the continued support and engagement of the Council was absolutely necessary.²⁹⁹

The representative of the Sudan updated the Council on the situation in Darfur and on the implementation of the Doha Document, particularly stressing the efforts made by his Government. With regard to UNAMID, he emphasized the importance that his Government placed on coordination, with a view to safeguarding the safety and security of UNAMID personnel, and said that his Government did not intend to change the mandate of UNAMID or to restrict its movement. He also underlined the need for the mission to be able to defend itself effectively, so as to avoid being easily targeted by rebel groups.³⁰⁰

On 30 July 2013, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2113 \(2013\)](#), in which it extended the mandate of UNAMID for 13 months and urged the signatory parties to implement the Doha Document in full. The Council also welcomed the initiative of the African Union-United Nations Joint Chief Mediator to revitalize the peace process, including through renewed engagement of non-signatory movements, while encouraging him to be mindful of other relevant peace processes, demanded that all parties to the conflict in Darfur immediately end violence and called for all parties to commit themselves to a sustained and permanent ceasefire.

After the adoption of the resolution, the representative of the Sudan echoed the concern of the

²⁹⁵ [S/PV.6920](#), p. 2.

²⁹⁶ [S/2013/225](#).

²⁹⁷ [S/PV.6956](#), pp. 2-4.

²⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 4-6.

²⁹⁹ [S/PV.7010](#), pp. 2-4.

³⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 4-5.

Council over the failure of certain parties to sign the peace agreement and reiterated the position of his Government in favour of finding a solution to the conflict through negotiations and the peace process.³⁰¹

On 23 October 2013, the Joint African Union-United Nations Special Representative for Darfur provided the Council with an overview of the political and security developments in Darfur since July in line with the latest report of the Secretary-General³⁰² and reported that reductions in the overall troop and police strength of UNAMID were on track for completion by the end of January 2014.³⁰³ The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations appealed to the Government of the Sudan to speedily identify those responsible for the attacks on UNAMID personnel and humanitarian workers and to bring them to justice. He also reported that the Secretariat was working with troop- and police-contributing countries to ensure that uniformed personnel deployed to Darfur, including the new units, were properly equipped, trained and prepared to operate in a very challenging security environment. He further informed the Council of the start of a forward-looking and detailed review which was expected to be presented to the Council in February 2014, as requested in resolution 2113 (2013), with a view to ensuring that UNAMID addressed various issues such as protection of civilians, humanitarian assistance, strengthening the rule of law and human rights and support for the peace process.³⁰⁴

The representative of the Sudan affirmed the commitment of his Government to dealing with the abductions and massacres committed by the rebel movements in Darfur against the civilian population and peacekeepers. He questioned, however, the ability of UNAMID military personnel to defend and protect themselves against attacks and to shoulder other tasks to maintain peace in Darfur.³⁰⁵

Situation between the Sudan and South Sudan

In the presidential statement of 6 March 2012, the Council expressed grave concern about reports of repeated incidents of cross-border violence between the Sudan and South Sudan, including troop

movements, support to proxy forces as well as aerial bombardments, and viewed the situation as a serious threat to international peace and security. The Council urged the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-North to resolve the underlying issues that had fuelled the conflict in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, to end all violence and to agree to an immediate cessation of hostilities. The Council also strongly urged that the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan reach agreement on the status of disputed areas along their border, and agree on and swiftly implement a process and timeline for demarcation of the border under the facilitation of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel.³⁰⁶

Following the adoption of the presidential statement, the representative of the Sudan characterized it as balanced, but sought to clarify certain facts that might have been omitted. He highlighted that his country intended to resolve all pending questions with South Sudan through negotiations and had cooperated with the Council and the Implementation Panel in that regard. Regarding the humanitarian situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States, he underlined his country's cooperation with the United Nations, and assessed that the situation in Southern Kordofan was far from reaching the crisis stage and would be improving in the coming days.³⁰⁷ The representative of South Sudan reiterated the commitment of his country to living side by side in peace with the Sudan and to non-interference in the affairs of other States. He further stated that South Sudan had been unfairly accused of supporting opposition groups fighting the Government of the Sudan, but had not done so. He expressed concern over the humanitarian situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, and said that South Sudan had extended assistance to the refugees fleeing those States in line with its commitment to the Charter.³⁰⁸

On 12 April 2012, the Council adopted a presidential statement in which it expressed its deep and growing alarm at the escalating conflict between the Sudan and South Sudan, as manifested most recently by the seizure and occupation of the town of Heglig and its oil fields in the Sudan by the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). The Council demanded a complete, immediate and unconditional

³⁰¹ S/PV.7013, p. 2.

