

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6244th 16 November 2009	Thirtieth report of the Secretary-General on MONUC (S/2009/623)		Rule 39 Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	
6253rd 23 December 2009	Thirtieth report of the Secretary-General on MONUC (S/2009/623)	Draft resolution submitted by France (S/2009/663)	Rule 37 Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 1906 (2009) 15-0-0

^a Belgium, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Italy, United Kingdom and United States.

^b Belgium, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Italy, South Africa, United Kingdom and United States.

^c Belgium, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, France, Indonesia, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Russian Federation, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States and Viet Nam.

^d Belgium, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, France, Italy, South Africa, United Kingdom and United States.

^e The representative made a second statement.

9. The situation in the Central African Republic

Overview

During the period 2008-2009, the Security Council held six meetings and the President made two statements in connection with the situation in the Central African Republic. The Council followed the progress towards implementing the recommendations of the inclusive political dialogue held in December 2008 and heard regular briefings by the Chair of the Central African Republic configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission on its activities.

In a letter dated 23 December 2008 addressed to the Secretary-General,⁹⁵ the Council took note of the recommendation of the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA) for an additional year, from 1 January to 31 December 2009, and acknowledged the need to establish an integrated United Nations office in the Central African Republic.⁹⁶ The President (Croatia) then made a statement on behalf of the Council, in which the Council welcomed the establishment of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central

African Republic (BINUCA) on 1 January 2010 for the period of one year.

2 December 2008 to 21 December 2009: political dialogue between the Government and rebel groups

Introducing the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic,⁹⁷ on 2 December 2008, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic briefed members on the commencement of the inclusive political dialogue between the Government and rebel groups on 5 December, which would pave the way for national reconciliation and long-term stability. He added that the dialogue would undoubtedly help to create the peaceful environment needed for the successful holding of the general elections scheduled for 2010.⁹⁸

On 10 March 2009, while briefing members on the conclusion of the inclusive political dialogue, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General stated that a number of important agreements had been

⁹⁵ S/2008/809.

⁹⁶ S/PRST/2009/35.

⁹⁷ S/2008/733.

⁹⁸ S/PV.6027, pp. 3-5.

reached. In the political and governance area, it had been agreed to establish a broad-based Government to implement the outcomes of the dialogue and prepare for municipal, legislative and presidential elections in 2009 and 2010. In the area of security and armed groups, participants had agreed on implementing security sector reform; the restructuring of the national armed forces; and an immediate disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. In the socioeconomic area, agreement had been reached on the implementation of the poverty reduction strategy for the period 2008-2011; the reform of public finances and the management of natural resources; and the development of national human resources.⁹⁹

In a presidential statement dated 7 April 2009, the Council welcomed the progress towards implementing the recommendations of the recent inclusive political dialogue, and reiterated its full support for that process, as an effective framework to foster national reconciliation and stability in the Central African Republic. In addition, it stressed the urgency and imperative necessity of carrying out the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, and called on all parties in the Central African Republic to work with determination to that end.¹⁰⁰

On 22 June 2009, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, presenting the most recent report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in the Central African Republic,¹⁰¹ highlighted continuing efforts to consolidate the fragile peace in the Central African Republic and outlined, to that end, measures taken in particular to end the armed rebellion in the north of the country, to strengthen State institutions and to implement the recommendations contained in the inclusive political dialogue. In addition, he provided an update on the preparation for elections in 2010.¹⁰²

On 15 December 2009, while introducing the most recent report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in the Central African Republic, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General stated that the situation had now reached a critical stage at which the successful holding of elections before the end of April 2010 as well as the completion of the

disarmament and demobilization part of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations before elections would determine the fate of the political process. Those two major events were among the key recommendations of the inclusive political dialogue and were critical to the lasting stabilization of the Central African Republic.¹⁰³ The representative of the Central African Republic stated that the launching of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme should be under way before the end of December 2009, and that his Government and the political-military parties had agreed to adopt as their top priority the disarmament and demobilization of rebels. Acknowledging that the Central African Republic was experiencing electoral fervour, he stated that his Government was determined that elections be held by the deadline set in the Constitution, even if the schedule was tight.¹⁰⁴

In a statement by the President dated 21 December 2009, while welcoming the ongoing efforts aimed at national reconciliation in the Central African Republic, the Council encouraged the Government to continue to ensure that the recommendations of the inclusive political dialogue were expeditiously and fully implemented. Moreover, it demanded that the 2010 elections take place within the time frame set by the Constitution.¹⁰⁵

2 December 2008 to 21 December 2009: briefings and consideration of the establishment of BINUCA

From 2 December 2008 to 15 December 2009, the Chair of the Central African Republic configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission regularly updated the Council on the three priority areas for peacebuilding that were identified among the key recommendations of the inclusive political dialogue, namely: (a) security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; (b) good governance and the rule of law; and (c) establishment of development hubs.¹⁰⁶

On 10 March 2009, the Chair of the Central African Republic configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission advocated the creation of an integrated United Nations office in the Central African Republic,

⁹⁹ S/PV.6091, p. 3.

