

8. The situation in Guinea-Bissau

During the period under review, the Security Council held eight meetings in connection with the situation in Guinea-Bissau, adopted two resolutions and issued one presidential statement. Most of the meetings took the form of briefings. More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below. The Council also renewed the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) two times, for periods of 12 months each, by resolutions 2267 (2016) and 2343 (2017), respectively.⁸⁴

In 2016 and 2017, the Council was regularly briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau and Head of UNIOGBIS, the Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Special Representative and Head of the African Union Liaison Office in Guinea-Bissau. The briefings focused on the political crisis in Guinea-Bissau, set in motion in August 2015, that was compromising the normal functioning of State institutions owing to differences among the main stakeholders.

On 26 February 2016, by resolution 2267 (2016), the Council expressed concern over the ongoing political and institutional tensions among the President, the Prime Minister, the Speaker of Parliament and heads of political parties, which had prevented the country from moving forward with its national reform agenda for over six months. In that regard, it called upon Bissau-Guinean leaders to abide by their commitment to bring political stability to the country in the interests of the people of Guinea-Bissau. In addition, the Council called upon the authorities of Guinea-Bissau to expedite the review of the Constitution, and to continue to reform and strengthen the judicial system, while ensuring the separation of powers.⁸⁵

In March 2016, the Council visited Guinea-Bissau to assess the political situation in the country

and to stress the need for an inclusive and constructive dialogue.⁸⁶

On 23 February 2017, by resolution 2343 (2017), the Council welcomed the adoption by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) of the road map entitled “Agreement on the resolution of the political crisis in Guinea-Bissau” brokered by ECOWAS and the Conakry Agreement of 14 October 2016 on the implementation of the road map. The Council endorsed the Agreement as the primary framework for a peaceful resolution of the political crisis. It called upon the Bissau-Guinean stakeholders to strictly respect and comply with the Agreement and the roadmap.⁸⁷ In a presidential statement issued on 13 September 2017, the Council expressed its deep concern about the unresolved political impasse in Guinea-Bissau resulting from the inability of its political leaders to reach a lasting and consensual solution, and, *inter alia*, called upon the Guinea-Bissau leadership to implement the Conakry Agreement, including by appointing a consensus Prime Minister as required by the Agreement.⁸⁸

The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau briefed the Council twice in connection with the item.⁸⁹ In line with the briefings and in response to requests by members of the Council to review the sanctions list and designation criteria,⁹⁰ the Council adopted resolutions 2267 (2016) and 2343 (2017), in which it decided to review the sanctions measures imposed by resolution 2048 (2012).⁹¹

⁸⁶ For more information on the Security Council mission to Guinea-Bissau, see part I, sect. 36, and part VI, sect. II, “Investigation of disputes and fact-finding”.

⁸⁷ Resolution 2343 (2017), sixth preambular paragraph and paras. 4 and 6.

⁸⁸ S/PRST/2017/17, second and fifth paragraphs.

⁸⁹ See S/PV.7764, pp. 5–6, and S/PV.8031, pp. 4–6.

⁹⁰ S/PV.8031, p. 8 (Uruguay); and p. 9 (Bolivia (Plurinational State of)).

⁹¹ For more information on the sanctions measures concerning Guinea-Bissau, see part VII, sect. III, “Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter”; for more information on the subsidiary organs associated with sanctions measures, see part IX, sect. I, “Committees”.

⁸⁴ For more information on the mandate of UNIOGBIS, see part X, sect. II, “Special political missions”.

⁸⁵ Resolution 2267 (2016), fourth preambular paragraph and paras. 4, 6 and 14.

Meetings: the situation in Guinea-Bissau

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decisions and vote (for-against- abstaining)</i>
S/PV.7624 17 February 2016	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) (S/2016/141)		Guinea-Bissau, Timor-Leste	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees ^a	
S/PV.7632 26 February 2016	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of UNIOGBIS (S/2016/141)	Draft resolution submitted by 13 Council members ^b (S/2016/183)			One Council member (Senegal)	Resolution 2267 (2016) 15-0-0
S/PV.7714 14 June 2016			Guinea-Bissau, Timor-Leste	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Special Representative and Head of the African Union Liaison Office in Guinea-Bissau	One Council member (Senegal), ^c all invitees ^d	
S/PV.7764 30 August 2016	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of UNIOGBIS (S/2016/675) Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made with regard to stabilization and restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau (S/2016/720)		Guinea-Bissau, Timor-Leste	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	One Council member (Uruguay), ^e all invitees ^a	