³⁰² S/2013/607.

³⁰³ S/PV.7048, pp. 2-3.

³⁰⁴ Ibid., pp. 3-4.

³⁰⁵ Ibid., pp. 4-6.

³⁰⁶ S/PRST/2012/5.

³⁰⁷ S/PV.6730, pp. 4-5.

³⁰⁸ Ibid., p. 5.

end to all fighting, withdrawal of SPLA from Heglig, end to aerial bombardments by the Sudanese Armed Forces, end to repeated incidents of cross-border violence between the Sudan and South Sudan, and an end to support by both sides to proxies in the other country. The Council also called upon the two Governments urgently and peacefully to resolve the fundamental issues of security and border management, the situations in Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei, and all outstanding issues from the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 9 January 2005 that were fuelling the mistrust between them.³⁰⁹

On 2 May 2012, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2046 (2012) in which, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, it decided that the Sudan and South Sudan should take a number of actions with immediate effect, unless otherwise specified, in particular, immediately cease all hostilities no later than 48 hours from the adoption of the resolution; unconditionally withdraw all of their armed forces to their side of the border; activate the necessary border security mechanisms; and cease the harbouring of or support to rebel groups against the other State. The Council decided that the Sudan and South Sudan should unconditionally resume negotiations, under the auspices of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and with the support of the Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, to reach agreement on a number of critical issues, including the final status of the Abyei Area. Furthermore, the Council expressed its intention, in the event that any or all of the parties had not complied with the decisions set forth in the resolution, to take appropriate additional measures under Article 41 of the Charter, as necessary.

After the adoption of the resolution, many Council members expressed concern about the escalation of the conflict between the Sudan and South Sudan. Several speakers welcomed the adoption of the resolution under Chapter VII as a means of creating binding obligations on the two States.³¹⁰ While a number of Council members³¹¹ considered the

adoption of resolution 2046 (2012) as a response to and support for the road map for peace adopted by the African Union Peace and Security Council and contained in its communiqué of 24 April 2012,³¹² the representative of Pakistan was of the view that the resolution had only selectively reflected the communiqué.³¹³ The representative of the Sudan stated that the Council had included the issue of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile under Chapter VII, despite the fact that the African Union Peace and Security Council had not requested this. He further noted that resolution 2046 (2012) did not specify a time frame for resolving the issue of support for and sheltering of proxy rebel and armed groups by South Sudan, in contrast to the deadlines set out for other issues, which his delegation deemed too narrow and impracticable.³¹⁴ With regard to the expressed intention to take additional measures under Article 41, the representative of the United States stood ready to impose sanctions as necessary,³¹⁵ but a few speakers were cautious about the threat or use of sanctions.³¹⁶ The representative of the Sudan said that the African Union Peace and Security Council had not requested the inclusion of such a threat in the resolution.³¹⁷ The representative of the Russian Federation stated that any possible future measures under paragraph 6 of resolution 2046 (2012) could not be applied to the issues relating to the situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile. He also said that the language in the resolution welcoming the South Sudanese army's withdrawal from Heglig seemed inappropriate.³¹⁸

By the presidential statement of 31 August 2012, the Council welcomed the progress made by the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan in negotiations under the auspices of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel to fulfil their obligations under the African Union road map and resolution 2046 (2012). The Council strongly urged the Government of the Sudan to accept the African Union administrative and security map of November 2011 without further delay in order to enable the full activation of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone and

³⁰⁹ S/PRST/2012/12.

³¹⁰ S/PV.6764, pp. 3-4 (South Africa); pp. 4-5 (Germany); p. 6 (France); and p. 8 (United Kingdom).

³¹¹ Ibid., p. 2 (United States); p. 4 (South Africa, India); p. 5 (Germany, Russian Federation); p. 6 (Colombia, France); p. 7 (Togo); p. 8 (United Kingdom); and p. 9 (Guatemala).

³¹² See S/2012/298, enclosure.