¹⁰⁰ S/PRST/2009/5.

¹⁰¹ S/2009/309.

¹⁰² S/PV.6147, pp. 3-4.

¹⁰³ S/PV.6240, p. 3.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

¹⁰⁵ S/PRST/2009/35.

¹⁰⁶ S/PV.6027, S/PV.6091, S/PV.6147 and S/PV.6240.

which required rapid implementation of the recommendations of the Secretary-General,¹⁰⁷ given the urgent need for a consolidated approach by the United Nations.¹⁰⁸ The representative of the Central African Republic echoed the urgent need for an integrated office, since the complex solutions offered by the inclusive political dialogue could be achieved only within the framework of an integrated process.¹⁰⁹

In a presidential statement dated 7 April 2009, the Council welcomed the recommendation by the Secretary-General to establish BINUCA¹¹⁰ to succeed BONUCA.¹¹¹

¹⁰⁷ See the letter dated 3 March 2009 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2009/128) in which the Secretary-General set out recommendations on the establishment of BINUCA.

¹⁰⁸ S/PV.6091, p. 5.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid., pp. 5-6.

¹¹⁰ For more information, see part X, sect. II, with regard to BINUCA.

¹¹¹ S/PRST/2009/5.

On 15 December 2009, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General provided an update on the process of transforming BONUCA to an integrated peacebuilding office. In that connection, she stated that to ensure the full implementation of the mission's mandate, it would need appropriate human and financial resources and full support and cooperation from the Peacebuilding Commission, other international and regional efforts and other United Nations missions in the region.¹¹²

In a presidential statement dated 21 December 2009, the Council welcomed the establishment of BINUCA on 1 January 2010 for the period of one year. The Council urged the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure that BINUCA would be fully operational on 1 January 2010.¹¹³

¹¹² S/PV.6240, p. 4.

¹¹³ S/PRST/2009/35.

Meetings: the situation in the Central African Republic

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-agenda item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6027th 2 December 2008	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and the activities of BONUCA in that country (S/2008/733)		Rule 37 Central African Republic Rule 39 Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of BONUCA, Chair of the Central African Republic configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission		

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

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-agenda item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6091st 10 March 2009	Letter dated 3 March 2009 from the Secretary- General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2009/128)		Rule 37 Central African Republic Rule 39 Special Representative of the Secretary- General, Chair of the Central African Republic configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees	
6102nd 7 April 2009	Letter dated 3 March 2009 from the Secretary- General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2009/128)		Rule 37 Central African Republic		S/PRST/2009/5
6147th 22 June 2009	Report of the Secretary- General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of BONUCA in that country (S/2009/309)		Rule 37 Central African Republic Rule 39 Under-Secretary- General for Political Affairs, Chair of the Central African Republic configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees	

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-agenda item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6240th 15 December 2009	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of BONUCA in that country (S/2009/627)		Rule 37 Central African Republic Rule 39 Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Central African Republic configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees	
6250th 21 December 2009					S/PRST/2009/35

10. The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

Overview

During the period 2008-2009, the Security Council held five meetings, including one private meeting with the troop-contributing countries,¹¹⁴ and adopted two resolutions and two presidential statements in connection with the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia. The Council considered the continued disagreement on the border issue between the two countries and extended the mandate of United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) until 31 July 2008.¹¹⁵ In response to the restrictions imposed by the Government of Eritrea on UNMEE operations, the Council terminated the mandate of UNMEE on 31 July 2008.¹¹⁶

30 January 2008: extension of the mandate of UNMEE

On 30 January 2008, the Council adopted resolution [1798 \(2008\)](#), in which it extended the mandate of UNMEE for a period of six months, until 31 July 2008, and demanded that Eritrea and Ethiopia immediately take concrete steps to complete the process

launched by the Peace Agreement of 12 December 2000¹¹⁷ by enabling the physical demarcation of the border. The Council reiterated its demands on Eritrea to withdraw immediately all troops and heavy military equipment from the Temporary Security Zone, to provide the Mission with the access, assistance, support and protection required for the performance of its duties and to remove immediately and without precondition the restrictions on the Mission. The Council also demanded that the Government of Eritrea resume immediately fuel shipments to the Mission or allow the Mission to import fuel without restrictions.

15 February and 30 April 2008: presidential statements concerning Eritrea's lack of cooperation and temporary relocation of UNMEE

In a presidential statement dated 15 February 2008, the Council condemned the lack of cooperation from the Government of Eritrea, which had placed impediments and logistical constraints on the Mission in its attempt to organize a temporary relocation. In addition, the Council stated that the Government of Eritrea had failed to comply with its general obligation

¹¹⁴ 5826th meeting, held on 25 January 2008.

¹¹⁵ Resolution 1798 (2008).

¹¹⁶ Resolution 1827 (2008).

¹¹⁷ S/2000/1183, annex.