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<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decisions and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.7883 14 February 2017	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of UNIOGBIS (S/2017/111)		Guinea-Bissau, Liberia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	One Council member (Uruguay), all invitees ^f	
S/PV.7890 23 February 2017	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of UNIOGBIS (S/2017/111)	Draft resolution submitted by Senegal (S/2017/153)			One Council member (Senegal)	Resolution 2343 (2017) 15-0-0
S/PV.8031 24 August 2017	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of UNIOGBIS (S/2017/695) Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made with regards to stabilization and restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau (S/2017/715)		Guinea-Bissau, Togo	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	Two Council members (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Uruguay), ^g all invitees	
S/PV.8045 13 September 2017						S/PRST/2017/17

^a The representative of Timor-Leste spoke on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries.

^b Angola, Egypt, France, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Senegal, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^c The representative of Senegal spoke on behalf of the Economic Community of West African States.

^d The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Special Representative and Head of the African Union Liaison Office in Guinea-Bissau participated in the meeting via videoconference from Bissau; the representative of Timor-Leste spoke on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries.

^e The representative of Uruguay spoke in his capacity as representative of the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#) concerning Guinea-Bissau.

^f Guinea-Bissau was represented by the Political and Diplomatic Adviser and Special Envoy of the Prime Minister; the representative of Liberia spoke on behalf of the Economic Community of West African States.

^g The representative of Uruguay spoke in his capacity as Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#) concerning Guinea-Bissau.

9. The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

In 2016 and 2017, the Security Council held seven meetings, adopted three resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter and issued a presidential statement in connection with the situation in Côte d'Ivoire. More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

During the period under review, the Council focused on the political developments and remaining challenges in Côte d'Ivoire, notably the security situation and the need to enhance national reconciliation. Discussions were held on the relevant role, mandate, transition process and drawdown of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI),⁹² including the eventual lifting of the sanctions measures.

In January 2016, the Council, welcoming the considerable and continued progress made in Côte d'Ivoire on the path to reconciliation, stability, security, justice and economic recovery, decided to decrease the authorized ceiling of the mission's military component from 5,437 to 4,000 military personnel.⁹³ In April 2016, by resolution 2283 (2016), the Council, having considered the report of the Group of Experts of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004),⁹⁴ decided to dissolve the Committee together with the Group of Experts and to terminate, with immediate effect, all sanctions measures remaining.⁹⁵ At the same meeting, the Council adopted resolution 2284 (2016), in which it welcomed the remarkable progress in Côte d'Ivoire and extended the mandate of UNOCI and the French

forces for a final period, until 30 June 2017,⁹⁶ in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary-General in his report.⁹⁷ The Council also requested the Secretary-General to complete the withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian UNOCI components by 30 April 2017, and decided that the mission's mandate from 1 May to 30 June 2017 would be to complete its closure and finalize the transition process to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations country team.⁹⁸

The Council terminated the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire on 30 June 2017. In its final presidential statement on UNOCI, issued on 30 June 2017, the Council commended the remarkable achievements made by Côte d'Ivoire since 2004 and welcomed the notable progress made in the consolidation of lasting peace and stability, as well as economic prosperity. The Council recognized the important contribution of UNOCI in promoting peace, stability and development in Côte d'Ivoire throughout its 13 years of existence, commended the contribution of troop- and police-contributing countries and that of donors to UNOCI, and welcomed the support of the French forces. The Council also expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations country team under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and specifically commended the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Mano River Union for their efforts to consolidate peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire and the subregion. In addition, the Council requested the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive study concerning the role of UNOCI in the settlement of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire since its establishment, taking into account the contributions of political mediation, the sanctions regime and other relevant factors, as appropriate, that allowed for the successful completion of the mandate of UNOCI.⁹⁹

⁹² For more information on the mandate of UNOCI, see part X, sect. I, "Peacekeeping operations".

⁹³ Resolution 2260 (2016), fourth preambular paragraph, and para. 1.

⁹⁴ See S/2016/254.

⁹⁵ Resolution 2283 (2016), paras. 1 and 2. For more information on the sanctions measures concerning Côte d'Ivoire, see part VII, sect. III, "Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter". For more information on the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and the mandate of the Panel of Experts; see part IX, sect. I, "Committees".

⁹⁶ Resolution 2284 (2016), paras. 14 and 25.

⁹⁷ S/2016/297.

⁹⁸ Resolution 2284 (2016), paras. 17 and 18.

⁹⁹ S/PRST/2017/8, first, third, sixth and thirteenth paragraphs.