³¹³ S/PV.6764, pp. 8-9.

³¹⁴ Ibid., p. 11.

³¹⁵ Ibid., p. 3.

³¹⁶ Ibid., p. 5 (Russian Federation); p. 7 (Morocco); and p. 8 (Pakistan).

³¹⁷ Ibid., pp. 11-12.

³¹⁸ Ibid., p. 5.

the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism.³¹⁹

On 23 August 2013, the Council adopted a presidential statement in which it expressed its continued support for the efforts of the African Union to facilitate the Sudan's and South Sudan's implementation of their bilateral agreements and compliance with the requirements of the African Union road map and resolution 2046 (2012) and welcomed the extension of the mandate of the Implementation Panel. The Council also urged the Governments of the two States to maintain dialogue to ensure continued transportation of oil from South Sudan, and urged the Government of the Sudan to suspend any actions to halt the transportation of oil from South Sudan. The Council further called upon the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-North to cease hostilities and engage in direct talks to end the conflict in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile.³²⁰

The representative of the Sudan regretted that his Government and SPLA-North had been placed on an equal footing in the paragraph addressing the situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States and said that the Council should have condemned the position of SPLA-North and referred to other rebel groups that supported it as they had terrorized civilians and exposed them to killing and displacements in those states.³²¹ The representative of South Sudan was pleased with the progress made with the Government of the Sudan on the implementation of the cooperation agreements of 27 September. He also called on the Council members to exert efforts to ensure the holding of a referendum on Abyei in the two countries in a timely manner.³²²

Situation in Abyei and mandate of UNISFA

By resolution 2047 (2012) of 17 May 2012, the Council extended the mandate of UNISFA for six months and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, renewed the authorization of the use of force by UNISFA. The Council also welcomed the redeployment of South Sudanese military and police personnel from the Abyei Area in compliance with resolution 2046 (2012). In addition, the Council

demanded that the Government of the Sudan redeploy all remaining military and police personnel from the Abyei Area immediately and without preconditions and that the Sudan and South Sudan urgently finalize the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration and constitute the Abyei Police Service. The Council further urged the Sudan and South Sudan to make regular use of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee to ensure steady progress on the implementation of the Agreement of 20 June 2011.

On 16 November 2012, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2075 (2012) in which it extended the mandate of UNISFA until 31 May 2013 and renewed the authorization of the use of force by UNISFA under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Council also welcomed the redeployment of Sudanese military and South Sudanese military and police personnel from the Abyei Area in compliance with resolution 2046 (2012) and urged the parties urgently to activate the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, establish the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone and finalize a timeline for the redeployment of all armed forces to their side of the border, and called upon both parties to reconvene at the earliest opportunity and to reach agreement without further delay.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the representative of Pakistan emphasized that the resolution should have referred to the communiqué of 3 August 2012³²³ of the African Union Peace and Security Council.³²⁴ The representative of the Sudan commended the language of the resolution urging both countries to engage in negotiations to resolve the situation in Abyei, but drew attention to the fact that the imposition of any coercive or unilateral settlement which did not take into account the sensitivities of the population and communities in Abyei would not achieve peace, security or stability in the region. The representative of the Sudan held that resolving the final status of Abyei was a crucial component of the lasting peace and stability in the region and stressed that his Government fully accepted the recommendation by the African Union Peace and Security Council and the Implementation Panel calling for a referendum to be conducted in October 2013.³²⁵

³¹⁹ S/PRST/2012/19.

³²⁰ S/PRST/2013/14.

³²¹ S/PV.7022, p. 3.

³²² Ibid., p. 4.

³²³ S/2012/624.

³²⁴ S/PV.6864, p. 2.

³²⁵ Ibid., p. 3.

On 29 May 2013, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2104 \(2013\)](#), in which it extended the mandate of UNISFA for another six months, renewed the authorization of the use of force by UNISFA under Chapter VII of the Charter and increased the authorized troop ceiling for the Force to enable it to support fully the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. The Council welcomed the establishment and commencement of effective operations of the Mechanism and called upon the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan to make timely and effective use of the agreed joint mechanisms to ensure the security and transparency of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone. The Council also welcomed the decision of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee of 3 May 2013 reiterating Abyei's status as a weapons-free area, and urged the two Governments to take all necessary steps to ensure that Abyei was effectively demilitarized.

After the adoption of the resolution, the representatives of the Sudan and South Sudan welcomed the increase in the troop ceiling of UNISFA.³²⁶ The representative of the Sudan further expressed hope that UNISFA would monitor the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone and prevent the infiltration of any rebel elements and the channelling or transfer of arms from South Sudan.³²⁷ While the representative of South Sudan regretted that with regard to the final status of Abyei the Sudan continued to reject the proposal of the Implementation Panel, the representative of the Sudan recalled that both parties had signed the Abyei Protocol and opined that running counter to that agreement would be illogical and unacceptable. He held that, according to the Abyei Protocol, Abyei constituted an integral part of the territory of the Sudan and that its residents were Sudanese citizens.³²⁸

On 25 November 2013, the Council adopted resolution [2126 \(2013\)](#), in which, noting that the continued delay in establishing the temporary institutions and resolving the final status of Abyei contributed to tension in the region, and emphasizing the importance of all parties refraining from any unilateral action to aggravate intercommunal relations within the Abyei Area, it extended the mandate of UNISFA for another six months and renewed the

authorization of the use of force by UNISFA under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Council also welcomed the creation of the African Union Border Programme Technical Team to determine conclusively the centreline on the ground of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, and urged the Sudan and South Sudan to immediately resume the work of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee and to take steps to implement confidence-building measures among the respective communities in the Abyei Area.

After the adoption of the resolution, the representative of South Sudan explained to the Council the historical background behind the case of Abyei as well as the backdrop of the unilateral referendum held in October 2011, which he argued demonstrated the maturity and capacity for self-governance of the Ngok Dinka community.³²⁹ The representative of the Sudan, on the other hand, confirmed his Government's commitment to the provisions of the Abyei Protocol requiring the holding of a regional referendum but maintained that it would be unacceptable for the referendum to be held unilaterally. He asserted that the delay in establishing temporary administrative institutions in Abyei was exacerbating tensions and obstructing the way for the two Governments to agree on the final status.³³⁰

Briefings by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court

From 5 June 2012 to 11 December 2013, the Council was briefed on four occasions by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court. In those biannual briefings, the Prosecutor outlined the activities of the Court in connection with the referral of the situation in Darfur by resolution [1593 \(2005\)](#), highlighting the lack of cooperation on the part of the Government of the Sudan, particularly its failure to arrest and surrender the four indictees, including the President of the Sudan, Omar al-Bashir.³³¹

The representative of the Sudan repeatedly stated that his country was not a party to the Rome Statute and was therefore not bound by it. He argued that the Council's referral of the internal conflict in Darfur to the Court was not based on any sound logic since it

³²⁶ [S/PV.6970](#), p. 2 (South Sudan); and pp. 3-4 (Sudan).

³²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

³²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 2 (South Sudan); and pp. 3-4 (Sudan).

³²⁹ [S/PV.7067](#), pp. 2-4.

³³⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 4-5.

³³¹ [S/PV.6778](#), pp. 2-4 and 19; [S/PV.6887](#), pp. 2-4;

[S/PV.6974](#), pp. 2-4; and [S/PV.7080](#), pp. 2-4 and 17.

was not a threat to international or regional peace and security and was a mistaken decision, based on merely political motives. He also criticized the statements by the Prosecutor and considered the activities of the Court as biased. He described the national efforts, such as the establishment of special courts, to implement the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur with regard to combating impunity.³³²

Throughout the discussions, many Council members regretted the continuing violence in Darfur and emphasized the importance of reaching a peaceful and political settlement to the situation, urging the implementation of the Doha Document. A number of Council members also regretted the failure of the Sudan as well as other States to act on arrest warrants of the Court. Some emphasized that such an obligation arose not only from the Rome Statute but also from resolution 1593 (2005) adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter,³³³ while others reminded the Council of the position of the African Union, the League of Arab States, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Non-Aligned Movement concerning the decision of the Court to indict President Al-Bashir.³³⁴ The representative of South Africa said that some Council members had reserved the right not to cooperate with the Court, raising serious questions about the credibility of the process.³³⁵ Furthermore, in calling for action by the Council to assist the Court, a few delegations suggested the utilization of the sanctions regime against the Sudan to address the lack of cooperation with the Court.³³⁶ The representative of India argued against the proposal by the Prosecutor to create new obligations for States and regional organizations that were not parties to the Rome Statute

to effect the arrest warrants.³³⁷ The representative of the Russian Federation opined that while a search for a new approach to the problem of combating impunity was required, invoking enforcement capacities under Chapter VII of the Charter with a view to carrying out the arrest warrants was unlikely to solve problems arising for the Court in the Sudan.³³⁸ The representative of Pakistan cautioned against the utilization of peacekeeping mandates for the objectives of the Court.³³⁹

Situation in South Sudan, relations between the Sudan and South Sudan and mandate of UNMISS

On 5 July 2012, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2057 (2012) in which, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, it extended the mandate of UNMISS for one year, called upon the Government of South Sudan to take greater responsibility for the protection of its civilians, and expressed deep concern at the intercommunal violence in Jonglei State.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the representative of South Sudan stressed that the protection of civilians was the highest priority on his Government's agenda and welcomed the Council's acknowledgement of their efforts in that area over the past year. He further maintained that the domestic challenges were linked to the ongoing challenges in bilateral relations with the Sudan. While noting the concern of the international community regarding the decision of his Government to halt the production of oil, he explained that it had been necessary in order to ensure a just outcome for the people of South Sudan in the longer term, in the light of clear evidence that shipments of South Sudan oil had been seized illegally and that payments had been withheld.³⁴⁰

On 28 November 2012, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, in his briefing, regretted that, while tensions between the Sudan and South Sudan had eased with the signing of the agreements on cooperation and security arrangements on 27 September 2012, their sluggish implementation could negatively affect the economic stability of South Sudan. He was also concerned that intercommunity tensions remained high in the border regions and that

³³² S/PV.6778, pp. 4-7 and 19; S/PV.6887, pp. 4-6; S/PV.6974, pp. 17-18; and S/PV.7080, pp. 4-5.

³³³ S/PV.6778, pp. 11-12 (France); and p. 14 (Colombia); S/PV.6887, p. 11 (France); and p. 13 (Colombia); and S/PV.6974, p. 4 (Luxembourg); p. 12 (Argentina); and p. 16 (Australia).

³³⁴ S/PV.6778, p. 8 (Morocco); p. 14 (Pakistan); and p. 19 (China); S/PV.6887, p. 13 (China); and p. 17 (Morocco); S/PV.6974, p. 6 (Rwanda); p. 13 (Pakistan); p. 14 (Morocco); and p. 15 (China); and S/PV.7080, p. 7 (China); and p. 14 (Morocco); pp. 14-15 (Rwanda); and p. 15 (Togo).

³³⁵ S/PV.6887, p. 10.

³³⁶ Ibid., p. 11 (France); S/PV.6974, p. 9 (France); and p. 16 (Australia); and S/PV.7080, p. 9 (Luxembourg); and p. 11 (Australia).

³³⁷ S/PV.6778, p. 18; and S/PV.6887, pp. 12-13.

³³⁸ S/PV.6778, p. 17.

³³⁹ S/PV.7080, p. 6.

³⁴⁰ S/PV.6800, pp. 2-3.

instability persisted in Jonglei and the tri-state area of Unity, Warrap and Lakes States. He updated the Council on the status of the establishment of national institutions and the implementation of the human rights agenda and called upon the Government of South Sudan to rescind its decision to expel a senior human rights officer of UNMISS, in clear violation of the Charter and the status-of-forces agreement.³⁴¹ The representative of South Sudan held that on the issue of Abyei the deadline established by the African Union Peace and Security Council was approaching and affirmed that his country was eager to implement the security mechanisms without further delay. He also said that his country was preparing for the resumption of oil production and the transport of oil through the Sudan and expressed concern over the humanitarian impact of the conflict in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile and over the situation in Jonglei. With regard to the expulsion of the UNMISS human rights officer, he maintained that South Sudan had acted consistently with the status-of-forces agreement and stressed that his country accepted human rights reporting as an integral component of the work of the Mission.³⁴²

On 21 March 2013, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for South Sudan and Head of UNMISS stated that relations with the Sudan had remained tense, although recent agreements on the implementation of the cooperation agreements of 27 September could significantly improve the situation. She also reported that, with the start of the oil production, an easing of some of the economic austerity measures would help to create an environment conducive to progress on other crucial political and security issues. She also acknowledged that internal security challenges in Jonglei and Upper Nile and Unity States continued to pose grave threats to the civilians. She informed the Council that recent violence in Jonglei and Western Bahr el-Ghazal had highlighted the importance of the mandate for protection of civilians of UNMISS, as civilians fleeing from intercommunal violence and clashes between the Government and SPLA were seeking refuge in the bases of UNMISS. She also reported on the threats to the freedom of expression and human rights, as well as on the challenging humanitarian situation, the review process of the Transitional Constitution and the status

of security sector reform, including the police.³⁴³ The representative of South Sudan affirmed that the constitutional review process was a critical ingredient for effective peacebuilding and informed the Council that his Government had begun the necessary planning for the 2014 census and the 2015 elections. He further confirmed that his Government maintained the policy of seeking peace with rebel militias, which had resulted in the absorption of many groups into SPLA. He also touched upon the relations between his country and the Sudan, including the issue of the determination of the final status of Abyei, which, it had been agreed, would be dealt with at the level of the two Presidents.³⁴⁴

On 8 July 2013, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the developments in South Sudan. She reported on the security situation in Jonglei, particularly in the south-east, where fighting between SPLA and the David Yau Yau armed group had resulted in the displacement of thousands of civilians and the deterioration of the security situation in parts of South Sudan. She also reported that intercommunal violence continued in the tri-state area. She informed the Council that UNMISS was facing enormous operational challenges due to critical resource and capacity gaps, which was having an especially detrimental effect on its ability to protect civilians.³⁴⁵ The representative of South Sudan stated that the past two years since independence had been very difficult for his country. While he noted that intracommunal violence in various states and the ongoing tensions with the Sudan had severely constrained his Government's ability to improve its capacity for the delivery of basic services, respect for human rights, the protection of civilians and the provision of peace dividends, he affirmed his Government's determination to address those challenges with the support of the international community.³⁴⁶

On 11 July 2013, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2109 \(2013\)](#), in which, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, it extended the mandate of UNMISS until 15 July 2014, underscored the Mission's protection of civilians mandate and welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General that

³⁴¹ [S/PV.6874](#), pp. 2-4.

³⁴² *Ibid.*, pp. 4-7.

³⁴³ [S/PV.6938](#), pp. 2-5.

³⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 5-6.

³⁴⁵ [S/PV.6993](#), pp. 2-5.

³⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 5-6.

UNMISS would geographically reconfigure its military and asset deployment so as to focus on volatile high-risk areas and associated protection requirements. The Council demanded that the Government of South Sudan refrain from placing restrictions on the movements of UNMISS, and in that regard strongly condemned all attacks on UNMISS troops and staff.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the representative of South Sudan welcomed the renewal of the mandate of UNMISS and the Council's encouragement to UNMISS to geographically reconfigure its military deployment.³⁴⁷

On 18 November 2013, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General highlighted three emerging trends concerning the situation in South Sudan: the country had made progress in some key areas; the situation in parts of Jonglei continued to be worrying, despite intermittent calm during the major part of the rainy season; and the behaviour of security forces continued to be of concern, with regard to human rights abuses and the incidents of violence and harassment affecting United Nations personnel.³⁴⁸ The representative of South Sudan reported that the President, Salva Kiir, had downsized and restructured the Government in July in order to ensure better delivery of services to the citizens. He also reported that the political climate in the country was already vibrant in anticipation of the 2015 elections. On the situation in Jonglei, he said that the President had launched a national reconciliation process to end the vicious cycles of intercommunal violence dating back many years. He deeply regretted the character and the number of violations against the status-of-forces agreement, which did not reflect his Government's policies or aspirations. He also recognized the need for UNMISS to increase its presence and patrolling and fully accepted the requirement that UNMISS needed

unhindered access across the territory to fulfil its mandate.³⁴⁹

On 24 December 2013, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2132 \(2013\)](#) in which, expressing grave alarm and concern regarding the rapidly deteriorating security and humanitarian crisis in South Sudan resulting from the political dispute and subsequent violence caused by the country's political leaders, and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, it called for an immediate cessation of hostilities and the immediate opening of a dialogue and endorsed the recommendation made by the Secretary-General to temporarily increase the overall force levels of UNMISS to support its protection of civilians and provision of humanitarian assistance.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the Secretary-General reported that the displacement of civilians was growing and spreading, amid reports of ethnically targeted violence, with some 45,000 people seeking protection at the bases of UNMISS. He called for a peaceful political solution to the political crisis and welcomed the urgency and collective resolve of the Council to ensure a timely deployment of additional troops and enablers for UNMISS to carry out its mandate.³⁵⁰ The representative of South Sudan stated that his country was experiencing a period of complex internal conflict threatening large sections of its population. He expressed deep appreciation for the proactive response by the Secretary-General and the Council in addressing the crisis and recalled that President Kiir had called for an immediate end to violence and ethnic targeting and all illegal activities and on former Vice-President Riek Machar and the forces supporting him to rise to the challenge of peace, unity and nation-building.³⁵¹

³⁴⁷ [S/PV.6998](#), pp. 2-3.

³⁴⁸ [S/PV.7062](#), pp. 2-5.

³⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 5-7.

³⁵⁰ [S/PV.7091](#), pp. 2-3.

³⁵¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 3-4.

Meetings: reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and 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.6700 11 January 2012	Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) (S/2011/814)		South Sudan, Sudan	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	All invitees	
S/PV.6716 17 February 2012		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2012/97)	Sudan		Sudan	Resolution 2035 (2012) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter)
S/PV.6730 6 March 2012			South Sudan, Sudan		All invitees	S/PRST/2012/5
S/PV.6749 12 April 2012						S/PRST/2012/12
S/PV.6762 26 April 2012	Report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2012/231)			Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	
S/PV.6764 2 May 2012		Draft resolution submitted by France, Germany, South Africa, Togo, United Kingdom, United States (S/2012/279)	South Sudan, Sudan		All Council members, all invitees	Resolution 2046 (2012) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter)

<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.6773 17 May 2012		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2012/327)				Resolution 2047 (2012) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter)
S/PV.6778 5 June 2012			Sudan	Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.6800 5 July 2012	Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2012/486)	Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2012/514)	South Sudan		South Sudan	Resolution 2057 (2012) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter)
S/PV.6813 24 July 2012	Report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2012/548)		Sudan	Joint African Union-United Nations Special Representative for Darfur and Head of UNAMID	All invitees	
S/PV.6819 31 July 2012	Report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2012/548)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Germany, United Kingdom, United States (S/2012/582)	Sudan		Azerbaijan, Guatemala, Pakistan, Sudan	Resolution 2063 (2012) 14-1-0 ^a
S/PV.6827 31 August 2012	Letter dated 10 August 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/624)					S/PRST/2012/19

<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.6851 24 October 2012	Report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2012/771)		Sudan	Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	All invitees	
S/PV.6864 16 November 2012	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2012/722)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom, United States (S/2012/844)	South Sudan, Sudan		Pakistan, all invitees	Resolution 2075 (2012) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter)
S/PV.6874 28 November 2012	Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2012/820)		South Sudan	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	All invitees	
S/PV.6887 13 December 2012			Sudan	Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.6910 24 January 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2013/22)		Sudan	Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	All invitees	
S/PV.6920 14 February 2013		Draft resolution submitted by Australia, France, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States (S/2013/92)	Sudan		Sudan	Resolution 2091 (2013) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter)
S/PV.6938 21 March 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) (S/2013/140)		South Sudan (Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation)	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for South Sudan and Head of UNMISS	All invitees	
S/PV.6956 29 April 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2013/225)		Sudan	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	All invitees	

<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.6970 29 May 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2013/294)	Draft resolution submitted by Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom, United States (S/2013/318)	South Sudan, Sudan		All invitees	Resolution 2104 (2013) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter)
S/PV.6974 5 June 2013			Sudan	Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.6993 8 July 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2013/366)		South Sudan	Special Representative of the Secretary-General		
S/PV.6998 11 July 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2013/366)	Draft resolution submitted by Australia, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, United States (S/2013/404)	South Sudan		South Sudan	Resolution 2109 (2013) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter)
S/PV.7010 24 July 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2013/420)		Sudan	Joint African Union-United Nations Special Representative for Darfur	All invitees	
S/PV.7013 30 July 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2013/420)	Draft resolution submitted by Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom (S/2013/448)	Sudan		Sudan	Resolution 2113 (2013) 15-0-0
S/PV.7022 23 August 2013			South Sudan, Sudan		All invitees	S/PRST/2013/14

<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.7048 23 October 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2013/607)		Sudan	Joint African Union-United Nations Special Representative for Darfur, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	All invitees	
S/PV.7062 18 November 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2013/651)		South Sudan	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	All invitees	
S/PV.7067 25 November 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2013/577)	Draft resolution submitted by the United States (S/2013/682)	South Sudan, Sudan			Resolution 2126 (2013) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter)
S/PV.7080 11 December 2013			Sudan	Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7091 24 December 2013	Letter dated 23 December 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/758)	Draft resolution submitted by Australia, France, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom, United States (S/2013/760)	South Sudan		Secretary-General, South Sudan	Resolution 2132 (2013) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter)

Note: Pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 11 November 2013 ([S/2013/657](#)), as from that date, the wording of the item “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan” was revised to read “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan”.

^a *For:* China, Colombia, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Morocco, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, South Africa, Togo, United Kingdom, United States;

Abstaining: Azerbaijan.

13. Peace consolidation in West Africa

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held eight meetings on peace consolidation in West Africa, and adopted one resolution and one presidential statement concerning piracy in the Gulf of Guinea. The Council heard five briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), who presented the reports of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office.³⁵² The Council in its deliberations focused on political and economic challenges facing the subregion, including recent developments concerning electoral crises, seizures of power, security and the rule of law, refugees, illicit drug traffic, youth unemployment, terrorism, transnational organized crime and maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea, as well as the role of UNOWA in addressing those issues.

Briefings on the activities of UNOWA and developments in the Sahel region

On 16 January 2012, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa and Head of UNOWA, who provided an overview of the latest developments and challenges in West Africa, including the activities undertaken by UNOWA. Reporting on the positive developments in West Africa, he noted that there had not been recurrence of open conflict in the subregion and said that tensions related to internal institutional or political crises had decreased in both number and intensity. In addition, he stated that a number of countries of the subregion had held elections that were judged credible by the international community, thereby averting potential electoral crises and any resulting destabilization. He paid tribute to all stakeholders in West Africa for their efforts in consolidating stability in the subregion and welcomed the role of the United Nations in supporting such efforts. He, however, cautioned that progress in the region remained tenuous, citing a number of challenges, such as the recent events in Guinea-Bissau, the activities of the Boko Haram group in Nigeria and the Libyan crisis, as well as drug trafficking and organized crime. He drew attention to

the re-emergence of transborder threats, and indicated that the significant increase in the number of acts of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea posed a fresh threat to the security and development of the States of the region. He informed the Council that UNOWA would continue to mobilize the United Nations system and strengthen its partnerships with regional and subregional organizations, particularly the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Mano River Union and the African Union, and civil society, especially women, in order to better consolidate the achievements that had been made in West Africa.³⁵³

On 11 July 2012, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in his briefing introduced the ninth report of the Secretary-General on the activities of UNOWA and reported on, among other challenges, the vulnerable situation in the Sahel region, notably in Mali,³⁵⁴ on the evolving phenomenon of piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea and on the upsurge of violence at the border between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire. He expressed confidence that the forthcoming African Union summit meeting in Addis Ababa would help in reaching a consolidated African position on the way forward in addressing the situation in the Sahel and emphasized that such a common position would inform the much-needed concerted and coordinated efforts on the Sahel. He further explained that UNOWA and the Dakar-based United Nations agencies would support the development of a comprehensive regional strategy on key priorities in the security, political, human rights, humanitarian and development realms in support of the countries of the region, consistent with the demand of the Council in resolution 2056 (2012). He underlined the need to continue pursuing strategies and resources to eradicate activities of drug cartels and other criminal networks, as well as efforts to prevent election-related tension and violence in West Africa.³⁵⁵

The Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) reported that West Africa represented a key challenge to UNODC, owing to increased drug trafficking, signs of drug production, growing drug consumption, as well as

³⁵² For more information on the mandate of UNOWA, see part X, sect. II, "Political and peacebuilding missions".

³⁵³ S/PV.6703, pp. 2-4.

³⁵⁴ For more information on this subject, see part I, sect. 16, "The situation in Mali".

³⁵⁵ S/PV.6804, pp. 2-4.